"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Tuesday; little change in temperature.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 22,045. .... NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1918.—TWENTY PAGES. TWO CENTS In Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

GERMAN GAINS LESS, AND FIERCELY CONTESTED, AS ALLIED RESERVES MEET WESTWARD DRIVE; ASSAULTS NEARLY EVERYWHERE BROKEN

TAFT PEACE OFFER IS REJECTED BY WESTERN UNION

Company Refuses to Compromise on Question of Employes Joining Union.

PREPARATIONS FOR STRIKE

Officers of the C. T. U. Notify Men in 200 Cities, but Railroads Are Excluded.

FOR GOVERNMENT CONTROL

Newcomb Carlton, President, Says He Would Prefer That to Admitting Union Employes.

The National War Labor Board announced yesterday that it had found the Western Union Company unwilling to conform with the principles of the board in the matter of relations between employers and employes, and, therefore, the board could not mediate the question of the discharge of more than 800 employes of the Western Union Company because they had insisted upon joining a union. Being without power to take any action on its decision, the National War Labor Board considered it advisable to go no further than to make public its report on the results of the deliberations, indicating therein to the public its report on the results of its refusal of the Western Union Company to accept a proffered compromise upon which a satisfactory settlement might have been reached.

The attitude of the Western Union Company stirred labor leaders yesterday to immediate action. Not only was it announced that confidential instructions would be sent at once to telegraphers in 200 cities to prepare for a general strike on short notice, but a campaign was begun for immediate legislation that would place the telegraph lines under Federal control. S. J. Konenkamp, President of the Commercial Telegraphers Union of America, left for Washington last night, stating before his departure that he was on his way to attend a conference with President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor before declaring a strike.

Mr. Konenkamp said a strike might be declared against the Postal Telegraph and Commercial Cable Company as well as the Western Union if that company showed no more favorable disposition toward its workers than had been shown by the Western Union. He predicted that the strike, if declared, would involve about 30,000 commercial operators, and that 50,000 railroad operator would not be asked to strike, but would be requested not to handle Western Union messages. This concession, he declared, would be made in order that the strike might interfere as little as possible with war work.

Newcomb Carlton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, said of the board's report:

"If I have to choose between allowing the unionization of the essential employes of the Western Union Telegraph Company and Government control I would choose the latter."

Cannot Enforce Decision.

The National War Labor Board has no legal power to enforce its decision, but none of its previous decisions has been questioned. The board was created without compulsory powers by President Wilson's proclamation, a paragraph in which read as follows:

"And I do hereby urge upon all employers and employes within the United States the necessity of utilizing the means and methods thus provided for the adjustment of all industrial disputes, and request that during the pendency of mediation or arbitration through the said means and methods there shall be no discontinuance of industrial operations which would result in curtailment of the production of war necessities."

Shortly after the discharge of the Western Union employes William Howard Taft and Frank P. Walsh, joint Chairmen of the National War Labor Board, were designated by the board as a committee to attempt mediation and conciliation. On Saturday they returned to the board with a report on their activities, in which they informed the board that the Western Union declined to accept a compromise settlement, and would not recognize the jurisdiction of the board to mediate the question between the company and its employes any further.

The Western Union, according to the report, held strictly to the principle that it would in no circumstances recognize its employes as members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union. Newcomb

Continued on Page Eight.

When you think of Writing, think of WHITING.—Advt.

Germany to Send More Troops from Eastern to Western Front

STOCKHOLM, June 2.—Germany is so well satisfied with the progress of events in the Ukraine that she has decided to withdraw two-thirds of the German troops now in the east.

The troops withdrawn will be used on the western front, and their places in the east will be taken by Austrians.

BUILD DESTROYER IN RECORD TIME

Ward Is Launched at Mare Island 17½ Days After Laying of Keel.

VESSEL 84% COMPLETED

Tuckahoe's Time of 27 Days Eclipsed—Took Two Years to Build Destroyer Before War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Announcement was made today by Secretary Daniels that the Navy Department had established a new world's record for rapid ship construction, by the launching of the torpedo boat destroyer Ward, at the Mare Island Navy Yard, California, last evening, seventeen and one-half days after the keel was laid. The previous record was established recently at Camden, N. J., when the freighter Tuckahoe was launched twenty-seven days and three hours after the laying of the keel.

The hull of the Ward was 84 per cent. completed at launching. The shell was riveted up, with all outboard valves, bilge keel, fenders, and propeller guard in place. Water-tight bulkheads and structure stanchions were complete, boiler and engine foundations, deck houses and fittings, mast and topmast installed and the deck all riveted, except where left bolted for installing boilers.

The record is by far the best reached in the construction of the new destroyer fleet and, in the opinion of navy officials, will be difficult to beat. Secretary Daniels made this statement:

"I have received a telegram from Mare Island, Cal., stating that the destroyer Ward, under construction at our navy yard there, was launched last evening at 8:30. The keel of this vessel was laid at 7:30 A. M. May 15—seventeen and a half days prior to the launching.

"This is a world's record for the construction period on the building ways, the previous world's record being the launching of a cargo vessel, about 383 feet long, by the New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N. J., in a little over twenty-seven days.

"In making this remarkable destroyer record as much structural work as possible was prepared in advance, ready for erection and assembling before the keel was laid. Bulkheads, sections of the keel, deckhouses, bridge structure, and a section of the stem of the vessel were riveted up ready for assembling in place on the ways.

"While the Mare Island Navy Yard has a well-earned record for expeditious and efficient work in new construction, the performance on the Ward is the culmination of its efforts, showing the excellent spirit and energy of the navy yard workmen and officers.

"The commandant who drove the first rivet in the laying of the keel of the Ward is Captain Harry George, U. S. N., and the construction officer Naval Constructor H. M. Gleason, U. S. N., who planned and had immediate charge of the work.

"While the record on the Ward will probably stand for some time, since the beginning of the war with Germany the efforts of the department to expedite destroyer construction have met with decided success, due to the earnest co-operation and endeavors of the building yards concerned.

"In 1898, twenty years ago, the first sixteen destroyers were authorized for the United States Navy. These were less than half the size of our present destroyers, and yet their average time from the laying of the keel to launching was almost exactly two years. During the ten years prior to the war, Congress authorized an average of five or six destroyers a year. The records show that in the construction of these the average time on the ways was almost exactly eleven months, the total time of construction being about two years. The average time on the ways of the numerous destroyers which have been launched during the last year, however, is a little over five months, being somewhat less than half the average time under peace conditions."

A ceremony was held at Mare Island at the time the keel of the Ward was laid, the shipfitters, who had raised their quota of Liberty bonds, marching in parade, headed by a band, to the shipways. The keel laying gang was composed of five Captains, headed by the commandant, Captain Harry George, who drove the first rivets in the keel. Two hundred men went to work on the vessel, and when the riveters got to work as many as 400 were employed.

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CONGRESS MAY PUT 75 PER CENT. TAX ON WAR PROFITS

Growing Sentiment in Senate and House for Heavy Imposts on Business.

SEEK NAMES OF PROFITEERS

Borah to Push His Demand for Evidence Mentioned by the President in His Speech.

URGE CONSUMPTION TAXES

Republicans in Senate Favor Levy on Coffee, Tea and Sugar—Revenue Hearings Near.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 2. — Upon the basis that the war profits and incomes shall furnish 80 per cent. of the taxes to be derived from the new revenue law, the Ways and Means Committee of the House will begin hearings on Thursday. The purpose now is to report and pass a bill in the House by Aug. 1 which will double the returns from the present law.

Before the committee starts upon the construction of the biggest revenue bill ever written by any nation a preliminary move will be staged in the Senate to obtain from the Secretary of the Treasury information upon profiteering. Senator Borah tomorrow will press for the adoption of his resolution which requests this information, which the Idaho Senator believes is necessary in framing a just and equitable revenue bill.

Despite the fact that business will feel from 80 to 85 per cent. of the burdens of taxation to be imposed by the new revenue law, there is not so much interest manifested by the industrial world as had been expected. Fewer than a dozen representatives of industry have asked to be heard by the Ways and Means Committee, and these represent chiefly industries that might be classed nonessential to war activities. Among those who have sought hearings is the Chamber of Commerce of the automobile manufacturers.

Chance for All to be Heard.

The hearings will be open for two or three weeks, during which time all those who wish to present arguments will have an opportunity to do so. Representative Kitchin, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, announced last week that those who might fall under the head of profiteers would be called to explain their vast earnings when the committee took up the war profit schedule and the income taxes.

Broadly speaking, the bill will be written along the lines suggested by President Wilson in his speech to Congress. While at least 80 per cent. of the taxes will be levied upon war profits and incomes, it is estimated that about 5 per cent. more will be obtained from increasing the rates on inheritances, Luxuries, such as automobiles, jewelry, and musical instruments, will be taxed heavily, it is said.

In the Senate it is the intention of the Republicans to attempt to place a consumption tax in the bill. Republicans say that, with wages increased, it is no more than just that there should be a tax upon tea, coffee, and sugar. If a real fight is made for a consumption tax there will be some delay in passing the bill, and it is doubtful whether Congress will be able to complete the bill before the November election, which is desired by all sides, irrespective of party.

75 Per Cent. on War Profits.

Sentiment is becoming more pronounced for a more substantial tax upon war profits. The Senate will insist upon a tax approximating 75 per cent. of war profits, if not more, according to the belief of leaders. Senators who last year found themselves almost alone in the fight for a huge tax on war profits now find a tendency on both sides of the Chamber for a heavy toll on corporations.

Senator Borah and other advocates of a high tax on war profits are talking of a levy in the next bill that will aggregate at least 70 per cent. of the entire tax yielded by the measure. Under the existing measure the excess profits tax embraces approximately 80 per cent. of the total yield.

"The United States ought to follow the example of Great Britain and fix a tax on war profits of 70 per cent., if not more," said Senator Borah tonight. "The Government ought to help itself to the enormous profit made by corporations out of the war. The people will not be satisfied unless that is done."

Senator Borah insists that Congress proceed to the limit with an investigation to ferret out profiteering, such as referred to by the President in his speech. Senator Simmons, Chairman of the Finance Committee, asked Senator Borah if he would refrain from calling

Continued on Page Six.

Americans Down One Plane and Lose One North of Toul

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 2, (Associated Press.)—In a fight Sunday afternoon between four American planes and six German planes north of Toul, one of the American pilots shot down an enemy biplane. Almost at the same time, however, one of the American machine apparently was hit by an enemy incendiary bullet and burst into flames and crashed to earth from 45 to 100 meters inside the enemy lines. After further fighting of short duration the American and German machines separated. There was little other aerial activity today.

PEACE OFFENSIVE URGED IN BERLIN

Pan-German Organ Calls for a Statement of Germany's Terms.

WANTS COMMISSION NAMED

Declares the Government Has Never Made Views Plain—Time Is Now Opportune.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, June 2.—"The peace offensive can now begin—a peace offensive and no peace offers. The preparatory work must be quickly accomplished. Something must be done, for time presses. Now is the time, for our military successes will make this action more effective. He who will allow only the sword to speak takes too narrow a view of this war and has no understanding for its political demands."

In these words, taken from a long and prominently displayed article, an important Berlin newspaper makes an emphatic demand for a definite announcement of German war aims and for an immediate "peace push."

It is not the Vorwärts nor any democratic organ, but a mouthpiece of high military and conservative parties which makes this sudden demand. It is the Kreuz-Zeitung.

The article, which attracts a good deal of attention in the rest of the German press, is all the more remarkable for its candid admission that the German Government has totally failed to make clear to the slightest extent what the Fatherland is really fighting for. It ridicules the idea that a clear statement of war aims is tantamount to throwing the cards on the table, and warns the Government seriously against appearing at a peace conference with unexpected demands.

Should it do so, "then it runs the risk of encountering serious opposition, of making the negotiations more difficult, and of having to bear the odium of the failure of the discussions. It is evident that any of these results would have a serious effect on the people of the country."

The writer insists that no one knows what Germany's program of peace demands consists of, and declares that the enemy obtains considerable advantages from this chaos. A battle of a thousand programs in the country he regards as harmful, and thinks that before the year is out the Government will find that out. He then goes on to say:

"The decking out of artificial state-building in the east perhaps at the moment has satisfied the hunger of people for definite leading just as little as the other palliatives now being applied to secondary questions of the day. Is the Government not aware that the people must know where the road leads? We demand once more that the Government should give that information."

The writer does not set forth any sketch of a war aims program, but says that it must be "something else than pitifully unsuccessful peace offers."

"We cannot live alone after the war," he adds, "for our field of activity is the world, and, therefore, we wish an understanding doing justice to our demands."

These demands are defined vaguely as those securing "the bases of our existence," and he urges as delegates to the suggested conference of "an

Continued on Page Two.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va. The Greenbrier. Exposed plan. Wonderful curative waters. N. Y. Office, The Plaza.—Advt.

FRENCH RESISTANCE STIFFENS

German Progress Almost Checked in Yesterday's Heavy Fighting.

RESERVES MARCH TO BATTLE

Americans Moving with the French and British Toward the Front.

REFUGEES CHEER THEM ON

Villages Taken and Retaken in Desperate Clashes with the Kaiser's Hordes.

By G. H. PERRIS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Sunday Night, June 2.—On Friday afternoon General von Boehm's troops opened a new pocket beyond Oulchy of a depth of about five miles and on either side of the Ourcq Valley yesterday, in the course of stubborn fighting this salient was slightly extended and at the same time a narrow bend was added to their gains between the Oise about Pont Eveque and the Aisne west of Soissons.

The main line of pressure was thus changed from south to southwest, and while the rest of the new front is relatively quiet, there have developed two bulges, which represent the acutest stress of the battle.

The first of these is between the Oise and the Aisne, directed toward the angle of the two rivers at Compiegne; the second, midway between the Aisne and the Marne, points westward along the Ourcq, toward the ancient town of Laferte-Milon.

In both these fields there has been a series of violent struggles this morning, with a notable increase of the power of resistance of the Allies. North of the Aisne the German assaults have been nearly everywhere broken. A slight advance by the Germans on the Ourcq has been won at the cost of very heavy losses, and the French are standing with splendid resolution along its small tributary, the Savieres, which marks the border of the forest region of Villers Cotterets.

As the enemy has reached the heights northwest of Château Thierry, where we watch them from the south side of the river, an attempt to push westward along the north bank of the Marne is to be expected.

Like an Old-Time Campaign.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY, June 2, (Associated Press.)—All the elements of open warfare, resembling ancient campaigns, are present these days in many parts of the great battlefield stretching along the Marne. Here a small column of French and British infantrymen may be seen slowly falling back or spreading out as a line of skirmishers, with protecting parties of scouts watching to prevent a surprise. There may be seen a cavalry patrol with lances or carbines ready for use, departing for or returning from a daring raid in territory overrun by the Germans.

At all cross roads stand armed guards. Along the roads may be seen columns of troops and every kind of vehicle loaded with all kinds of household goods, chicken coops, pigs, lambs, mixed with small children and old folks scarcely able to understand what is occurring.

Peasants, farmers, storekeepers, and local officials march between in the broiling sun, many of them leading cattle or driving sheep or goats, while the military police or old reservists help them along and show them the routes toward various destinations where hospitable town or village folk are ready to receive their unfortunate compatriots.

Americans Going to the Front.

Few complaints are heard as the long columns pass to the rear. Most of the people are confident that the exile from their homes will be only of short duration. Interspersed with them, but generally proceeding in the opposite direction, are all sorts of troops, cavalry and infantry—French, British, and American. The sight of this gathering army

Continued on Page Two.

D. W. Griffith's "Hearts of the World." 44th St. Theatre. Mat. Today. 25c to $1. Biggest Sensation in New York.—Advt.

Official Reports of the Battle

French

Paris, June 2.

Night Report.—The battle continued today. The enemy's principal efforts were between the region north of Ourcq and the Marne. Our troops stood the shock with firm courage. The Germans recaptured Faverolles, but their attacks against Corcy and Troesnes failed.

West of Neuilly-St. Front our counterattacks drove the enemy back on Passy-en-Valois. We recaptured Hill 163 in this locality.

Further south, on the front of Torcy-Bouresches, two enemy attacks were broken up.

On our right we recaptured Champlat and gained some ground in the direction of Ville-en-Tardenois.

Day Report.—German pressure continues with intensity on the front between the Oise and the Marne. Extremely violent attacks in the region north of the Bois Carlepont and Moulin-sous-Touvent were repulsed. French troops have ejected the enemy from positions north of these points.

Mont de Choisy, attacked four times by the Germans and taken by them, was recaptured at the point of the bayonet by French soldiers, who remian in control.

Between Vierzy and the Ourcq the Germans took possession of Longpont, Corcy, Faverolles, and Troesnes, but by an energetic return to the offensive French troops again occupied these localities.

On the River Marne the Germans have reached the heights west of Château Thierry. The French hold that portion of the city situated on the left bank of the river.

Violent fighting is in progress along the Dormans-Rheims road, which the Germans have crossed with light forces in the region of Olizy-Violaine and Ville-en-Tardenois.

On the Rheims front there was no change.

German

Berlin, June 2, (via London.)

Night Report.—On the front of attack fresh progress has been made.

Day Report.—There have been artillery duels at many points along the front. British local attacks south of the Lys and north of Albert failed with heavy losses.

Southeast of Noyon, in spite of violent resistance, we pressed the enemy back to the wood from Carlepont and Montagne. We captured the heights east of Moulin-sous-Touvent and strongly wired enemy lines west of Nouvron.

In an attack on both sides of the Ourcq River we threw the enemy back over the Savières sector and captured the heights of Passy and Courchamps (Château Thierry sector.)

At the Marne the situation is unchanged. A section situated on the northern bank at Château Thierry has been cleared of the enemy.

Northeast of Verneuil and on both sides of the Ancre (Ardre) there were violent counterattacks by the French. The enemy was repulsed with sanguinary losses.

East of Rheims in a local thrust we penetrated French trenches near St. Leonard and took prisoners among the garrison of Fort Pompelle, which was temporarily occupied by us.

A Franco-American depôt of enormous extent fell into our hands near Fère-en-Tardenois. [Fère-en-Tardenois was captured last Thursday.] Far over half a million artillery shells, incalculable supplies of pioneer and telephone materials, and over a thousand vehicles were captured there.

ALLIES STANDING FIRMLY AT BAY

Enemy Is Held Fast Along the Marne—Also Checked to the Eastward.

HARD FIGHTING ON OURCQ

Success Won in Many Counter-attacks in Remarkable Open Warfare.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Sunday, June 2.—During the last three days I have visited the Marne front from Dormans to Château Thierry and watched the resistance stiffening. Tempted as the enemy must be to essay a drive across the river, it is doubtful whether he will risk the attempt. The name of the Marne rings like a tocsin in the ears of every Frenchman, and the pollus will fight to the death to keep the river as a final barrier.

The operations in this region are entirely open warfare, such as Americans knew in the civil war. Save for an occasional airplane buzzing overhead, the observer might be watching a reproduction of one of the battle stories of Ambrose Bierce. Here is a battery position at the edge of a wood. A little further machine guns are installed to sweep the river bank, and among the trees behind them a battalion of infantry is under cover. Patrols of cavalry move swiftly from point to point, and on a hillside opposite a German convoy, in full view of the naked eye, is dashing along a stretch of open road under fire of French guns.

On the heights to the left sudden smoke clouds leap up incessantly where the shells are obstructing the advance of the German infantry toward Château Thierry. From time to time one catches sight of them scurrying forward like ants across an interval of meadow between the woods that cover most of the country. The war clock has been put back forty years, and along the whole front of action the position of deadlock has given place to a battle of movement. There is no time now to prepare trenches and barbed wire and miles of elaborate camouflage. The decisive struggle of the war will be fought out by manoeuvre as of old.

Analysis of the Battle.

An analysis of the great battle was given to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today. The British line on May 27 ran from a point west of

Continued on Page Three.

GERMANS AIM AT FOCH'S RESERVES

Enemy Has Nothing to Gain by Pressing South, Gen. Maurice Believes.

WESTERN MOVEMENT VITAL

And the Crown Prince's Continued Success Hinges on Getting More Men.

By MAJOR GEN. SIR FREDERICK MAURICE.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 2.—The battle now raging began with a rapid drive southward by the enemy, accompanied by just sufficient pressure on the flanks to get elbow room for the free movement of reinforcements and for sending forward supplies and munitions. It now has changed front to the west and has developed into a fierce struggle on a forty-mile front, extending from Château-Thierry to Noyon.

Having reached the Marne between Dormans and Château-Thierry, the enemy had nothing to gain by pressing further his southward advance. There has been plenty of time to destroy thoroughly the bridges, and we may assume that this has been done.

Gorges Protect the Marne.

The Marne here is a considerable obstacle, running through a pronounced gorge, so that the approaches to the river are dominated from either bank. To force a passage with troops exhausted by hard fighting and long marches in the face of fresh reserves would not only have been a very difficult military operation, but would even, if successful, have exposed the troops which had crossed to counter-attack at the head of the salient with the river in their rear.

On the other hand, having reached the Marne, the enemy has obtained a valuable screen for the left flank of the advance southwestward in the direction of Paris. A change in the centre of gravity of the battle was therefore to be expected.

On the eastern flank of the battlefield, between Dormans and Rheims, the enemy appears to be satisfied for the present with the ground he has gained, and there are no immediate signs of any great pressure.

Having made up his mind to press in the direction of Paris, the railways

Continued on Page Two.

HARTSHORNE & PICARIA, Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 1 Wall St.—Advt.

FOE'S ADVANCE SLOWING UP

But It Makes Three Miles at Some Points in Westward Swing.

FRENCH RECAPTURE TOWNS

Throw Germans Back at Points to the Southwest and the Northwest of Soissons.

ENEMY IN CHATEAU THIERRY

But French Hold Western Half and Recover Ground Southwest of Rheims.

LONDON, June 2.—French counterattacks last night and today have been effective in slowing up the German drive in the main area of activity, between Soissons and Château-Thierry.

North of the Aisne, Mont de Choisy (northwest of Soissons) was attacked four times last night by the Crown Prince's forces, who captured it, only to be promptly driven out by French bayonets.

Between Soissons and Château-Thierry the Germans last night occupied Longpont, Corcy, Faverolles, and Troesnes—a gain over yesterday's advance of about three miles at its maximum, over approximately a five-mile front—but they later lost all these villages but Faverolles.

The French counterattacks were particularly successful in the Neuilly-St. Front region, northwest of Château-Thierry, where today they drove the Germans back on Passy-en-Valois, capturing an elevation known as Hill 163.

The situation on the Marne is practically unchanged since yesterday. The Germans are in possession of the eastern half of Château-Thierry. The French still retain the western part of that town.

To the east of the new German salient the French today recaptured the village of Champlat, southwest of Rheims, and gained some ground near Ville-en-Tardenois, in the same sector.

Berlin makes claims of successes southeast of Noyon.

The German official statement also announces the capture of prisoners among the garrison of Fort Pompelle, near Rheims, which was "temporarily occupied." [The night French report of June 1 admitted the temporary loss of this fort, but told of its recapture.]

Referring to the fighting of last Thursday, the Berlin communication announces the capture near Fère-en-Tardenois of "a Franco-American depot of enormous extent," containing more than 500,000 artillery shells and "incalculable supplies of pioneer and telephone materials."

Main Pressure Still Westward.

LONDON, June 2, (British Admiralty per Wireless Press.) — The military correspondent of the British Wireless Service writes as follows concerning the operations on the western front:

"Although the fighting has been severe on the Aisne front, particularly between the Oise and the Marne, there has been no very pronounced change in the situation. The main pressure of the enemy is still directed westward, where he is still trying to widen his flank in the direction of the Forest of Villers-Cotterets.

"Yesterday he made advances here on a front between Vaurezis, west of Soissons, and Bouresches, west of Château-Thierry. By the end of the day his front ran from Vaurezis through Saconin-et-Breuil, Chaudun, Longpont, Corcy, and Faverolles to a point near Chezy, and then bent eastward through Licy to Bouresches. Thence the line runs to the Marne, passing north of Château-Thierry, which the French hold.

"Heavy fighting has taken place on the ground west of Soissons, won back by the French in their success-

ful counterattacks. In spite of the enemy's efforts the allied gains have been maintained.

"On the Rheims flank there is very little change. The enemy made a very powerful attack with tanks northwest and north of Rheims and succeeded in making a little progress at Fort de la Pompelle. A counter-attack immediately restored the line, the Germans being thrown back with the loss of 200 prisoners and four of their tanks."

GUNFIRE ON HAIG'S FRONT.

British Take Prisoners in Night Raids in Northern Sectors.

LONDON, June 2.—Only artillery activity is reported tonight from the British front. The German guns were busiest this morning in the Villers-Bretonneux sector, between Albert and Arras and in the Ypres sector.

In successful raids southeast of Arras, southeast of Lens and north of Bethune British troops captured prisoners last night.

The night bulletin from Field Marshal Haig says:

Except for artillery activity on both sides in the different sectors, there is nothing to report from the British front.

Following is the text of the day report:

London troops carried out a successful raid last night southeast of Arras and captured twenty-seven prisoners and a machine gun. A successful raid was carried out by us also southeast of Lens and north of Bethune. We captured a few prisoners in each case.

Hostile artillery developed considerable activity early this morning in the Villers-Bretonneux sector, and it also has been active along our front between Albert and Arras and in the Ypres sector.

The total number of prisoners taken by us in the recent fighting in Aveluy Wood was seventy-two.

BAG 21 GERMAN PLANES.

British Aviators Also Destroy Four Observation Balloons.

LONDON, June 2.—The following communication dealing with aviation was issued today:

There was fine weather Saturday. In air fighting twenty-one German machines were destroyed and four others disabled. Four enemy observation balloons were destroyed. Four of our machines are missing.

We dropped twenty tons of bombs during the course of the day, successful attacks being made on the Zeebrugge Mole and the railways of Armentières, Roziéres, Boesinghe, and Flères. The railway at Karthaus and the Metz-Sablons Railway station also were heavily attacked by long distance machines, one of which failed to return.

SUPREME TEST ON THE MARNE.

Paris Now Thinks Germans' Main Effort Is Concentrated There.

PARIS, June 2.—The battle is continuing with undiminished violence at the end of the first week of the resumption of the offensive by the Germans. With the best troops at their command the German commanders are employing every strategy and the battle on the left wing is being contested with a bitterness hitherto unknown.

On the wing between Rheims and Château Thierry the enemy is held, while between Soissons and the Marne the French resistance is becoming victorious.

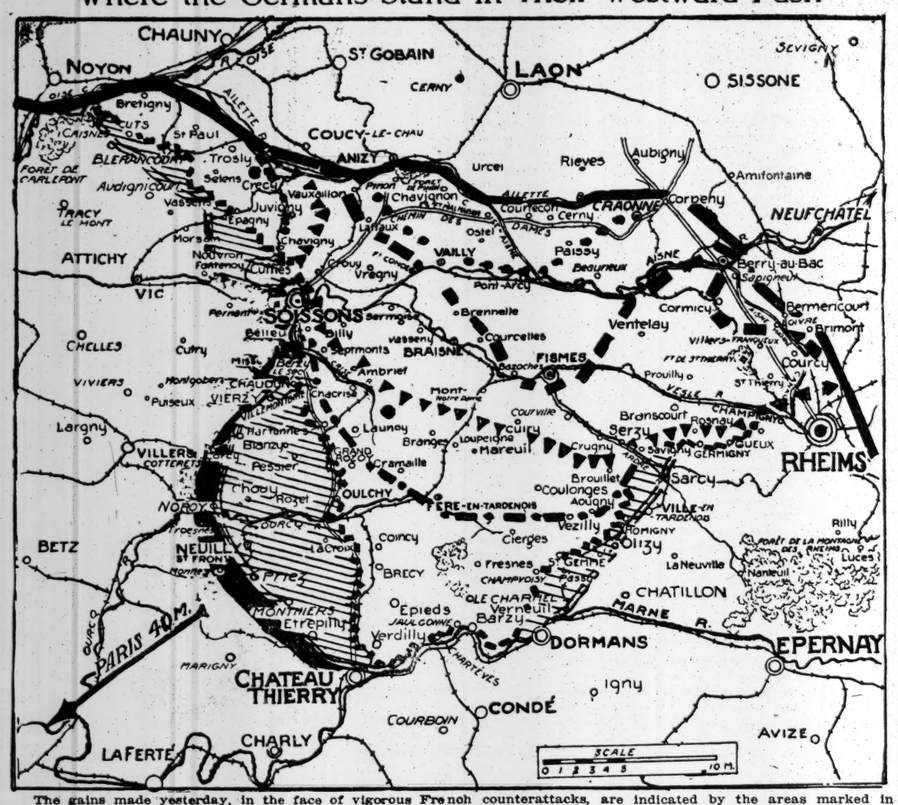
The Germans continue to pour new divisions into the battle. No doubt now remains that they intend to make their supreme effort on the Marne, rather than in the offensive toward Amiens, which was started in March. There are forty-five divisions on the Soissons-Rheims battle area; among them are the best trained troops in the German Army, attired in special uniforms and following new offensive methods. Fifteen of these divisions were among General von Hutiers twenty-three divisions in the March drive toward Amiens.

The Germans made a desperate effort to capture Rheims by an encircling movement. They temporarily occupied Fort Pompelle, but were immediately dislodged by the valiant troops led by General Gourand.

A stabilization of the front seems to sum up Saturday's fighting.

While the Germans have engaged forty-five divisions, they still have an equal number ready to strike.

Where the Germans Stand in Their Westward Push



The gains made yesterday, in the face of vigorous French counterattacks, are indicated by the areas marked in solid black.

The shaded area, with its lines of daily German gains, shows the advance made on previous days of the drive.

AIR SCOUTS SPY ON BRITISH LINES

Germans Take Advantage of Fine Weather and Increase Their Activity.

MAKE RAIDS BY NIGHT

Drop Bombs on Villages Behind the Front and Persist in Attacks on Hospitals.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, Sunday, June 2.—Along the main British front from the Somme to Flanders the troops still wait, ready for any German attack that may be delivered against them.

While the scene of battle on the Marne is for the present beyond their sphere, the news of the French counterattack on the wings there and its preliminary success reached here quickly, and every British soldier's heart is gladdened by the hope that the enemy's advance has been checked and that he will suffer another defeat on those old battlefields where nearly four years ago he was turned off the road to Paris.

It was a glorious 1st of June yesterday, as far as the weather went, and today again the sky is intensely blue over the fields and the sun is hot on roads so white with dust that the British and French are powdered thickly with it and are almost grotesque, like figures carved out of chalk.

Enemy's Airmen Busy.

The enemy, who once more has the luck of weather, is using it a good deal for aerial reconnoissance, and some of his scouts came over at midday today, followed all the way by shrapnel from the British Archies. His airmen do not drop many bombs in daylight, but keep them for nights, and hardly a night passes without raids over villages in the back areas where the poor women and children go down into the cellars with the noise of gunfire above them and the crashes of bombs in the little streets about them.

Once again the British hospitals have suffered from this work in the night, and they are the same group of hospitals where the great tragedy happened a week or so ago. On Friday night last, or, rather, during the small hours of Saturday morning, German raiders reached this place and continued their work of destruction. The huts of one of the hospitals were almost completely destroyed, and once again there was martyrdom of women and wounded men and hospital attendants.

In this hospital nurses were among the killed and wounded, and there were casualties among the patients and orderlies; but in other hospitals round about other nursing sisters were severely wounded, and the list of victims is not light, although by good fortune the wards were not filled, as after the days of battle, and there were many marvelous escapes.

This killing and maiming of non-combatants and wounded men protected by the Red Cross after their ordeal of battle is most tragic and sickening to the soul. One wishes the enemy would at least have shown some touch of chivalry on one day in the year, that day of Corpus Christi, when we agreed not to bomb Cologne because of the religious processions, but on that very day their raiders came over Paris and dropped bombs. There has also been much German bombing over the British lines.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Split of White Rock and a dash of lemon quenches the most irritating thirst

PEACE OFFENSIVE URGED IN BERLIN

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

economic expert, a Colonial authority, a representative each of the army and navy, an international law professor and a historian, under the presidency of a suitable diplomatist" with the task of drawing up a definite program. The article lays special stress on the need for fixing German demands as against England.

Most of the world will, like the Vorwarts in its comment, have somewhat serious suspicions when, as in this case, a Pan-eGrman organ talks of peace on the "bases of German existence," which has been drummed into us only too often and clearly as the annexation of the Briey-Longwy region of France and the Flanders coast, various frontier changes, &c. But the Vorwarts is inclined to be pleased. "We, too," it declares, "demand from the Government a peace offensive. We, too, demand the making known of concrete war aims. But we demand that the program shall correspond to the solemn statement made at the beginning of the war. 'We are driven on by no lust of conquest.' We demand that the diplomatic offensive shall convince our enemies that from victorious Germany they have to fear no oppression, no violence, and tearing away of national territory. A military offensive alone will not bring peace."

AMSTERDAM, June 2.—At a meeting of the Socialist Party Committee in Berlin on Friday, according to the Vorwärts, Friedrich Ebert, Vice President of the Social Democrats, announced that the party leaders had indirectly received a copy of the Entente Socialist memorandum on war aims.

Philipp Scheidemann declared that the aims of the Entente Socialists were to a great extent in complete accord with the annexationist aims of the Entente Governments.

The committee adopted a resolution pledging continued adherence to the Reichstag peace resolution of July, 1917, which declared for no annexations and no indemnities.

GERMANS AIM AT FOCH'S RESERVES

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

converging on Rheims are of less moment to the enemy than those converging on Soissons, and we may be certain that he is concentrating all his efforts on the rapid repair of these lines.

The new battlefront covers an area in which almost every name is familiar to our old army. It was about Noyon that Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien's 2d Corps obtained its first real, if brief, rest after the battles of Mons and Le Cateau, and marched from Noyon southward by Cuts, Blerincourt, and Audignicourt, all names now appearing in the communiqués, to the Aisne at Vic and Attichy, while Sir Douglas Haig's 1st Corps crossed at Soissons and Fontenoy, both on the present fighting front.

The northern battlefield between Noyon and Soissons consists partly of the outskirts of the great forest of Compiègne and partly of an open and high plateau, separating the valleys of the Oise and the Aisne. This plateau is comparatively waterless, as we found, when crossing it in August, 1914, and this must add to the difficulties of our French comrades on this part of the front.

Just behind the immediate scene of the present struggle stretch from the Oise to the Ourcq the forests of Compiègne and Villers-Cotteret, through both of which we marched in retreat.

Immediately to the south of the forest of Compiègne lies Neuilly, where L Battery won undying fame, and the 4th German Cavalry Division was roughly handled by our cavalry, leaving eight of its guns in our hands.

It was in the Forest of Villers-Cotteret that the Irish Guards became for the first time in their history seriously engaged, their gallant Colonel, George Morris, falling at their head. Both forests are highly defensible, are well fed by railway lines, and afford valuable screens for the detrainment of reinforcements against the prying eyes of an enemy's air scouts.

On this new front the fighting is steadily increasing in intensity, as is to be expected when the balance of force is gradually being readjusted. The enemy's progress is slower, but he is still gaining ground, most notably on the plateau between the Forest of Carlepont and the Aisne and along the Ourcq, while at the same time he has obtained a footing on the high ground southwest of Soissons and has to some extent disengaged the western outskirts of the town, around which the fighting has been fierce and protracted.

By the extension of the battlefront northward the number of the enemy's divisions which were before the battle holding his front line and have now become engaged must be raised to fifteen or sixteen, while it is probable that some thirty-five have been sent in from the reserve, making a total of about fifty up to date.

This must mean that the Crown Prince is getting to the end of his share of the battle reserves and that the future development of the battle on any large scale turns on whether Hindenburg will allow him to call on his northern neighbor, Prince Rupprecht, for reinforcement, in order to continue the pressure from Soissons in the direction of Paris, or whether Prince Rupprecht himself will intervene with a fresh attack on another part of the front.

The real German objective is almost certainly neither Paris nor Amiens, but Foch's reserves.

Following Moltke Principle.

This is in accordance with one of the main principles which Moltke taught, a principle which has been thoroughly observed in modern German military thought. To the German General Staff, towns, even capitals, are means to an end, the end being the destruction of the enemy's main forces in the field.

It was this principle which led in September, 1914, to von Kluck's swerve eastward from in front of Paris and his attempt to strike at the flank of Foch's army. This, in turn, led to the victory of the Marne because the Germans, overrating the extent of their first successes, were not strong enough to carry through their ambitious program, and Joffre and Foch, waiting for the chance, pounced on it when it came.

The situation remains grave, but we may be certain that Foch is fully alive to its gravity, is aware of all that the enemy may attempt, and is still nursing his reserves for the crisis of the battle.

FRENCH RESISTANCE STIFFENS

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

cheers the people leaving their homes, and a group of soldiers rarely passes without words of greeting from the refugees. There was no panic when the people were ordered to flee.

Allied cavalry patrols with more than ordinary daring make their way about the country where the enemy is known to have penetrated, and encounters are frequent. The allied horsemen are working now as they have never worked since the earliest days of the war. Small squads dash here and there, reinforcing the weak points and often rendering immense services. One of the regiments which the correspondent came across had had no sleep for four successive days and nights. In that time these men had many hand-to-hand encounters with enemy patrols.

Another squadron came upon a strong enemy party under an officer. The French cavalrymen immediately charged in the old-fashioned manner, facing a heavy rifle fire. They killed a number of the enemy and captured the commander and fourteen men.

It would be almost superfluous to say that the infantry has done wonders; the infantry always has since the war began. Other branches, usually noncombatant, also have accomplished many brave deeds.

Bandmen Win a Fight.

A regimental baggage train and band was surprised last night by a strong enemy column, which managed, unobserved, to filter through the lines. The village where the French were snatching a few hours' rest was surrounded before the warning was given. The bandmaster gathered all his comrades together, took the regimental flag which was in his charge, and succeeded in breaking through and joining the rest of the regiment.

While it is true that the enemy continues to advance, his progress has become slower and he can only record gains of ground as a result of fierce fighting, in which overpowering numbers of Germans eventually force the allied troops to retire.

The Germans are concentrating in greatest strength on the sector south of Soissons to Château Thierry, but they are meeting with firm resistance. In this sector attack follows attack from one side and the other throughout day and night.

Submerging masses of Germans throw themselves on the French, who reply with fierce courage. Villages are taken and retaken frequently, so that it is impossible to say with certainty at the end of the day who holds them. Some hundreds of German prisoners were brought in yesterday.

The Germans are increasing their pressure on Château Thierry, but up to the present unsuccessfully, although many of their troops are near by. Fires can be seen on the horizon, some occasioned by the deliberate burning of their stores by the Allies and others as a result of German incendiary shells.

The correspondent observed for a long time the German efforts opposite Dormans. Here the invaders possess some big guns, but they are unable to make progress. The rattle of machine guns is continuous and numerous prisoners come in at intervals, showing frequent combats. At one point the enemy made a vain effort to cross the river, which was very costly for him.

'DON'T WORRY!' CRY FRENCH RESERVES

"It's Going to be All Right!" They Shout to Refugees as They Rush On to Battle.

SCENES OF 1914 REPEATED

And Soldiers, Now Wearing Veteran Service Bars, Are Even More Confident Than Four Years Ago.

By CAROLYN WILSON.

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PARIS, June 2.—I have just come back from the little village on the Marne where I spent the first week of September in 1914. It is as if four years had been wiped off the slate. The same refugees; the same camions full of soldiers; the same great heaps of baggage and household goods in the stations; the same troop trains going East; the same pitiful procession going West. Did you ever have the same nightmare twice? Did you ever go to sleep and dream the same terrible episode all over again and each second anticipate what is going to happen next?

That is the way I felt. Once more I was rolling up lovely sixteenth century tapestries. Once more I was helping dig ditches in the garden into which we hurried to put old Sevres porcelain and Chinese vases. Once more the road outside the house was filled with staggering figures of bent peasants carrying their all on their backs, dragging after them the goat or the cow, or the dogs. Again and again you would see them sink down on the green bank for a moment's rest in the shade. And once more it was the thunder of the cannon which disturbed us.

"Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday we heard nothing else but the cannon, madame," the gardener's wife said to me, "but now all is still. Oh, if it would only begin again it would mean that they are being held and that this wind has stopped being for the Germans, with their continuous waves of gas."

Airplanes Pass in Flocks.

Over our heads great flocks of airplanes go winging toward the front. This is the only difference from 1914. And at night, low over the river, comes the whirr of the German planes and the answering rush of French planes and French guns, and the air battle begins.

The refugees tell me that during the last week the enemy aerial bombardment has been unbelievable. A little girl of 10, who was standing close to her mother in the station as I waited many weary hours for a late train, listened to me with intelligent eyes as I spoke to her, but couldn't answer me. Her mother told me it was fright from the bombardment which had done it, for she had not spoken since Wednesday.

It is weird to see the traffic stack up during one of the night bombardments. All day and all night long the camions pour over the roads, hardly visible in the never-settling dust of the roads. When the German planes are heard overhead you can hear the whistle go forth for the trucks to stop, and then comes the loud order to extinguish the searchlights, and all that crawling, many-vertebraed serpent lies motionless and quiet, until the danger has passed. All the little stations along the route are lined with civilians, waiting on the platforms to ask the soldiers how long it will be before they must evacuate.

In one station I had seated myself stoically on a wheelbarrow when a woman with an unmistakable English accent asked me if I would make room for her. I answered her in English, and when we had talked a few minutes I found that she was Mildred Aldrich, the author of "The Hilltop on the Marne."

"I'm coming back Sunday if I still can get back," she said, "but I need a little rest. Wednesday night they bombarded all night just above me until dawn. Then I went out on the lawn and watched the signals for our men to come down. It is nerve-racking when you have been through it once, isn't it? And to think I chose this place once because it was so tranquil and removed from the world to spend a peaceful old age in. The four unhappiest, most disturbed years of my life have just passed. It doesn't seem to me, with all the suffering and want, the killing, hatred and pain that I have witnessed that I can ever enjoy my hilltop again. I thought I should live here in the sun and warmth, digging in my garden and caring for my animals."

Tears came into the voice if not the eyes of this courageous woman whose only dream is peace and country calm.

Army Untiring.

She hasn't the resistance she had in 1914. None of us have—we civilians. Only the army seems to be untiring. It would seem that those who must suffer most are given a special strength to bear it.

Thousands and thousands of soldiers passed us in trains; the roads were littered with artillery at rest. During the feeding hour for the horses great railroad guns went by, painted like Easter eggs, carefree soldiers lolling on top of them with a baby lamb as a mascot, or a parrot, or a tiny calf brought from an evacuated Flanders farm. Everywhere was laughter, songs and slangy phrases to the faces framed in the windows of the passenger trains. It might have been 1914, only this time each man knew. It wasn't the ignorant high spirits of 1914. These men wore service stripes for nearly four years on their left arms, and on their right many of them had two and three bars for wounds.

They knew, and with confidence in their chief and in their own last minute power the phrase they threw to us was: "Don't worry; it's going to be all right."

And all those poor, homeless people, their little belongings clutched in their arms, leaned out of the trains with smiles, and that devoted look in their eyes of a mother proud of her sons, and cried:

"Hold them and we will soon be back. Good luck! Good courage!"

And the trains pulled slowly apart over that east and west line, which is the life line on the palm of France.

SAYS FOCH IS READY TO DEAL A HARD BLOW

Officers arriving yesterday at an Atlantic port from the front who left France three weeks ago said that there was no need for alarm at the German advance to the Marne, as they would never be allowed to reach Paris. It was an attempt to widen the Amiens salient, and the attack had not been expected. Surprises in moving troops were carried out by hiding the troops in woodland and taking them out at night, as the British did before they attacked Cambrai.

The French had two armies in reserve and the British had more troops in France now than there ever were before. After the big offensive started on March 21 reinforcements were rushed over at the rate of 25,000 a day. General Foch was waiting his time, and would deliver a smashing blow to the Germans in a day or two, when he considered that they had become sufficiently exhausted by their drive on the Marne and Amiens fronts, the officers said.

NO 'AMERICAN' DEPOT THERE.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—American army officers who have served in France, when told tonight that the German official bulletin claims the capture of a huge Franco-American depot at Fère-en-Tardenois, which was taken by the Germans Thursday in their advance toward the Marne, asserted that no permanent depot of the Americans was at Fère-en-Tardenois or near the battleline.

KAISER VISITS ARMY NORTH OF RHEIMS

AMSTERDAM, June 2.—Karl Rosner, in the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger, says that Emperor William visited the German Army north of Rheims Thursday, remaining until evening, working with individual commanders and receiving reports from the battlefield.

LONDON, June 2. (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—Field Marshal von Hindenburg has recently been reported dead or gravely ill, but Karl Rosner, in the Lokal-Anzeiger, says that on the battle front at Craonne, last Tuesday, Emperor William and von Hindenburg took a long walk between the trenches, craters, wire entanglements, and shell holes and inspected the defensive positions of the Chemin des Dames.

To a question as to whether the climbing of a hill was not too much for him, von Hindenburg, smiling, replied to the Emperor:

"It is very good for me to get a little exercise, your Majesty."

PERSIUS WARNS OF BRITISH POWER

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, June 2.—Captain Persius, the German naval critic, writing in the Berliner Tageblatt, says:

"On the occasion of the anniversary of the battle of Jutland, it is well to remember again what a serious opponent Great Britain is. She has never lost a single war, and at the end of every campaign she has been triumphant.

"Remarks such as 'The English are aware that if they experience another battle of Jutland their sea power is gone' are absurd and inappropriate in this bitter time. They are looked upon with annoyance and anger by our own sailors, because many of them already have learned that the English are gallant and strong opponents.

"Our fleet also knows that to defend itself against the English, should another encounter take place, will demand the very greatest application of its strength."

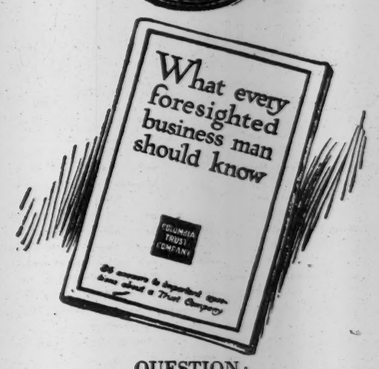
Captain Persius recalls and ridicules some of the German press comments made after the fight, such as "Britannia has been wiped off the sea," &c.

He severely criticises those who minimize the British sea power, and points out that after as before the battle the German merchant flag remained banished from the seas.

Captain Persius wishes that Germans would believe in the enormous strength of the British Empire apart altogether from the British fleet.

"To wipe out British culture," he declares, "would be an infinitely heavier task than even to put British sea power in chains."

300



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BOLSHEVIKI TELL OF A VAST PLOT

Say Conspiracy Against the Soviet Government Extends Throughout Country.

MOSCOW IN STATE OF SIEGE

Wholesale Arrests Made There and Energetic Measures Taken Against Press.

WAR PRISONERS MUTINY

Czecho-Slovak Troops Said to Have Captured Important Railroad Junctions and Lines.

LONDON, June 2, (Associated Press.)—The discovery in Moscow and Petrograd of a large counter-revolutionary plot which stretches throughout the whole of Russia is announced in a Russian wireless message received here tonight.

To this plot is attributable in part the mutiny of the Czecho-Slovak troops, which have captured several important railway junctions and lines.

The Soviet Executive decided on May 29 to undertake the partial calling to arms of several classes of workmen and the poorer peasants in Petrograd and Moscow and the Kuban and Don region.

At the same time Moscow has been declared in a state of siege. Counter-revolutionaries have been arrested in considerable numbers and energetic measures have been taken against the press. These measures are necessary, it is announced, owing to the situation in which the Russian revolution has been placed.

The question dominating all others is that of supplying the people with bread, now that Russia has been deprived of the Ukraine granary. The Kuban and Don regions are, according to the Russian statement, menaced by a counter-revolutionary band, which hopes by means of complications to provoke intervention by foreign powers and thus drive the Russian masses toward famine.

In some regions the large owners are mobilizing the well-to-do peasants with the object of resisting the efforts of the Government to commandeer the flour depots, and are trying to conceal their stocks for purposes of future speculation, and, finally, agents of the counter-revolution in the various cities throughout the country, says the statement, "are seeking to excite the starving masses against the Soviet Government."

ADVANCE OF GERMANS ALARMS BOLSHEVIKI

"Why Will They Strangle Us?" Tchitcherin Asks—Worried Also by Don Cossacks.

MOSCOW, June 2, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—M. Tchitcherin, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, in a message to Adolph Joffe, the Russian Ambassador to Germany, denounces General Krasnoff, who was a member of former Premier Kerensky's staff, and who has proclaimed himself dictator of the Don Cossack district. M. Tchitcherin says.

"General Krasnoff is an adventurer who has sold himself in turn to one side or the other and who has now concluded an agreement with the Ukraine Government headed by General Skoropadski, inviting foreign help with the object of bringing the Cossack masses into submission.

"Against the invading foreigners the Cossacks should rise in force. Every advance by Germany toward the east on the basis of the alleged enforcement of self-determination is a contravention of her promises. It is an attempt to strangle Russia. We have accepted their modus vivendi; why will they strangle us?"

Kiev newspapers say General Krasnoff's dictatorship is based on the restoration of the fundamental laws of Russia before the war. He declares all laws of the Russian Provisional Government are void. In his first decree he says:

"Our late enemy, Austria-Hungary, has now entered the Don region to act in alliance with us in the struggle against the Red Guards and to help us to restore order."

The dictator adds that the Don Government is a distinct sovereign State which is at war against the Russian Republic, but that it is on friendly terms with the Government of the Ukraine.

BIG STRIKE IN WARSAW.

Municipal Employes Out for Higher Pay and Other Concessions.

AMSTERDAM, June 2.—A formidable strike is in progress in Warsaw among the employes of the various municipal departments, according to a dispatch from that city to the Lokal-Anzeiger of Berlin.

The strike was begun by the employes of the Food Department, owing to a refusal of their demands for higher wages and other concessions, and necessitated the closing of all the public kitchens. The Post Office employes and park workmen later joined the strike movement.

GERMANS RULE FINLAND.

Even Licenses for Imports Must Be Approved by Them.

STOCKHOLM, June 2.—How little independence remains to Finland and how completely the Germanization of Finland has been effected are indicated by an announcement today that all licenses for imports into Finland must be approved of by German officials.

The Deutsche Bank has established a branch office at Helsingfors for the control of financial operations.

MOSCOW, June 2, (British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—M. Tchitcherin, the Russian Foreign Minister, has sent to the German Ambassador at Moscow the following note:

The Russian Government agrees with the German Government that in order to obtain a speedy and complete accord with Finland Russia should accept the German proposal for regularizing relations with Finland.

This proposal provides for Finland ceding to Russia Forts Ino and Raivola, in the Province of Viborg, on the Russian promise not to fortify these places, while Russia cedes to Finland the western part of Murmansk and an outlet to the sea.

Clocks in Russia Advanced 2 Hours.

MOSCOW, June 2, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—Beginning May 31, clocks throughout Russia were advanced two hours in order to save light and fuel.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

The German attack south of the Aisne is following the lines of military strategy in every detail. There has not been a single divergence from the theory and the practice since the Marne was reached. Their position as it was left on Friday night was a hazardous one, due to the depth of their wedge as compared with its width, the salient being relatively narrow and tapering down almost to a point where it reached the Marne at its apex. The Marne is the limit of the southern advance, a limit probably placed by the German General Staff, the limit placed by the French, and the limit of all necessity.

It may be doubted, indeed, whether the German High Command ever seriously thought their line could be extended to the Marne in this attack. Certainly they had reason to believe that their advance would be held up either on the Aisne or on the Vesle. Not finding this to be the case, they kept going until the Marne was reached. The French, on the other hand, gave evidence after the crossing of the Vesle that they did not propose to try to stem the advance before it had reached the Marne. This was shown in the rapidity of the retirement, which on Friday was about nine miles. Nine miles is not a bad day's march for a huge body of infantry if it is unopposed. Therefore it is probable that no effort was made to do otherwise than to interpose the Marne between the French lines and those of the Germans. At any rate, when the Marne was reached, the advance halted, and we have had no reports of any efforts having been made to force a crossing.

The logical step was to remove the danger inherent to such a wedge as they had driven into the French positions, and this the Germans are endeavoring to do. Both sides of this wedge are vulnerable. The eastern side is the defensive side, and must be held while the western side is advanced until the Picardy and the Aisne fronts are thoroughly linked up. In order that the Germans on the western side may be entirely free from danger and interference in their project of trying to tie the two fronts together, the eastern front must stand fast and prevent any breaking through on the front from Rheims southward.

In order to minimize the danger of this—and should it happen it would spell disaster—the Germans must straighten out their line somewhat so that the Champagne front will unite with the Marne front without any decided breaks. This means that the line would have to run south of Rheims, from the Marne to a point south of de la Pompelle, which is southeast of Rheims on the Rheims-Chalone Railroad. The German line would then trace a gentle curve from the Champagne to the Marne, and would be free on this side from dangerous salients.

The city of Rheims itself has been the stumbling block to this plan, or rather the fortified points around the city, and it is these which the Germans are endeavoring to break down. To effect this most easily they are engaged in the familiar process of throwing a loop around the city to squeeze its defenders out. In this they are not meeting with a great deal of success. They are spreading out eastward, however, west of Rheims, so that between the Marne and Ville-en-Tardenois their line is curving out in a way which materially lessens its weakness.

In the meantime, the forces holding the western side are proceeding rapidly. This side of the wedge is commanded by the German Crown Prince, whose former chain of unbroken defeats hardly justifies the assignment, though holding out hope that history may again repeat itself. Up to the present time, however, he is overcoming the French resistance on all parts of the front between the Oise and the Marne except for the region immediately west of Soisson, where he is meeting with stubborn resistance. This bit of territory is gradually being surrounded, however, and will soon have to be vacated in order to prevent envelopment.

The angle which existed between Noyon and Soissons, the elimination of which means the definite consolidation of the two fronts, is fast being occupied. In yesterday's fighting alone an advance of four miles was made in this section. Further south, between Soissons and the Marne, the Germans are advancing rapidly toward the Ourcq, where that river runs north and south. At Troesnes, the most western point so far reported, they are astride the river and are endeavoring to extend their success all the way south. Here the French seem to be in great strength and are counterattacking heavily. But in spite of these efforts, the wedge is being rounded out to the point where it is no longer in danger.

In fact, one cannot see that there is any object in a counterattack at this time, except as an extreme measure. There certainly does not appear to be any chance of destroying the wedge by this means, as it has grown to too great proportions. All that opportunity seems to afford now is to put enough men on the line to check the advance. Indeed, with the strength which the Germans have shown, if Foch were to deplete the Amiens sector of reserves in order to beat the Germans on the Aisne, the German attack could be switched to the weakened sector with disastrous results. There is, however, an indication that Foch has sent sufficient men to this front to make the going extremely difficult, and while the advance has not been stopped by any means, the progress will probably be slower.

TEUTON POPULATION IS DECLINING FAST

Germany's Loss, It Is Estimated, Will Be 7,500,000 if War Lasts Another Year.

AUSTRIA'S DECLINE HEAVY

Britain's Numbers Are Not Lessened, While America Is Counted as Unaffected So Far.

LONDON, June 2, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—The drain of man power, the fall in the number of births, and the loss of population through sickness and underfeeding, are felt more severely by the Central Powers than by the peoples of the Entente. While the annual gain of population in Germany, Austria, and Hungary has given place to a serious loss, the peoples of the Entente have suffered a very small diminution in comparison.

Great Britain's total population has so far remained at about the same figure, gains balancing losses. The rate of increase in the United States has not been affected at all.

As the war goes on this growing disparity in the losses of population between the Central Powers and the peoples fighting them is likely to increase. If the war continues into next year the population of the German Empire, on which reliance has been placed for the enlargement of Germany's prosperity and industry and for repairing the injury to trade and commerce after the war, will have lost 10 per cent. of its numbers, and a still greater proportion of its industrial strength.

The German Empire, which in June, 1919, should have had 72,000,000 of people, will have no more than 64,500,000. Germany as a whole will have 5 per cent. less population than when the war began.

Of those who have been killed the greater number were men in the prime of life and energy, whom Germany could least spare. By deaths in the battle zone the empire has lost at least 3,000,000 men.

The birth rate has sunk to such a figure that by next year the number of births will have fallen short of what they would have been had there been no war by 3,335,000.

In the same period the annual number of deaths among the German civilian population, owing to the stress and anxiety of the war, and sickness, which has been aggravated by hardships and food troubles, has increased by 1,000,000 over the normal. But this is, perhaps, to be regarded merely as weeding out and no great biological loss. Much of the mortality among children and among the civilian population as a whole has been caused by the way in which the food supply of Germany has been mismanaged in the interests of the landholders and the farming class, and to the detriment of the poor. The landholders and farmers have prospered, while the poor in the towns have gone short of bread and potatoes.

British Workers Better Off.

On the other hand, because of the liberal separation allowances and the high wages, the vital conditions of the working classes in Great Britain have been better since the war than when the war began.

While by next year the German Empire will be 7,500,000 lower in population than it would have been had the war not taken place, the vitality of the peoples of Austria and Hungary has suffered even more. This, perhaps, was to be expected. The peoples of Austria will be 11 per cent. poorer in numbers next year than if the war had not taken place. They will be 8 per cent. lower in numbers than they were in 1914.

Hungary will be still worse off. It will have a population 9 per cent. lower than before the war, and 13 per cent. lower than it would have been if there had been no war. As the war continues so will these losses increase.

Meanwhile, despite the losses suffered in the war zone, the British population has been growing. By the middle of 1919 this population will be only 3 per cent. lower than it would have been without war. Great Britain in 1919 will have a larger population than in 1914.

REPORTS AMERICA WILL FEED RUSSIANS

Tokio Hears of Plan to Buy Food Supplies in Siberia and Japan.

TOKIO, May 27.—It is understood that the United States Government is studying the feasibility of extending economic assistance to Russia.

The proposal to assist the Russians in an economic way was made as a possible solution of the problems now confronting that country. Assistance from the United States would take the form of purchasing and assembling food supplies in Siberia and distributing them in European Russia.

It is also proposed to purchase food in Japan for distribution in Russia.

ALLIES STANDING FIRMLY AT BAY

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

Craonne to Bemericourt. While naturally dealing chiefly with British participation, the account is sufficiently general to enable one to realize the progress of events and their bearing on the present situation.

On the night of May 25 prisoners were captured by French on the British left. They vouched the information that a great attack was planned for the following night. To all appearances there seemed reason to question the accuracy of this information.

Owing to the bad weather, previous to the British taking over the sector, aerial photography had been of limited assistance in locating the enemy batteries, but as far as could be ascertained their number was not abnormal.

Nevertheless on the night of May 26 orders were given to the French Army, of which the British division formed a part, that all allied troops should take up battle positions, and at midnight a counterpreparation was opened with every available gun. The Germans began an hour later, according to schedule, and their volume of fire was such that the trenches, batteries, local headquarters, and all points of concentration and communication were literally smothered in gas and high explosives.

Against the three British divisions, the 50th on the left, the 8th in the centre, and the 21st on the right, all of which had been engaged in the previous battle, the Germans launched their storm divisions, with divisions in support which came into action almost immediately.

On the French front the odds were considerably greater. The 50th suddenly discovered the enemy in strong force behind their left brigade, which was enveloped. The Germans rapidly widened the gap on both sides, and a retreat became inevitable.

There was a withdrawal such as occurred in March, and by noon the defenders were established on the new line, south of the Aisne.

Flushed by their recent success, the Germans forced the passage of the river, driving through to Guyencourt. The pressure on the British 50th and 8th divisions had been heavy.

During Tuesday and Wednesday the enemy advanced along the whole front, sparing no effort and disregarding all losses. "The boche fought magnificently" is the generous tribute the British pay to their opponents.

On Wednesday evening the allied line was a semi-circle from Loupeigne through Coulonges and Lagesy to the River Vesle at Mulzon.

Constant "Infiltration."

As before stated, the retreat was orderly in that the defenders were able to remain in touch after each falling back, but the enemy invariably took advantage of their superior numbers to break through a weak point and compel the withdrawal of adjacent units by "infiltration" under menace of envelopment.

From that date their line remained fairly stable. They were reinforced on Thursday morning, and simply withdrew in step with the centre, where German pressure henceforth was heaviest.

The enemy may attempt the passage of the river, but his success is extremely doubtful, and, in any case, his principal effort is now being directed westward against the flank of the main allied forces.

The enemy is now exerting his full strength—over fifty divisions already have been identified—in a southwestward direction. He is doing his utmost to increase his gains in the angle of the new bulge round Soissons and further south toward the forst of Villrs Cotterets in order to keep an alignment with the principal push through and along Ourcq Valley by Neuilly St. Front in the direction of Paris.

According to the latest news, the allied resistance is of steel, and there have been many successful counter-attacks. On the front from west of Soissons to the Marne the Allies are standing at bay.

SAYS RUSSIAN CHAOS IS DUE TO IGNORANCE

Y. M. C. A. Worker Tells of Lack of Preparation for Revolution and Freedom.

OPPOSED TO INTERVENTION

Thinks It Possible That Russians May Fight for Germany on Western Front.

"The Russian Revolution and Why It Has Ended in Chaos," was the subject of an address by F. A. Gaylord last night at the West End Presbyterian Church. Mr. Gaylord, who has recently returned from Petrograd, is Secretary of the International Y. M C. A. Committee charged especially with forwarding the interests of the organization in Russia, where he has lived for nineteen years.

Before speaking of conditions as they exist today, Mr. Gaylord told the history of the Russian Revolutionary Party and how it was founded in 1814 on the return of five Russian Army officers who had witnessed the French Revolution. The party was formed for the same reason the Czar was dethroned, he said, "because the autocracy denied that every man was entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

He said the revolution first became possible when the soldiers refused to obey their officers when ordered to fire on the people in Petrograd. As soon as the working people realized that the army was behind them, the revolution of 1917 was a success, whereas all other attempts to overthrow autocratic rule had been failures.

The present chaos in Russia, he said, was due to four things, lack of education, lack of understanding and training in political matters, the extreme Socialist propaganda carried on by Lenine and his followers, and, lastly, the constant propaganda of the Germans. The Huns say to the Russian peasants: "Your Czar is tipped over. Why fight with us? Go and grab all the land you can before it is too late."

Mr. Gaylord was asked what he thought about intervention in Russia, and he answered: "I do not think I would advise it at the present time, but America could furnish great help immediately along educational lines." He said that the attitude of the Russians toward the Americans and America is more favorable than toward any other nation or people.

"The Bolsheviki," said Mr. Gaylord, "do not by any means represent the majority in Russia, but hold their power by virtue of their very aggressive policy and the large military support behind them."

Mr. Gaylord founded an association in Petrograd known as the Lighthouse, very much like the Y. M. C. A., which has been since taken over by the association. It has 3,500 members and the work is being carried on by young Russians.

WOMAN DESCRIBES THE RUIN OF RUSSIA

Says the Country, Crushed by External and Internal Enemies, Is Ceasing to Exist.

LIFE IN PETROGRAD AWFUL

Thousand Anonymous Potentates, the Top Ones Paid by Germany, Keep Country in Chaos.

The distress, hopelessness, and chaos which overwhelmed the well-to-do and official classes in the Russian revolution are vividly portrayed from the standpoint of a Russian woman in a letter received by her former classmate in this country. The writer is a daughter of a Russian diplomat who was connected with the Russian Embassy in Washington about twenty years ago, and the widow of an officer in the Russian Army who was killed early in the war.

"Russia, crushed by exterior and interior enemies, justly despised and abhorred by the great countries that once trusted her, is ruined and disappearing," she wrote. "My country is ceasing to exist. It was bad enough before the March revolution, when our unhappy, half-witted Emperor, under the influence of his German wife, seemed to do everything possible to make people lose patience. We have a thousand anonymous potentates, the top ones paid by Germany, and the lower ones lured into supporting them by money, money, and money.

"The present Government has abolished all laws, all courts, the police, land ownership, all private real estate in towns, all distinction of castes and grades in the army and navy. They have seized all the banks, are opening all the private safes, and confiscating all gold and silver found therein, though it had never been said before that it was criminal to have it.

"Of course, everything they 'decree' is so mad that it is quite sure not to last forever, but the chaos they make will take centuries to forget. The country is going back to a savage state. And we will not live to wait for better times.

All Russia Suffocating.

"All Russia is suffocating—every day brings new surprises that show that there is but one way out of it—the grave. On the ground of liberty they abolish all laws, judges, attorneys, and substitute for it 'people's courts of justice,' with only soldiers, workmen or peasants, often quite illiterate and always without the slightest knowledge of court proceedings, taking the places of the former judiciary.

"On the same ground they abolish all police, let loose all the criminals from the prisons, arm them, constituting from their number, together with workmen, deserters and hooligans, a 'red guard,' and fill the prisons to their utmost with all those who crave for order and will not work together with them toward the total ruin of the country.

"On the pretense of equality they abolish all grades in the army and navy and make all posts elective by the simple soldiers. In most places it is understood as complete extermination, lynching of the officers, who, for being better educated, are under suspicion of being 'counter-revolutionary.' The highest posts are occupied by elected soldiers who very often can hardly sign their names, and the former officers are made simple soldiers, with a soldier's pay of $8.50 a month, and ordered to the lowest tasks, cleaning of the barracks, cooking food, taking care of the horses.

"Our great country could only exist when all the wheels of the Government were working in harmony. Now everything is a perfect chaos. Everybody was willing to throw over the Czaristic Government, but not in order to change it for this one, of loot, anarchy, and treason toward our allies! Oh, the shame, the disgrace, and the folly of it!

"The army, which now consists of young boys, (the regular one is long ago killed,) without any sense of duty, morals, and discipline, see their acquired 'freedom' in the freedom to go home when they want to. And so all the trains, all the stations, are attacked and destroyed by this horde of savages, who kill engineers, if it seems to them the train goes too slowly, who martyrize the railway agents who tell them of the impossibility of starting their train, for there is another one coming toward them in the same time. As this human flood goes home without any organization, everything is looted and destroyed.

"Some months ago, I was believing myself to be quite well off. I have a house in Petrograd. Last Spring I was offered $125,000 for it, but was advised not to sell and go over to America to have my little girl become a happy American school girl. Now—I have on hand about $2,000 and no other resources; the house, like other private property, is being confiscated, the revenue going to the Government, that is to say to the private pockets of the usurpers. The Government bonds annulated (repudiated)—and even if I had more money—believe me—there is nothing to buy.

Hunger Imperils Petrograd.

"Petrograd will begin to die from hunger one of these days. And those who are the authors of it are sure to escape at the last moment abroad and live happily afterward with the millions they will have robbed, and leave the country to its dreadful fate.

"Life in Petrograd is horrible—all the criminals, all the workmen, and demoralized soldiers rob the few cars that still bring some kind of products. In the very heart of the city, in daytime, you have your clothes taken off your back literally. Just think that there is no police, nobody to call for help, for those who would like to help have had their firearms confiscated, even the officers, even the highest Generals. All the soldiers, &c., are armed and have become highwaymen. At any moment you can expect a number of them to come into your private lodging and, under the pretense of "perquisition," take away all your money and valuables.

"And as the Government declares that in a 'real socialistic State' no crime against private property will be considered as such, for the biggest of all crimes is just 'the crime of private ownership,' you see there is nowhere to look for help.

"Our money is not accepted anywhere abroad. Russia is bankrupt, so that it is impossible to escape. All my friends and relatives are in the same awful position. Everybody lives on their last money, even those who were quite rich. Their money was in Government or private bonds, and as they are declared void, where will you get money from? My poor mind cannot grasp the whole thing; it is too great a madness.

"I hope with all my heart that my dear American friends are happy. It is some relief to think that there are people not suffering what we have to. My only chance to save my little girl's life and my own would be to get away from here and go to the United States. If you can think of any way to bring this about please write to me at once. I would do any kind of work, and if I came to starve there it would be to have my little one escape from this madhouse. Here, if we do not die in the next months, we will be slaves, regular slaves, of our lowest classes. So you see that anything in free America would surely be a thousand times better than what we must expect here."

EX-CZAR TRAVELED FOUR WEEKS IN SNOW

Hardships of Journey from Tobolsk to New Place of Internment Described.

By JULIUS WEST.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, June 2.—The Kiev correspondent of the Hamburger Fremdenblatt sends a detailed account given him by a member of the Soviet peace delegation to Ukraine of the transfer of the ex-Czar from Tobolsk in Siberia to Ekaterinburg in the Urals.

The Soviet Government got wind of a plan of escape which was in preparation early in the year, owing to an attempt to bribe a noncommissioned officer. The whole imperial family then were searched, as were also Bishop Hermogen of Saratov and the ex-Czar's former Adjutant, Prince Dolgorouky. This resulted in the discovery of complete plans of escape, which were to have been put into effect in February. Twenty thousand dollars in gold and notes were found in possession of Nicholas and confiscated.

This decided the Government to change the place of imprisonment, and a squad of Red Guards was sent to Tobolsk with this object. The return journey was attended by hardships, owing to the roads having disappeared under snow, and the sledge journey lasted four exhausting weeks. The party consisted of the ex-Czar and ex-Czarina and one daughter. The ex-Czarevitch was too weak to be moved until later, and was left behind with two of his sisters, who refused to be separated from him. He was brought to Ekaterinburg as soon as the thaw permitted.

The family are now confined in a smaller house, with a personal staff reduced to two persons. All communication with strangers is strictly barred, but the local Soviet permits visits of a doctor.

ZEEBRUGGE GUN WORKS WRECKED BY AIRMEN

AMSTERDAM, June 2.—During the British aerial attacks on Zeebrugge on May 30 the De Jaegher works, employed in repairing guns and sorting ammunition, were partially destroyed.

Many soldiers and a few civilians have been killed in the frequent allied air raids, which have greatly delayed the work of repairing the Zeebrugge sluices, which are still out of commission.

POLARINE kills friction keeps the car out of the repair shop and on the road

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WE called attention the other day to a suit which we called a "plus value"—at $28.

* *

In trying to duplicate this suit for next year, we find the replacing cost several dollars higher than the price prevailing in our stores.

* *

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* *

The same thing is true of nearly every garment in our stocks.

* *

Only because of the big stock of woolens we owned at last year's prices are we able to offer these remarkable values.

* *

Buy only what you need—but be sure of the quality.

* *

All-wool suits, $20 to $60.

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hogging down

Roy E. Heal, a farmer living near Burnside, Iowa, found that in hogging down the corn on his farm the hogs wasted much corn unless restricted to a small area at a time. To fence in one patch at a time, then another, then another, would have meant immense labor, mainly putting in and taking out posts. He tried using the upstanding corn stalks themselves as posts, threading a strip of 26-inch woven wire fencing in and out among them. The plan worked! SYSTEM ON THE FARM (the newest Shaw magazine) disseminated the ingenious idea among farmers all over the country. There is no telling how many thousands of dollars' worth of labor it has saved them. One of the editors personally heard the plan read aloud and adopted at the breakfast table of an Indiana farmer whose guest he was. Recently it was calculated that SYSTEM ON THE FARM has promulgated 1,481 different and highly practical farm plans in its one year of existence.

Advertising in SYSTEM ON THE FARM reaches go-ahead farmers

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A STRONG banking connection is vital. Bankers Trust Company is so well equipped and experienced that its advice and co-operation are sure to prove of value to customers in any phase of business finance, especially in these times of unusual conditions.

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In May The New York Times published 1,210,616 agate lines of advertising, a gain of 126,078 lines over the corresponding month last year.

89TH DIVISION'S FAREWELL TO WOOD

An Affecting Parting with the General Who May Not Lead His Men in France.

"DO YOUR BEST," HE SAYS

"We Have Got to Win This War"—Will Do Everything He Can to Make Victory Decisive.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A., who was relieved from the command of the 89th Division of the National Army on May 25, following the issuance of orders to that division to prepare for duty overseas, started for Camp Funston, Kan., yesterday afternoon to resume command of the cantonment there. Gen. Wood declined to discuss the order of Secretary of War Baker detaching him from command of the division which he had organized and trained for service overseas.

As was published at the time of his detachment from the 89th Division, General Wood was preparing to sail for Europe when Secretary Baker's order informing him that he was no longer in command of the division, and directing him to report at San Francisco as commanding officer of the Western Department of the army—an administrative post, which does not carry with it command of troops—was handed to him. That part of the order sending General Wood to San Francisco has been subsequently rescinded, and General Wood was directed to return to Camp Funston and assume command of the National Army recruits now being mobilized at that camp.

It came out yesterday after General Wood's departure that it was not until after he had gone to Washington, where he made an unsuccessful attempt to have the order withdrawn, so that he might accompany his division to France, that the rank and file of the division learned that the man who had been their commander from the beginning had been deprived of his command, and that a new man was to be assigned to lead them in France. How the division took this order was revealed when General Wood returned for a few hours to his headquarters to clean up some unfinished business connected with the command, and to confer with the officer who had temporarily replaced him with the division pending the designation of a permanent commander.

Parting With His Officers.

On his arrival General Wood found all the officers of the division waiting to greet him. Without exception they were deeply affected, and a great many did not hesitate to tell General Wood how sorry they were to lose him as their commander. The officers formed in a long line, and down this line General Wood walked, shaking each one by the hand and wishing him "good luck when you get over there."

No word of complaint was uttered by the General. He told the officers not to concern themselves with his case, but to give all that was in them to the great task before them and to help "make a good job so far as America and the Allies are concerned."

"The only thing to do is to do the best we can—all of us—to win this war," said General Wood.

After he had shaken hands the officers gathered in a semicircle around him and he made a little talk. An officer who was present told THE TIMES yesterday what General Wood said. As taken down by an army stenographer, here it is:

"I will not say good-bye, but consider this a temporary separation—at least I hope so. I have worked hard with you, and you have done excellent work. I had hoped very much to take you over to the other side. In fact, I had no intimation, direct or indirect, of any change of orders until we reached here the other night. The orders have been changed, and I am to go back to Funston. I wish you the best of luck, and ask you to keep up the high standard of conduct and work you have in the past. There isn't anything to be said. These orders stand, and the only thing to do is to do the best we can—all of us—to win the war. That's what we are here for; that's what you have been trained for. I shall follow your career with the deepest interest—with just as much interest as though I were with you. Good luck and God bless you."

"No Better Men in Any Army."

From headquarters, General Wood, accompanied by the officers who had been of his staff and had been the closest to him during the long months when the division was being whipped into shape at Camp Funston, walked to the parade field to review for the last time the 89th Division.

The review was a splendid spectacle. Every unit of the command was in line. The soldiers never appeared to better advantage. Tears were in the eyes of some of the staff officers as the last unit passed and General Wood saluted the colors.

"A magnificent body of men. There are none better in any army in the world," said General Wood to a staff officer as this last unit in the long column swung by.

General Wood was asked before he returned to Camp Funston if he would say anything regarding his conference with President Wilson last week, at which conference he was supposed to have asked the President for field service either in Europe or at home.

"All that I feel privileged to say regarding my talk with the President," replied the General, "is that he was very courteous and very considerate."

General Wood absolutely refused to discuss the report that his detachment from the command of the 89th Division was made by Secretary Baker at the request of General Pershing.

"I am leaving for Camp Funston tomorrow," General Wood said, "where I shall give the best that is in me to the training of the boys who will be ordered to that camp. We have got to win this war, and I intend to do everything that I can to make that victory, which I am sure is coming, certain and decisive."

Asked what he thought of the situation on the French front, General Wood replied:

"I think the line will hold."

Mrs. Wood joined General Wood here on Saturday. She did not go West with him.

85 Casualties on General Pershing's List; 16 Men Killed in Action, 11 Dead of Wounds.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The War Department today gave out a list of 85 casualties in the American army abroad, bringing the total to 6,664. The list included 16 killed in action, 11 died of wounds, 3 killed by accident, 4 missing in action, 5 wounded slightly, 29 wounded severely, 13 wounded to a degree undetermined, and 4 died of disease.

Two commissioned officers were included. Captain Charles J. Biddle of Philadelphia was wounded to a degree undetermined. Captain Biddle was chief of a patrol of the Lafayette Squadron, who was recently reported lost after a fight with Germans. On May 18 cable dispatches stated that he had been found by French scouts in No Man's Land. His machine had been wrecked, and he was taken to the rear for hospital treatment.

SUMMARY OF ARMY CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Reported June 2.	Total.
Killed in action	583	16	*600
Died of wounds	249	11	260
Lost at sea	291	0	291
Killed by accident	268	3	271
Gas and other causes	75	0	75
Killed or prisoner	1	0	1
Died of disease	1,138	4	1,142
Civilians	7	0	7
Total deaths	2,612	34	*2,647
Wounded	3,652	47	*3,698
Captured	72	0	*73
Missing	243	4	*246
Grand total	6,579	85	6,664

*One previously reported missing, now reported prisoner. One previously reported wounded, now reported killed in action. These changes involve shifts in missing, captured, wounded, and killed in action columns without affecting grand total.

ARMY CASUALTIES REPORTED YESTERDAY.

Army casualties reported June 2, including next of kin and emergency addresses, follow:

KILLED IN ACTION—16.

Sergeant.

McKIBBEN, EUGENE C.; Mrs. C. McKibben, Madison, S. D.

Corporal.

HAAS, DOSS B.; Mrs. W. M. Sparks, 216 Centre St., Nashville, Tenn.

Privates.

ARNESON, OLE K.; Ole Rustine, Brantford, N. D.

CAPUTO, ANTHONY C.; John Caputo, R. F. D. 1, Creekside, Penn.

CASSEALENO, ALEXANDRO; Joseph Cassealeno, 252 Salem St., Boston, Mass.

CLARK, ERNEST M.; Mrs. Marion F. Clark, 13 Perkins St., Charlestown, Mass.

CUTILLO, VINCENT J.; Filiomena Cutillo, 8 Noyes Place, Boston, Mass.

FAFFL, FRANK; James Faffl, Lamont, Iowa.

GRBA, MIKE; Nick Grba, 210 Ash St., Anaconda, Mont.

HESSE, THEODORE; Mrs. Grace Hesse, 285 Poplar St., New Haven, Conn.

HINES, EARL H.; Mrs. Anna Morgan, 1414 Exposition Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

KLEY, JOHN AUGUSTUS; Mrs. Frank Court, 35 Houston St., Buffalo, N. Y.

LYNCH, CHARLES H.; Mrs. F. H. Lynch, 11 Russell Road, Winchester, Mass.

RUPP, CHARLES W.; Mrs. W. Rupp, 96 Pleasant St., Woburn, Mass.

SWEENEY, JOHN; Mrs. J. Sweeney, 65 Oxford St., Lawrence, Mass.

WOODS, JOHN A.; Mrs. W. H. Woods, 155 George St., Medford, Mass.

DIED OF WOUNDS—11.

Sergeant.

PETTIS, ELIJAH F.; Mrs. Mamie Ashcraft, R. F. D. 1, Gordo, Ala.

Corporal.

SIMMONS, CHARLES R.; Charles G. Simmons, 1,002 South Willow St., Sherman, Texas.

Privates.

AXXON, JAMES; Mrs. D. Axxon, 505 Flander St., Macon, Ga.

CARSON, JAMES F.; Mrs. Mary W. Carson, R. F. D. 1, Box 72, Dutton, Ala.

CROWLEY, JEROME J.; Mrs. Bridget Crowley, 6 Asylum St., Boston, Mass.

FRIEDL, GEORGE; Miss Josephine Randall, Fulton, Ills.

POTTER, BURTON; William H. Potter, Orient, L. I., N. Y.

SACCHETTI, CHARLES; Mrs. Susie Appaldi, 71 Circular Av., Pittsfield, Mass.

SANTY, CLARENCE; Fabian Santy, R. F. D. 8, Box 76, Green Bay, Wis.

SMITH, BENJAMIN E.; Mrs. H. L. Smith, 57 Mt. Vernon St., Gardiner, Me.

STANTON, JAMES J.; Thomas Stanton, 86 Parker St., Central Falls, R. I.

DIED OF ACCIDENT—3.

Corporal.

MORTON, ROBERT L.; J. M. Morton; 1,116 North 13th St., Birmingham, Ala.

Privates.

WEINKE, WILLIAM A.; Mrs. Annie Wegner, Horicon, Wis.

WHITE, WILLIAM J.; Mrs. Esther Blanc, 62 Prince St., Cambridge, Mass.

DIED OF DISEASE—4.

Privates.

BRYMER, BARNEY; Mrs. Mollie Brauer, 1,110 Baker Av., St. Louis, Mo.

CARBON, JOE A.; Miss Mabie Carbon, River St., Athens, Ga.

GREENE, CARL F.; William S. Greene, 358 Potter Av., Providence, R. I.

STEGAL, ED; William Stegal, R. F. D. 1, Coweta, Okla.

WOUNDED—DEGREE UNDETERMINED—13.

Captain.

BIDDLE, CHARLES J.; Charles Biddle, 505 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Penn.

Privates.

BROWN, CARL G.; Gabriel C. Brown, 1,127 Shelby St., Indianapolis, Ind.

DOWELL, WILLIAM; Miss Gertrude Leible, Carbon, Ind.

HAWKINS, CHARLES; John Hawkins, 350 East Sherman St., Marion, Ind.

HUSBANDS, MANSFIELD G.; William Husbands, 2,820 Talbott Av., Indianapolis, Ind.

McCOY, HAROLD A.; Clara E. Jackson, 1,818 North Ewing St., Indianapolis, Ind.

ORNDORFF, WINFIELD S.; Mrs. Elizabeth Fravel, 928 North 5th St., Vincennes, Ind.

SHANK, GEORGE E., Jr.; George E. Shank, 819 Broadway, Vincennes, Ind.

STUMP, DELBERT R.; A. B. Stump, Box 156, Lake, Miss.

THOMPSON, OSBORNE; George B. Thompson, Salem, Ind.

ULLERY, HAROLD C.; David H. Ullery, 6,049 East Washington St., Indianapolis.

WILLIAMS, CLARENCE O.; Mrs. Lillie Williams, Oakland City, Ind.

WILSON, JOHN; Mrs. Malissa Coble, R. F. D. 10, Greenfield, Ind.

SEVERELY WOUNDED—20.

Sergeants.

BATES, EARL C.; Mrs. Cora B. Bates, 202 13th Av., Columbus, Ohio.

HOWALT, AXEL N.; Louis Howalt, 3,101 Lake Av., South Duluth, Minn.

Corporals.

GOLDEN, EDWARD F. A.; Mrs. Ellen F. Golden, 28 Budan St., Dorchester, Mass.

HUNT, AMANDUS; Mrs. A. Hunt, 1,934 North Albany Av., Chicago, Ill.

JEWELL, PAUL M.; Mrs. M. H. Jewell, 209 Thayer Av., Bismarck, N. D.

SHEA, JAMES O.; Miss Mary A. Shea, 21 Seymore St., Roslindale, Mass.

TANNER, CLARENCE H.; Mrs. Eliza Tanner, Lewiston, Ill.

Cook.

EKMAN, FRANK, Jr.; Frank Ekman, Bjoineborg, Finland.

Privates.

ALLEN, CLAUDE; Elias Allen, Whitmore St., Austell, Cornwall, England.

CAPUTO, JOHN; Mrs. Mary Caputo, 830 North St., Boston, Mass.

COX, EDWARD A.; Catherine Otis, 32 Vroom St., Jersey City, N. J.

DINNEEN, WALTER J.; Mrs. D. D. Dinneen, 246 Campbell Av., Revere, Mass.

EKBLAD, ERIK H.; Luther Anderson, Gowrie, Iowa.

FERRIS, JAMES F.; Mrs. Julia Ferris, 39 Melrose St., Boston, Mass.

FINLAY, EDWARD J.; Mrs. William Finlay, 212 Fenno St., Revere, Mass.

HICKEY, JAMES J.; Mrs. Mary L. Hickey, 65 Walnut St., Charlestown, Mass.

HOYDIC, STEVE; Steve Hoydic, 1,338 Canton St., Detroit, Mich.

KANE, JOHN; Mrs. Mary Haich, 35 Seneca St., Boston, Mass.

MINTZ, SAM; William Mintz, 273 Ridge Road, Lyndhurst, N. J.

MULHERN, FREDERICK J.; Mrs. Margaret Mulhern, 18 Quincy St., Roxbury, Mass.

O'DEA, THOMAS; Mrs. Mary O'Dea, 826 Albany St., Boston, Mass.

PONIAROS, CONSTANTINE; Aristoteles Joannides, 851 East 177th St., New York.

SCHULTZ, PETER; Joseph Schultz, 54 North 4th St., Ansonia, Conn.

STINSON, WILLIAM; Mrs. Lula Holley, 615 South 12th St., Nashville, Tenn.

TANGEN, WARREN A.; M. A. Tangen, Taylors Falls, Minn.

TODD, JOHN T.; Mrs. Mary Ross, 526 Summer St., New Bedford, Mass.

WALSH, THOMAS F.; Mrs. Mary Walsh, Killstagne, County Waterford, Ireland.

ZUTSKI, DOMINICK; Adam Jaskie, 428 14th St., Erie, Penn.

SPAGHAUGEN, WAGONER A. O.; John S. Olson, Margie, Minn.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED—5.

Privates.

FERGUSON, JOHN; Mrs. Margaret Ferguson, 6 Crulivig St., Stornoway, Rosshire, Scotland.

FLEMING, JOHN; Mrs. Josephine Fleming, 3,327 Wyandotte St., Kansas City, Mo.

MATTERN, FRANK; Mrs. Frank Mattern, Mobridge, S. D.

MORI, EMILIO; Mrs. Francesca Mori, Fornovolosca, Province Carrara, Italy.

STEIN, EDWARD J.; Mrs. Kate Stein, Evanston, Ind.

MISSING IN ACTION—4.

Lieutenant.

MACKEY, ELMER D.; David A. Mackey, 2,212 Bowman Av., McKeesport, Penn.

Sergeant.

KIRK, THOMAS J.; Mrs. Mary Kirk, 229 Spring St., Medford, Mass.

Privates.

HALAS, HENRY; Miss Bessie Halas, 1,579 Canton St., Detroit, Mich.

HOPKE, WILLAM; Bertha Hopke, 358 Bainbridge St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Private Edward M. Roberts, previously reported missing in action, is now reported a prisoner. His emergency address is Mrs. Bella Roberts, Iroquois, S. D.

Private Frank W. Ferraro, previously reported wounded, is now reported killed in action. His emergency address is Tony Ferraro, Middletown, Conn.

38 AMERICANS CITED FOR BRAVE CONDUCT

Divisional Commanders Mention Officers and Men of Our Army in France.

ALL QUIET, PERSHING SAYS

"Nothing to Report," His Communique States—Lieut. Campbell's Airplane Victory.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 2, (Associated Press.)—Thirty-eight officers and men of the American Expeditionary Forces have been cited in orders by their divisional commanders for gallantry. Those honored are:

Officers.

WORTHINGTON, Captain HENRY W., infantry, Lancaster, Penn.

HOPE, First Lieutenant EDWARD B., marines, Walterboro, S. C.

WOOD, First Lieutenant THURSTON E., artillery, Philadelphia.

RATAJCZAK, First Lieutenant J. P., artillery.

PERKINSON, Lieutenant ALLAN C., marines, Petersburg, Va.

GILFILLAN, Lieutenant MAX, marines, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

CONROY, Lieutenant EDWARD E., infantry, Ogden, Utah.

LYLE, Dental Surgeon A. G., navy, attached to marines, Gloucester, Mass.

BUSH, Second Lieutenant J. J., infantry.

HARRISON, Second Lieutenant M. R., artillery.

Sergeants.

WADE, Battalion Sergeant Major FESTUS J., artillery.

SIMMER, Tony, navy, attached to marines, Riverside, N. J.

JOHNSON, Arthur, marines.

CUKELA, LOIS, marines, Minneapolis.

GEGERE, P., machine guns, Green Bay, Wis.

RULEFORD, WILLIAM A., marines, Toswell, N. M.

SAIYKE, ALFRED, marines, Amsterdam, N. Y.

KESEL, JACOB J., marines, Syracuse, N. Y.

ROME, BERNARD, artillery.

SQUIRE, KENNETH W., infantry.

MOORE, FRED, signal, Omaha.

Corporals.

MARRETT, ROBERT P., infantry, Brooklyn.

KUHN, JOHN, marines.

MORLAN, CHARLES G., infantry, Albany.

BABB, CLARENCE H., Chicago.

FRITZ, THOMAS W., artillery.

Privates.

FONS, EDMOND E., marines.

KANTROWITZ, I., machine guns.

PISTIKOUDES, L., machine guns.

McINTYRE, SEWARD A., Medical Department, infantry.

BROOKS, GEORGE C., marines, Rich Hill, Mo.

KAL, WALTER, marines.

YOAKAM, BERNARD, marines, Akron, Ohio.

HATCHER, JAMES, marines, Monument, N. M.

FOX, PERCY, artillery.

BEYER, ALFRED G., marines, Ellinger, Texas.

TURNER, ROSS J., marines, Cloverdale, N. Y.

MATI, P., marines.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—"There is nothing to report from the sectors occupied by our troops," says General Pershing's communiqué for Sunday, issued tonight at the War Department.

A second section of yesterday's communiqué, delayed in transmission, gives the official story of how Lieutenant Douglas Campbell brought down a hostile airplane last Friday. It follows:

A later report concerning bringing down a hostile machine by Lieutenant Douglas Campbell, May 31, reported in yesterday's cable, is as follows:

"Lieutenant Campbell flew over the enemy's lines and while there saw a German two-seater about to take off from an airdome. He waited until the German machine got over our lines, then closed in, but remained at a fairly safe distance and allowed the German to fire at him until he observed that the German had no more ammunition. He then closed in and brought the machine down. Machine fell inside our lines but very near the front line."

AUSTRIAN SOCIALISTS FRAME PEACE TERMS

League of Nations, No Annexations or Indemnities, and Freedom for Russians.

AMSTERDAM, June 2.—At a conference of the Austro-Hungarian Socialist Labor Democratic Party, which includes all the Socialist members of the different Legislatures in the empire, a demand was made for the immediate convocation of the Reichsrat. It was stated that inasmuch as the Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest peace treaties violated the principles of peace by understanding and without annexations or indemnities these treaties should be submitted to the Reichsrat before they were ratified.

The conference further requested the Governments of the Central Powers to offer enemy countries a general peace on the following basis:

First, the establishment of a League of Nations, including all countries, to carry out general disarmament and to settle international disputes by arbitration.

Second, the renunciation of all annexations and indemnities, both in the west and south, as well as in the east and southeast.

Third, the full right of self-determination to the border peoples torn from Russia.

AMERICAN AVIATOR KILLED AT THE FRONT

Carter L. Ovington of Kentucky Met Death in Collision at Opening of German Drive.

PARIS, June 2.—Carter Landram Ovington, aviator, of Louisville, Ky., and another aviator were killed during the first day of the present offensive.

Ovington was patrolling with three other machines when the wing of his machine caught in that of a Sergeant's up in the clouds.

Both machines fell from a height of 1,800 meters, and their occupants were killed.

Ovington, when 19 years old, joined the Lafayette Escadrille. Later he was transferred to the American Army, with the rank of First Lieutenant, but remained attached to the French squadron. His mother is Mrs. Georgia Ovington.

Young Ovington was for three years Secretary of the Lafayette Corps.

STUDY AERIAL NAVIGATION.

American Aviators Complete Special Work at Texas Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Announcement was made today that a number of commissioned officers of the American air service have just completed special courses in compass adjustment and air navigation. The Department of Military Aeronautics recently organized a school at Camp Dick, Dallas, Texas, for this advance instruction. The two courses were conducted at the same time and completed in two weeks. The two British officers who were the instructors have expressed themselves as pleased with the results accomplished and the spirit of the men.

Captain S. T. Fripp, Royal Air Forces, was in charge of the compass classes. This course was designed to give engineer officers special instruction in the adjustment and compensation of airplane compasses. These instruments get out of order because of the local magnetic fields set up by magnetos and engines, and the jarring due to rough landings. The students who took this course were selected from graduates of the Engineering Ground Officers' School at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The course in navigation was conducted by Naval Instructor W. T. Farr, Royal Air Forces. It consisted of instruction in air navigation or flying by dead reckoning. This method of flying is followed when the ground is not in view. Each of the air service flying schools in this country was represented in this course by an officer who had had charge of cross-country flying. The officers who finished this training will now return to their respective flying fields to instruct cadets in the subject.

THOUSANDS SEE AIRMAN DIE

Capt. E. P. Webb Plunges to Death in Indianapolis Ball Park.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 2.—Before a crowd of several thousand spectators at the baseball park here this afternoon Captain E. P. Webb, commander of the 821st Aero Squadron, lost his life when the airplane in which he was a passenger dived 500 feet to the ground. Major Guy L. Gearhart, who was piloting the machine, was seriously injured.

The baseball players had just finished their practice and Captain Webb was in the act of throwing a baseball to the field when one of the streamers is said to have become tangled in the machinery, causing Major Gearhart to lose control of the airplane. A team composed of soldiers from Captain Webb's command was to have played a local semi-professional team, and the airplane display was to have been an added feature of the game.

Captain Webb was 46 years old and had served twenty-five years in the army.

AIRPLANE PLUNGES INTO SEA

SAG HARBOR, L. I., June 2.—Aviator Coffin of the United States naval station at Montauk, and a mechanic had a thrilling experience this afternoon while flying one of the naval hydroaeroplanes above Shelter Island Sound. They were about 300 feet from the water when the engine went dead, the machine took a nose dive, dropped into the water, and wrecked one of the pontoons. Fortunately the plane did not submerge, and the two men were able to unstrap themselves and cling to the machine until help reached them.

At the time of the accident the plane was three miles from here. Word was sent to the E. W. Bliss torpedo works, and one of the speed launches from that plant was hurried to the rescue. The two men were taken from the plane and brought here, and later sent to Montauk. The plane was towed to the dock here, taken apart, and shipped back to the naval station at Montauk by automobile trucks. Neither man in the plane suffered ill effects from the accident.

HOSPITALS BOMBED AGAIN BY GERMANS

Airmen Hit Several British Red Cross Buildings Which Were Attacked Before.

KILL OR INJURE OCCUPANTS

Nun and Wounded Men Among the Victims—Fliers Use Flare to Light Targets.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, June 2, (Associated Press.)—British Red Cross hospitals have again come under the German bombing scourge. This latest attack began at 10:30 o'clock Friday night, and the hostile airmen raided the same group of hospitals which suffered on May 19. Several hospitals were hit, and the casualty list among patients and workers is considerable.

One hospital was almost demolished when an enemy aviator dropped an explosive on it after getting his bearings by letting fall a brilliant flare which lighted up the whole district. One sister was killed at this place and several others were wounded, one of the latter probably fatally.

The raid lasted two hours, but, thanks to the fact that most of the hospitals were not crowded, the casualties were much lighter than in the previous bombardment. One hospital, which had a large number of wounded men in it, was bombed, but owing to lucky circumstances comparatively few were killed or wounded. The precautions taken saved a heavy loss of life. Many splinters, however, entered the ward and several of its inmates were killed or wounded.

The hospital most seriously damaged has the one where the flare was dropped, but there were not many people in it at the time.

In one hospital one ward was destroyed and two other wards were damaged. Several attendants were killed in this place, and there were other casualties.

The operating theatre of still another hospital was wrecked.

POPE THANKS BRITAIN

Because Cologne Was Spared by Airmen on Corpus Christi Day.

ROME, June 2.—Cardinal Gaspari, the Papal Secretary of State, has asked Count De Salis, British Minister to the Vatican, to convey to the British Government the thanks of the Holy See for the willingness with which it accepted the Vatican's proposal to spare Cologne from bombardment during the fete of Corpus Christi.

$3,000,000 TANNERY FIRE.

Armour Plant Near Wilkes-Barre Is Destroyed by Flames.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn., June 2.—Fire early today destroyed the J. K. Mosser Tanning Company plant, controlled by Armour & Co., at Noxen, twenty-five miles from here, entailing a loss estimated at nearly $3,000,000.

Crossed wires in the hair-drying room probably caused the fire. Two carloads of hides from Chicago and one car of finished leather awaiting transportation were destroyed on railroad sidings.

Fire on Government Pier.

Fire, caused by a short circuited electric wire, on a United States Army pier, Hoboken, for a time yesterday threatened to damage a transport tied up at an adjoining pier. The military authorities refused to make any statement as to the origin of the fire, which was fought by the Army Fire Corps. The fire is said to have eaten its way along a considerable part of the wooden structure of the pier, but did little damage.

ZEPPELIN SHOT DOWN BY BRITISH DESTROYER

Copenhagen Hears Crew of Airship Was Drowned Off Coast of Jutland.

COPENHAGEN, June 2.—It is reported that a Zeppelin airship was shot down Saturday morning off the Jutland Coast by a British torpedo boat destroyer.

The crew of the airship was drowned, according to the report.

HUSHING DAIMLER SCANDAL

Company's Shares Boom and Newspaper Hints Of No Prosecution.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, June 2.—What has happened to the Daimler scandal? That is the question which is being asked in many quarters in Germany.

For nearly three months there has been complete silence with regard to the scandal. Meanwhile the company has continued to flourish exceedingly. A dividend of 30 per cent. has been declared and very gratifying general progress has been reported.

Reports in the German press in these days constantly refer to the very active business done in Daimler shares at steadily rising prices, being the most notable feature of the German armament shares market. The Vossische Zeitung attributes this to a belief that the proceedings against the firm have been abandoned.

Few persons in Germany or out of it will be highly surprised that the German law boggles before such powerful interests as those represented in the Daimler Company, but it is certain that the Reichstag will make an effort to discover how such a grave scandal has been hushed up.

WAR RISKS SAFEGUARDED.

Government Will Prosecute All Attempting Insurance Frauds.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Prosecution to the limit of the law of all persons attempting fraud under the War Risk Insurance act was promised by the Treasury Department tonight in a statement commenting on the indictment of a Camp Devens (Mass.) soldier and a woman charged with forging an indorsement of an allowance check belonging to the soldier's wife.

Special investigators scattered throughout the country are on guard against this sort of thing, and where necessary the secret agents of the Department of Justice, the army, and the navy are called in to help.

A fine of from $2,000 to $5,000 and imprisonment from one to two years may be imposed for attempting to cheat either the Government or those entitled to allowances.

$100,000 from China for Red Cross.

SHANGHAI, June 2, (Associated Press.)—As the result of the recent American Red Cross drive for funds it is estimated that China will remit at least $100,000 gold to New York. Fifty thousand associate members were enrolled in the course of the campaign. The result is considered most gratifying by the organizers of the movement and is taken to indicate the good will of the Chinese toward the United States.

Brooklyn Soldier Missing.

William Hopke of 358 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, whose name appears on the latest American casualty list as missing, was drafted on Dec. 5 last. He was a member of the 102d Machine Gun Battalion, Company B, and sailed for France in March. Hopke was 25 years old. His brother Charles, 27, is now in France, attached to the Headquarters Troop, 1st Army Corps. William was employed by the American Express Company and lived with his mother, father, and sister.

ITALIAN AIRMEN ACTIVE.

Bag Six Austrian Planes—Infantry Win Outpost Skirmishes.

ROME, June 2.—Patrol engagements, an Italian raid on the Austrian positions at Cavazuccherina, and considerable Entente airplane activity are the principal features of the official statement issued today by the Italian War Office. The text reads:

There was moderate artillery activity along the whole front. Our advanced posts repulsed enemy patrols in the Val Arsa, at Croce di San Francisco, east of the Frenzela Valley and in front of Sandona di Piave. A raid on Cavasuccherina procured for us a few prisoners.

Italian and allied air squadrons were very active. They dropped five tons of bombs on enemy aviation camps. Five hostile airplanes were brought down in air fighting, and our artillery destroyed another on the left bank of the Piave River.

VIENNA, June 1, (via London.)—The Austrian War Office today issued the following communication dealing with the situation in the Italian theatre:

On the mountain front the artillery duels have been revived again at many points. Last midnight an Italian thrust in the region of the mouth of the Piave River was repulsed by our fire.

Completes Chicago-New York Flight

MINEOLA, L. I., June 2.—Miss Catherine Stinson tonight completed her trip from Chicago, landing at Aviation Field 1 at 7:45. She was alone in the machine, according to officials at the field. After placing her machine in a hangar and reporting to officials in charge of the field the aviatrix left in an automobile with Lieutenant Randall. Miss Stinson was not expected at the field today, word having been received here during the day that she would probably fly from Sheepshead Bay tomorrow.

VANGUARD AT PLATTSBURG.

Three Thousand College Students to Begin Training There Today.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., June 2.—Two hundred and fifty men, the vanguard of 3,000 college students who will make up the fourth training camp, reported to Colonel C. E. C. Dentler tonight, and it is expected that by 9 o'clock in the morning the full force will have reported. The instruction begins at noon tomorrow. Colonel Dentler has Major H. B. Crea as Executive Officer; Lieutenant P. F. Gleason, Adjutant, and First Lieutenant Thomas Gorman, Provost Marshal.

The camp will be organized into one regiment of infantry of five battalions, with 600 men to a battalion, and there is an army Major for each battalion.

Those who reported tonight come from the University of Georgia, the University of Virginia, Carnegie Technical College of Pittsburgh, and Union College, Schenectady. As the students are all under age, there will be no commissions awarded at the end of the camp, but the camp commander will make recommendations and the men returned to college to be called upon and commissioned later.

Floral Tribute to Navy's Dead.

Memorial services for the dead of the United States Navy were held yesterday afternoon in Speedway Park, Sheepshead Bay, and later, in their memory, there was cast adrift off Manhattan Beach a miniature monitor, laden with flowers. A crowd of several hundred listened to the speech-making in the park and afterward took part in the parade down Ocean Avenue to the waterfront at Sheepshead Bay. The speakers were Justice John A. Valentine of the Municipal Court, County Judge Marcus B. Campbell, and State Senator Alfred J. Gilchrist. The flower-laden monitor was taken out to sea in the motor boat Peggy G. of the Tamaqua Yacht Club, and was set adrift, while a salute for the dead was fired and nearby craft dropped their flags to half staff.

GIBSON TELLS WAR STORIES

U-Boat Commander Reproved for Lateness in Getting Captured.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 2.—Preston Gibson of Washington and Newport, who was attached to the French Ambulance Corps in the attack before St. Quentin Aug. 23 last, when he was cited for bravery, and who also received the French Cross for conduct in the battle of the Chemin des Dames last October, gave a talk to the officers and enlisted men at the Naval Training Station here this evening.

"I have seen some of the American Army on the western front," said Mr. Gibson, "and no finer, cleaner, healthier, more vigorous body of men ever shouldered a gun in any cause since the beginning of the world."

Mr. Gibson related a number of war stories, including an incident of an American destroyer which captured a German submarine, the commander of which asked, "What are you going to do with us?" "We are going to keep you here five hours," was the reply of the American commander, "because another one of your submarines should reach this spot at that time, 5 o'clock." The German submarine appeared at 6 o'clock and was also promptly captured by the American destroyers. The American commander sent for the Captain of the second submarine and said, "You were due here at 5 o'clock. Why were you an hour late?"

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We have faith in the man of moderate means and wish to do business with him. Your $500 balance will draw 2% interest and receive the same welcome and careful attention as a $10,000 account.

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Rarely have we shown
Women's White Shoes
in so many uncommonly attractive and practical low-cut designs in buckskin, kid-skin and canvas.
$7 to $12

British Field Guns Passing Through a French Village are shown in one of the photographs in the current Mid-Week Pictorial. This unique weekly contains interesting and unusual pictures of war activity here and abroad. 24 pages etched in rotogravure. Issued every Thursday. Published by The New York Times Co. At all news stands, 10c a copy—$5.00 a year.—Advt.

Specially imported for Franklin Simon

The London-made *Handyman Washable* Sailor Suit *for* Boys

Sizes 3 to 10 years

$5.75 and $6.75

Same Prices and Quality as Before the War!

THIS staunch little sailor suit is made of high grade white English drill, with straight middy blouse, collar of fast color navy blue drill, and hand-embroidered English emblem.

Tailored with characteristic English thoroughness, perfect fitting and full of style.

With straight short trousers $5.75
With long sailor trousers $6.75

Boys' Shops—Fifth Floor

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue—37th and 38th Streets

A Fine Example in
Suits of a Distinctive Type at $40

¶ Few suits for men have received so much favorable comment from our discriminating clientele as the one shown in the margin.

¶ It appeals especially to the man who would discriminate to an unusual degree in the styling of his clothes, and who demands tailoring so well executed as to be an example of what few men can develop with needle and thread.

¶ Now ready in Rich Greys and Browns, Fancy Cheviots and Soft Flannels, in color effects that are different from any before shown, and hair line suitings of an exclusive type—in single, twin and tri-color effects.

Saks Clothes Are Saks Made

Human Hands Have Produced *None* Better.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

McGibbon & Co.

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS
at prices that will prove war-time savings

The very large stocks delivered to us in 1917 have not yet begun to be exhausted and are to be sold at prices especially favorable. Every kind of good linen is in these assortments for use now or the near future.

Table Cloths	Napkins	Doylies
Scarfs	Tray Covers	Luncheon Sets
Linen Sheets	Pillow Cases	Bolster Cases
Toilet Towels	Bath Towels	Guest Towels
Towelings	Counterpanes	Handkerchiefs

3 West 37th Street
JUST OFF FIFTH AVENUE

LEAGUE STARTS WAR ON GERMAN PRESS

National Campaign Organized to Limit Papers to English Language.

APPEAL TO ADVERTISERS

Newsdealers, Too, Will Be Asked by Security Members Not to Handle German-Language Publications.

The National Security League announced yesterday that it had organized a national campaign with the object of destroying the German-language press. It will adopt three methods of attack, persuading advertisers not to use the German-language press, prevailing upon newsdealers not to handle them, and holding mass meetings to stir up sentiment in favor of a press in one language only. The league has 281 branches, with a membership of more than 100,000, and has called on all its branches in every part of the United States to join in the campaign. The campaign will be directed by the league's Committee on Foreign Language and Foreign Press, with the following members: Colonel Charles E. Lydecker, Chairman; Edward H. Clark, Ernest C. Brown, and Robert M. McElroy. In a statement sent to all its branches, the committee said:

"The presence of a large number of persons in the country who profess loyalty to the Government, but who foster the traditions, maxims, speech, and principles of the enemy governments by suggestion, innuendo, and connivance amounting to conspiracy, is offensive to the loyal workers and detrimental to a genuine spirit of patriotism. The duty of every citizen is to know the English tongue. To refuse to learn it is to fling defiance at the nation. To neglect to learn it is voluntarily to remain unfit for the duties of American citizenship.

"We are justified in expecting open and loyal conduct, and we claim the right to insist upon this. Americanization really means education. If we educate our people properly, we shall make true Americans of our citizens of whatever blood. Americans wise in knowledge of the principle of democracy and true in heart for fairness and generosity between men.

"The cultivation of the language of our land requires that we should not foster as substitutes the use of the foreign tongues, particularly those of the enemies with whom we are at war. The animosity, clannishness, and the propaganda of undemocratic ideas are sources of injury to the community, and the substitution of other languages for our own clearly fosters these. Great patience has been exercised in our efforts to convince the foreigners. In the case of those not now convinced justice to the cause for which we fight demands stronger measures. They must be compelled to convince themselves of the value and the justice of American ideals, and this requires a knowledge of the English language.

"There is no immediate need to have laws enacted to suppress the foreign language dailies. In towns where there is a strong patriotic sentiment a hostile minority should be persuaded by a clear and forceful expression of the views of the majority that ours must be, from this time forward, a one-language nation.

"If a community will not support a newsdealer who handles the daily papers printed in foreign tongues it can thereby force him to deal only in English-language papers."

8,000 CATHOLICS PARADE.

Bronx Patriotic Demonstration Reviewed by Mgr. Lavelle.

Eight thousand marchers, representing twenty Catholic organizations took part in a patriotic parade in the Bronx yesterday afternoon and proceeded from 164th Street and Grand Concourse to the campus at Fordham University, where Mgr. M. J. Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, officiated at solemn benediction. There were 15,000 persons present.

The parade was in four divisions and Thomas J. Quinn, Vice President of the Bronx National Bank, acted as grand marshal. The first division embraced the New York Guard, composed of the 12th Infantry, police reserves, cadets from De La Salle Institute, De Witt Clinton High School, Knights of the Blessed Sacrament, Catholic Boys' Brigade of the Bronx, another brigade from Manhattan, Holy Name Cadets, St. Raphael's Boys' Brigade, and St. Ann's Guard.

In the Second Division was the Bronx Naval Scouts, Boy Scouts of America, United States Boy Scouts, Scout troops from thirty-nine different parishes in the Bronx, and the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

Junior Red Cross units, junior police units, and delegations from parochial schools composed the third division, while the fourth was made up of the Catholic Big Brothers of Bronx County, Holy Name societies, Knights of Columbus, Ancient Order of Hibernians, and the Bronx Lodge Benevolent and Protective Order of the Elks.

On its way to Fordham University the line was reviewed at Burnside Avenue and Bush Street by Mgr. Lavelle, Borough President Henry Bruckner, and other local officials and clergymen.

CRIPPLED NURSE IN PULPIT.

Miss Jaffrey, Wounded by German Shell, Tells of Work in France.

A delegation of Red Cross nurses at special services last night in Grace Methodist Episcopal Church were stirred by Miss Madeline Jaffrey's account of her seventeen months' work in France, where she was wounded by a German shell. The shell tore away her left foot and part of the leg, but with the new artificial foot invented by Dr. David Silver of the Medical Corps the nurse walked into the church showing no effect of the injury.

Miss Jaffrey was among the first volunteer Red Cross nurses with the American Ambulance Corps of 1915. She described the daily work of nurses, ambulance drivers, and stretcher bearers.

Dr. Christian F. Reisner, the pastor, preached a sermon on the Red Cross work, and told of the need of twice as many Red Cross workers as the 20,000 now recruited. There were 75 uniformed Red Cross nurses among the 200 members at the services from the New York City Chapter of the American Red Cross. They were entertained at dinner in the basement assembly room of the church preceding the service.

HOW DOES A FRENCH CHEF Put the touch of genius into his dishes? He uses A1 SAUCE

Cuticura Helps Burning Smarting Skin Troubles

All druggists: Soap 25. Ointment 25 & 50. Talcum 25. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. S, Boston."

Broadway at 34th Street **Saks & Company** Phone Greeley 2626

Beginning This Morning—The Annual June

Sale of Women's Mid-Summer Dresses

at prices which are much below regular

In planning for this event we were determined to eclipse all our previous efforts. We fully believe that we have succeeded. The following offerings will find no parallel in the Greater City

1 Crepe de Chine $18.50

7 Voile $12.50

5 Georgette $25

4 Taffeta $25

2 Crepe de Chine $18.50

3 Georgette Crepe $25

6 Linen $15

No. **1—A charming Crepe de Chine frock,** of excellent wearing quality, featuring new tucked skirt. To be had in Navy Blue, Copenhagen Blue, Black, White, Flesh, and Taupe. Sizes 34 to 44. In this sale, **$18.50**

No. **2—Is a smart Tunic dress** of Crepe de Chine that retails at $2.25 a yard. Vestee and collar are of Georgette Crepe. Sizes 34 to 44. In this sale.....**$18.50**

No. **3—A Stunning Straight Line Frock** of Georgette Crepe, plaited from neck to hem. Large collar and bottom of skirt embroidered with beading, Navy Blue, Copenhagen Blue, Taupe, Grey, Black, and White. Sizes 34 to 44. In this sale....**$25**

No. **4—Smart Taffeta frocks,** with new neck-line and beltless waist. Slit pockets and neck embroidered with colored beads. Black Navy Blue and Taupe. Sizes 34 to 42. In this sale **$25**

No. **5—Bead embroidered Georgette Crepe Afternoon Frocks** in Navy with Red or Black Beads; White, all Black or French Blue with White beads; and Grey with White Beads. Sizes 34 to 42. In this sale.....**$25**

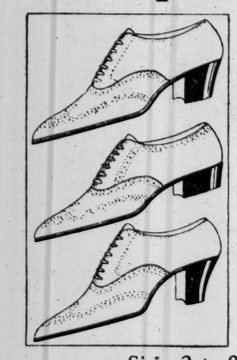
No. **6—Dainty French Linen Frocks** in straight-line model, man-tailored with unusual skill. To be had in White, Rose, Copenhagen Blue, or Grey. Sizes 34 to 42. In this sale.....**$15**

No. **7—Charming Frocks of White Voile,** artistically embroidered and hemstitched. Very easily laundered. Sizes 34 to 44. In this sale.....**$12.50**

Extraordinary Sale Women's & Misses' Oxfords

Regularly $7

Special at $5.95



This is by far the most important shoe event of the season, affording unusual economy of price on oxfords of a very fine quality just when the need for such footwear is most pronounced.

Three Distinct Styles

to select from, in the much favored Tan or Cordo Calfskin, with low, flat college heel; ½ inch military heel, or 1¾ Cuban style heel.

Sizes 2 to 8 and widths AA to D.

A Sale of Boys' Wash Suits at $1.65

The most serviceable wash suits for boys, made of fine quality Crepe in snappy striped patterns.

Such an offering as this in the face of an unprecedented scarcity of materials is most extraordinary. Sizes 3 to 8 years.

Children's Socks, Special at 25c

Remarkable values. Tan, White, Black and White with novelty tops. Sizes 6 to 9½.

Help Stamp the Trail to Berlin

Don't leave it all to the other fellow. Everybody everywhere must constantly help in some way to defeat Prussianism. Just now the big thing to do is to invest every idle quarter in War Savings Stamps.

Start Today—Buy a Stamp a Day

Monday and Tuesday—A Most Extraordinary

June Sale of Smart Blouses

in the most delightful styles created for Summer, at the following remarkable prices

At 89c—Dainty Blouses of White Shadow Plaid Lawn, with Chic Collar of Organdy, edged with frill. Very new.

At $1.89—Charming Blouses of White Novelty Lace Voile, with collar and cuffs of organdy finished with hemstitched frill. Splendid for wear with the new Sports skirts.

At $1.89—Sheer White Voile Blouses with Embroidered Organdy Collar, finished with Imitation Irish Crochet. Wonderful at such a low price.

At $2.79—White and Colored Voile Smocks with bib effect collar and hand-embroidered sport pockets. Very dainty, and made with more than usual care.

At $3.95—Fine White Voile Blouses with beautifully hand-embroidered front, inserted with Filet Lace. Nothing smarter shown this season.

At $2.79—A New Slipover Blouse of White Dotted Voile. Simple round neck of Organdy is collarless and buttons to shoulder.

Third Floor.

Women's Ultra Smart Tailored Silk Suits

Formerly $29.50 to $45.

Reduced to $22.50 to $32.50

Cleverly modeled in belted and straight line effects, displaying long shawl and sailor collars. Some have touches of embroidery in contrasting color, and all exhibit many charming style innovations usually found only in the better grade of suits.

Black, Navy Blue, Copenhagen Blue, Wisteria, and Beige. Sizes 34 to 44 in the assortment.

Fourth Floor.

Fashionable Reversible Capes for Women, Monday at $21.50

The reversible cape is enjoying wide popularity, and is to be seen on fashionably dressed women at all leading resorts.

These are beautifully developed in Satin of unusual quality and the most wanted cloths, trimmed with Silk fringe.

Many other styles in coatee and belted effects are also to be had at this price, in all desirable colorings. One style *illustrated.*

Reversible Cape $21.50

Women's Capes and Coats Greatly Reduced

to insure prompt clearance

The assortment is quite large, and includes some of our most successful models, fashioned of cloth fabrics and silks of excellent quality. The values are remarkable.

Coats formerly $22.50 and $25.....**$15.00**
Coats formerly $25 to $35.....**$18.50**
Coats formerly $35 to $39.50.....**$22.50**
Coats formerly $39.50 to $49.50.....**$27.50**
Coats formerly $49.50 to $55.....**$33.00**
Coats formerly $55 to $65.....**$39.50**
Coats formerly $59.50 to $75.....**$49.50**

Fourth Floor.

Washable Summer Skirts

in a wide range of new styles

Special at $1.95 $2.95 $3.95

Cool, Summery skirts for sports, outing and street wear, featuring patch, flap and slash pockets. Carefully tailored in Gabardine, Ramie Linen, Wide Wale Corduroy, and novelty materials. Waistbands to 36 inches.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Personality in Stores

It is the human touch again which makes for store personality.

And it is logical to assume of the store with personality that its humanness sticks out because just that has been put into it.

A sunlight shop!

Clean floors!

Broad aisles!

Clerks that are trained to serve in every respect compatible with their own self-respect—because they are respected. Nothing subservient about them and nothing to suspect.

Service which translates itself into terms of the finest merchandise at prices lower than elsewhere in town.

We stand to serve; and this ideal brings us on the level daily with humanity—on both sides of our counters. OURS IS A HUMAN STORE!

Whenever you feel like throwing a brick at a Hun, do the next best thing—throw in a quarter for a Thrift Stamp. It has equal value in testing your sincerity and your determination.

Thrift Stamps and War Saving Stamps May Be Bought at Any Department Store in the City and at hundreds of other places.

"America The Land We Love"

A stirring narrative of American achievement, supplemented with 350 graphic illustrations, for

42c

Within the compass of 518 pages, Dr. Francis Trevelyan Miller has gathered and crystallized the epochs of America's achievement. Simply, concisely we are made to understand her great ideals through the speeches of her famous sons.

—AMERICA'S IDEALS
—HER WARS
—AGRICULTURAL, COMMERCIAL and INDUSTRIAL ACHIEVEMENTS
—HER CHILDREN OF GENIUS
—HER BEAUTY, RESOURCES
—AMERICAN ART, LITERATURE and INSTITUTIONS.

These and like features have combined to make of this book a vital summary—a boon to the busy man who has to take his education in concentrated form.

Included are:

I—A Certificate of Patriotism: The New Declaration of Independence.

II—New National Anthem; by James Whitcomb Riley and Sousa.

III—Patriotic Badge, emblazoned in gold, red, white and blue.

Macy's—Main Floor, Rear, 34th St.

AMERICAN WARSHIPS LED GRAND FLEET

Rear Admiral Gleaves Tells Congregation of Admiral Beatty's Courtesy.

WENT AFTER THE GERMANS

Battleships of Uncle Sam Had Post of Honor as Allies Sailed in Hope of Battle.

Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves, U. S. N., commander of the Naval Convoy Fleet, under whose direction hundreds of thousands of American soldiers have been safely transported from American to French and British shores, talked about the navy and also about peace last night at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, to a congregation that crowded it to the doors.

"This is a time," he said, "when we must not talk, we must not even think peace. We must ever keep in mind that peace can come only after he who has lived by the sword shall have perished by the sword."

Rear Admiral Gleaves told, as far as naval rules permit, what the navy is doing in European waters, referring to the close co-operation of the British and American first line battle fleets under Admiral Sir David Beatty, the Commander in Chief of the Grand Fleet. He referred to a report from the other side which showed the chivalric spirit of Admiral Beatty. A report was received by him that the German High Seas Fleet was out and in a few minutes the Americans and the British were speeding after the enemy.

"I am told," added the Rear Admiral, "that the post of honor was given by Admiral Beatty to an American division of battleships, which led the way for the consolidated fleet. The British and American fleets are on watch together, they are manoeuvring together, they are drilling together, and when that day comes when the great battle will be fought, they will win together.

"Our navy is a subject dear to my heart, and has been so for forty-five years. And I am also certain that the navy is something that is very dear to the heart of the American people. I am not in a position to tell you about what other forces of the navy, not of my command, are doing, but I am able to say to you that the sailormen of America are this night, no matter where they happen to be, on the job.

"You are probably aware that the Naval Appropriation bill passed by Congress and now waiting the signature of the President carries the enormous total of $1,300,000,000, and you will appreciate what this means when you realize that the appropriation passed in 1914, at that time the greatest in our history, was $140,000,000. This new bill carries with it provision for a navy of 400,000 enlisted men and 19,000 officers, and when the building program which we have under way is completed the navy of the United States will be the second in power and strength in the world."

The Rear Admiral told the story of the destroyer Fanning, of the heroism of the men of the destroyer Jouett at the time of a recent explosion in a French harbor, and then he paid a tribute to the memory of Ingram, the young sailor from Alabama who gave his life to save the destroyer Cassin, and in whose memory one of the new destroyers has been named. The Jouett made a way through bursting ammunition to make possible the rescue of drowning men.

"The spot where the Jouett won a glorious page in history," said Rear Admiral Gleaves, "was the spot where the American flag, under John Paul Jones, received its first salute from a foreign power."

Referring to German submarine activities, the Rear Admiral said their system of mine planting calls for this work at night by submarine mine layers, the mines being planted in groups of three. He paid a tribute to the men aboard the trawlers who are charged with sweeping the mines. He told of the destruction of a submarine by the commander of an armed merchantman. The torpedo missed the merchantman a few feet, and as soon as it had passed, the skipper swung his ship around and into the wake of the torpedo and followed it until he reached the submarine, which he sank. He also told of how several trawlers located a submarine with their mine-sweeping chains. They dragged the submarine up and the gunners of allied destroyers did the rest.

E. C. PARSONS A FRENCH ACE

American in Stork Escadrille Wins French Military Medal.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 2.—Frederick D. Parsons of this city has received a cablegram from his son, Adjutant Edwin C. Parsons, of the Stork Escadrille of the French Air Service, formerly of the Lafayette Escadrille, saying that he had brought down his fifth official German plane, and had received the Medaille Militaire. This makes Parsons a French "ace."

MAY PUT 75 PER CENT. TAX ON WAR PROFITS

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

up his resolution until Mr. Simmons could confer with Secretary McAdoo, to ascertain what evidence the Treasury Department might have. Mr. Borah promised he would not do anything to embarrass the Secretary of the Treasury, but that he felt the Senate ought to vote on the resolutions without much delay.

Senator Simmons said tonight that he had not been able to reach Mr. McAdoo, the Secretary being out of town. He expects to confer with him tomorrow morning.

"It may be that whatever evidence the Secretary of the Treasury or some other official has might be of such nature that it ought not to be revealed," said Senator Simmons. "If Mr. McAdoo feels that it is, I shall oppose the resolutions and hope they will not be adopted."

Do You Know The Fine Flavor of POST TOASTIES

IS FOUND IN NO OTHER CORN FLAKES -Bobby

3,000 HOSPITAL BEDS IN PARIS FOR OUR MEN

Another 1,000 Being Prepared by Red Cross Organization to Care for Refugees.

PARIS, June 2.—Major Robert P. Perkins, head of the American Red Cross work in Europe, expressed satisfaction tonight with the measures taken by the Red Cross to care for the American wounded and refugees.

Hospitals have been established where they were most needed and supplies have been sent forward to supplement the provision made by the army. In the Paris district 3,000 hospital beds have been provided for American soldiers, and 1,000 more will soon be ready.

In the drive now going on, said Major Perkins, the members of the Red Cross were often in great danger, but only one had been wounded. All now worked in places of comparative safety.

There had been no serious loss of supplies. Even the wheelbarrows stored in Soissons had been utilized by refugees to carry their effects.

In Paris the Red Cross, at the request of the authorities, has assumed full responsibility for receiving and feeding thousands of refugees who are arriving here, and dispatching them to their destinations.

TAKES OVER INDIANA ROAD.

Evansville & Indianapolis Line Under Federal Manager Now.

Special to The New York Times.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 2.—Director General McAdoo has ordered W. J. Jackson, Federal manager of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, to take charge of the Evansville & Indianapolis, which has been in the hands of a receiver.

The road almost parallels the Chicago & Eastern Illinois between Terre Haute and Evansville, and for some months the New York bondholders are understood to have been trying to do something to relieve the property from complications, which almost rendered it inoperative.

Less than a year ago, with their approval, the receiver was authorized to issue $700,000 in certificates to buy engines and cars, but the second-hand engines bought soon were out of commission, by reason of inefficiency, and at one time no freight trains were moved for a week.

The receiver increased the passenger fare against the wish of the State Public Service Commission, and freight rates were advanced against protests of shippers, especially coal operators. Thirty-seven mines were made idle because coal could not be sold with the added freight charges. The operators had appealed to Washington for relief.

WARNED OF ARSENAL PLOT.

Representative Borland Told by Letter St. Louis Plant Was Menaced.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 2.—That he had been warned by an anonymous letter that a plot was afoot among foreigners employed at the arsenal here was the statement today of Representative William Borland of Missouri, when he learned of the $1,000,000 fire there. He was told some of the employes were in the plot, and that they slept on the premises and had free access to the buildings.

Borland said that he turned the letter over to Attorney General Gregory and suggested an investigation.

"Three weeks later the Attorney General replied to my letter," he added, "stating that an investigation revealed that some of the employes did have the privilege of the arsenal grounds at night and slept on the premises, but that they were old employes, whose loyalty was not doubted."

MINOTTO'S SAFE FLOATS.

Inventor Goes Overboard in Non-Sinkable Treasure Chest.

A crowd on the Battery sea wall yesterday afternoon saw Nanni Minotti, an Italian inventor, get into a cylindrical steel safe, which was dropped from the deck of a lighter, and with a splash went to the bottom in forty feet of water.

Minotti had declared that the safe, designed for use on board steamships, so that treasures would be saved after a vessel sank, would float. After the safe had been submerged for some time bubbles of air and then the huge safe came to view and floated.

A man in a rowboat unlocked the door and out came Minotti, none the worse for his adventure, and ready to accept the congratulations of a committee who investigated the buoyancy of the safe, which weighed three tons.

French Labor Would Meet Gompers.

PARIS, June 2.—Among the subjects discussed at the meeting this morning of the Committee of the General Confederation of Labor was the proposed visit to America of Leon Jouhaux, Secretary of the Federation, and Marcel Cashin, a Socialist Deputy, to discuss with Samuel Gompers the question of an international labor conference. Although no reply regarding this subject has been received so far from the English labor representatives, it seems unlikely that the visit will take place.

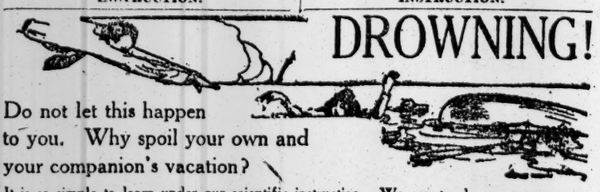
France Honors Baylies, Ace.

PARIS, June 2.—Sergeant Frank L. Baylies of New Bedford, Mass., was cited today for a First Lieutenancy in the French Army aviation service and received the decoration of the Legion of Honor. The official compilation credits Baylies with bringing down eleven German machines.

Lunacy Board for Miss Lusk.

WAUKESHA, Wis., June 2.—The appointment of a lunacy commission to determine the present sanity of Grace Lusk, who last week was found guilty of second degree murder at her trial for slaying Mrs. Mary Newman Roberts, is expected early this week. Judge Martin Lueck today ordered his court stenographer to report immediately to him regarding the condition of Miss Lusk, who collapsed after her conviction and has since continued to rave in her cell.

INSTRUCTION.



DROWNING!

Do not let this happen to you. Why spoil your own and your companion's vacation?

It is so simple to learn under our scientific instruction. We can teach any one, no matter how timid. Tiled daylight pools. Established 19 years. Does this mean anything to you? If so, send for Booklet T.

Dalton Swimming Schools 19-23 WEST 44TH ST. 308-310 WEST 59TH ST.

Learn Aviation Mechanics. Call or Phone for Free Illustrated Booklet "G"
EAGLE AVIATION SCHOOL
Phone Bryant 9018. 110-114 West 42d St.

V. M. I. TRAINING CAMP.
JUNE 15TH TO AUGUST 15TH.
Courses designed to fit young men likely to be called to colors for rapid advancement.
Instructors from V. M. I. Staff. Capt. Lount, Canadian Army, recently returned from France—instructor in trench warfare. For particulars, address Post Adjutant, V. M. I., Lexington, Va.

INSTRUCTION.

PHILLIPS ACADEMY MILITARY CAMP
For Preparatory and High School Boys, At ANDOVER, MASS., JULY 8 to AUG. 14.
Directed by Canadian Overseas Officers. Same instruction given as in France. Trench Construction and Manoeuvres. Bayonet Fighting. Bombing. Rifle and Machine Gun Practice. All departments of Military Instruction pertaining to modern warfare. Equipment and plant of Phillips Academy to be utilized. Fee $150.00, including everything. For information, write DR. ALFRED E. STEARNS, Principal.

PRATT SCHOOL, 62 West 45th St. Secretarial training, individual instruction.

FREE CATALOGUES OF ALL SCHOOLS OR CAMPS in U. S. Apply 1012 Times Bldg., or phone Bryant 8980.

SAY RUSSIA NEEDS AN ALLIED FORCE

Belgians Who Served There Say This Alone Will Check the Germans.

WOULD RALLY LOYAL TROOPS

Million Trained Officers and Men Could Be Raised in Month to Bring Order Out of Chaos.

Armand Detrain, Gustave Sterkens, and George Lemercier, Belgian soldiers, who are now at Fort Totten as part of the artillerymen on their way to Belgium after passing through Siberia from Galicia, said yesterday that the Allies must send a force into Russia immediately if they wish to stop the Huns from obtaining complete control of the country. The Russian people are simple, the soldiers added, and do not want money, but they are looking for encouragement.

The presence of five divisions of Japanese troops in Siberia, or better still, American, British or French soldiers, they said, would cause all loyal Russians to rally at once to fight against the Germans, whom they hate bitterly. George Le Mercier said that a million trained officers and soldiers could be mobilized in Russia in one month after the allied contingent arrived there.

"The Russian soldiers are well equipped, and there is plenty of artillery and ammunition," he said. "We served with the Russians from October, 1915, to July, 1917, and found them brave, able to endure hardships, and good fighters. Their officers did not illtreat them, but the majority of them were new to their duties.

"Russia at present is torn by the numerous political factions headed by the Bolsheviki, and the masses of the people do not know what to do. To successfully cope with the Huns the Allies must select, with the aid of the loyal Russians, some fearless, capable General like Brusiloff and make him military dictator until the war is over. Then the people can do as they like in establishing a civil Government. Conditions at the present time are hopeless.

"The Cossacks are still fairly well organized, and are waiting until they see a strong leader, as they are accustomed to discipline, and are helpless without it. It was religion and the whip of the Cossacks which kept the country fairly in order under the old régime.

"There is plenty of grain in Russia, but the people who own the granaries in the Ukraine and Siberia will not send their products into Russia proper because they believe that there is a strong chance of their falling into German hands. When we left Kiev on Feb. 20 for Vladivostok the stores of grain and cereals from the 1915 crops had just been exhausted, and those for 1916-1917 were intact in the Ukraine granaries. Numbers of Russians came to see us off and asked why we did not remain to help them fight the Germans and set a good example that would be followed by thousands of soldiers all over the country."

All three Belgian soldiers said it was the opinion of all the persons they heard speak after the revolution that if the Allies did not intervene before the Summer of 1918 is over it would be too late. Germany does not want the rich mineral wealth of Siberia at the present time, they said, but is eager to grab Russia's immense crops of grain. When that has been accomplished and the people brigaded into the German regiments there will be a deadlock on the western front and Germany will have practically won the war.

The Belgians said that in September, 1915, four batteries of light artillery, consisting of 560 officers and men, with 37-millimeter guns and mitrailleuses, were sent from Flanders to Archangel to join the Russian army. They arrived at Archangel early in October and joined with the army fighting against Auetria, and took part in the principal battles in Galicia. The Belgians also said the only people in Russia who would oppose the intervention of the Allies were the Bolsheviki, who were practically agents of Germany and wished to keep the country in a state of confusion in order that they could continue to collect loot, to spread propaganda, and try to prevent the Allies from sending troops to Russia to stop the co-ordination of the country by the Germans.

The Belgians at Fort Totten will hold a parade this afternoon at 2 o'clock as a mark of appreciation of the hospitality of New York and the people of the United States. They will begin their march down Fifth Avenue from Fifty-ninth Street, and will be escorted by officers of the allied countries. The parade will be reviewed by city officials and military authorities from the reviewing stand in front of the Union League Club.

The parade will continue down Fifth Avenue to Twenty-third Street to the official Belgian exhibit in the American Art Gallery, at 16 East Twenty-third Street, where a reception will be held.

35,000 WORKERS TO STRIKE.

But Trouble at New Bedford Seems Likely to be Settled Quickly.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 2.—A strike of 35,000 cotton mill operatives in this city was called by the Textile Council tonight.

The decision was taken after long conference with the manufacturers in which neither side was able to reach an agreement on the matter of a new wage scale. The unions demanded a 20 per cent. increase and the manufacturers offered 15 per cent. One-third of the operatives are engaged on Government contracts.

William Z. Ripley, Administrator of Labor Standards for Army Clothing, arrived today at the request of Secretary Baker to attempt to bring about a settlement. Mr. Ripley said tonight that while there was no time to cancel the strike order for Monday morning, when there would be a general cessation of work, steps had been taken by all parties concerned to limit the stoppage of work to a single day.

"The gravity of the situation seems now to be duly appreciated by all," he said, "and a patriotic disposition to overcome all obstacles in the way of a settlement was generally manifested."

SIX MONTHS FOR LOAFING.

First Syracuse Culprit Under New Law Gets the Limit.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 2.—Henry McDonald, 29, of Providence, R. I., is the first culprit here under the anti-loafing law. He was arrested at Baldwinsville, a suburb, yesterday afternoon, the first day under the new statute. He was immediately arraigned before Justice B. C. Meays, who, after lecturing him on his lack of patriotism by idling when industries and farmers all over the country were crying for help, sentenced him to six months' hard labor in the county penitentiary, the limit under the law.

McDonald has been here for three weeks, and during this time has not done any work. He spent most of his days fishing, and is believed to have slept in the woods at night. He committed no crime, had money, and could not be arrested until the new law became effective.

When arraigned, McDonald said he never had worked, didn't care to, and never would. He turned a deaf ear to all the Justice had to tell him.

PIGS FED ON CAPITOL LAWN.

Kentucky's "Lord Bacon" Wants Governor's Example Emulated.

Colonel James Thompson of Louisville, Ky., who is at the Waldorf-Astoria, is known as "Lord Bacon" throughout the South, because of his efforts to interest every one in the raising of pigs, says that "the pig will win the war." The Colonel is now manufacturing alcohol for the Government, and is a member of the Kentucky State Committee for National Defense, and deeply interested in the food question. With the assistance of the Department of Fisheries, Colonel Thompson has experimented with nonedible fish caught in Florida waters as food for pigs.

"Pork products now comprise 75 per cent. of our meat exports," said the Colonel, "and are the most convenient to handle, requiring no refrigeration. This is the only country that can raise and ship hogs, because we have the feed and the ships. Governor A. O. Stanley of Kentucky is giving an object lesson in hog raising in our section by keeping a large herd on the State House lawn, and on most farms in the section there are from 50 to 200 hogs. This should be duplicated in every section where hog raising is possible.

"The garbage in New York City, I find, is sold to make fertilizer and grease. This is a mistake, as it should be fed to hogs in New Jersey and Long Island. The garbage collected from ten to twenty people will provide the proteins and fats for one hog. I have just succeeded in having the Government at Washington redraw their garbage contracts, allowing the farmers near cantonments to secure this for feed. Combined with the roughage grown on their farms, this one item will supply sufficient good food for a quarter of a million hogs. I hope to interest the city and State officials and prominent men here in this subject, and divert the garbage to the farmers who will raise hogs."

NEED SKILLED WORKERS.

Employment Service Asserts War Program Is Being Hampered.

The United States Employment Service has concluded an investigation into the war industries throughout the country, and in its weekly bulletin intimates that more mechanics will have to be withdrawn from the so-called non-essential industries and put into war industries if a maximum output of war materials is to be achieved. Lack of mechanics and toolmakers now needed in war manufacturing apparently makes the present output of munitions of war but 75 per cent. of what it should be, and in a short time many concerns with pressing war work will require from 50 to 1,500 mechanics each.

Eastern States engaged in making war materials are in the greatest need of skilled workers. One of the difficulties is the length of time required to learn the machinist's trade, which requires an average of three years, as against the trade of riveter, which can be learned in a comparatively short period. The Employment Service, through its special clearance section and the Public Service Reserve, plans to make special efforts to recruit mechanics and thus relieve the urgent demand for them. Those in nonessential enterprises will be urged to enroll in the reserve or seek immediate placement through the Clearance Division and branch offices, while their employers will be appealed to in the interest of patriotism to release as many men as they possibly can spare. The Employment Service now could place 10,000 mechanics within twenty-four hours were that number available.

BELGIAN'S WRITINGS HERE DENOUNCED

Society of Noted Frenchmen and Americans Attacks Output of Henri Lambert.

CALLS ARGUMENTS FALSE

See Effort to Mislead Opinion Here of Germany's Industrial and Labor Status.

The Alliance d'Education Sociale et Civique, an organization in which many noted Americans and Frenchmen are active, issued a bulletin yesterday asking for a close examination of the propaganda carried on in this country by Henri Lambert, formerly a glass manufacturer in Charleroi, Belgium, who has, since 1916, printed many pieces and supplied publications with articles setting forth his views regarding the manner in which peace might be obtained with a promise of a better future for the world.

The argument assailed by the French organization is the basis for many of Mr. Lambert's publications, a call for an international arrangement among all nations, making trade and colonizing opportunities of the world free to all nations on an equal basis and submerging nationalism in a world union.

The French organization asserts that persons who are reached by Henri Lambert's literary output and are converted to his theories are likely to be led unconsciously into accepting the theories of German world domination which are entertained by the Prussian Government. The danger, it is asserted by the bulletin of the French Society, is that men and women in America may unwarily allow themselves to be taught the false creed that Germans are more efficient industrially than the rest of the world, and that German workmen are better treated. On the contrary, the bulletin asserts, instead of being efficient socially and industrially, Germany had carried on her world trade by the oppression of her laboring classes and by unsound business methods which had led her to the verge of bankruptcy, which she sought to avert by plunging the world in war.

"Loyal publications accept such propaganda," the bulletin says, "because the appeal for international justice in the settlement of Germany's economic status after the war is based upon the prevalent false belief that the war was largely the result of Germany's pre-war needs of larger fields for its supposedly prosperous industries and world trade, and its evidently growing population.

"That these ideas are even acceptable is due to the fact that neither the editors nor our business men are informed of the forty-year financial failure of German pre-war industry and world trade, that we do not know that Germany went to war not to secure additional fields for growing and paying world commerce, but to secure indemnities and control of additional territory and workmen that she might extend the 'gigantic forty-year profiteering game' of the 'Circle at Berlin,' and thus save that circle from failure and prevent an industrial revolution within the empire.

"If discontented workmen knew of Germany's pre-war failure, they would understand that this war is a war of the workingmen of democracy against the most gigantic profiteering capitalistic circle that has ever sapped the individuality and resources of the workmen.

"The continued spread of German propaganda depicting German success in industry and commerce and Germany's beneficence in the care of the German workmen is the most widespread and dangerous German propaganda still carried on in the United States and neutral countries. It misleads our business men in their preparations for after-the-war world trade. It misleads our workingmen in their attitude toward our industrial system and our Government's prosecution of the war."

Irigoyen Greets British Envoy.

BUENOS AIRES, June 1.—President Irigoyen today received Sir Maurice de Bunsen, head of the special British mission to South America, with military honors. There was a military parade at the Government House. Two regiments of Grenadiers, the President's bodyguard, escorted Sir Maurice to and from the reception.

Notables in New Law Firm.

Alton B. Parker, ex-Judge of the Court of Appeals and a former Democratic candidate for President; H. Snowden Marshall, formerly United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York; C. Walter Randall and Arthur McCausland have formed a partnership for the practice of law, it was announced yesterday. The firm will be known as Parker, Marshall & Randall, with offices at 111 Broadway.

GERMANS SELL TO ZIONISTS.

Give Up Palestine Settlement of Sarona at a Sacrifice.

The sale by the "Templar" colonists of Sarona, one of the largest German settlements in Palestine, which lies between Jaffa and Petach Tikwah, of all their land and improvements to the Zionists at a price far below its actual value, is considered a significant indication that these colonists realize that the British conquest is to be permanent. It is a source of great satisfaction to the Jewish colonists, to whom Sarona has been a formidable obstacle in the development of the environments of Jaffa.

This colony was the particular pride of German colonizing ambition in Palestine. The Templars are good farmers, and in the early stages of the Jewish settlement, their superiority, compared to the inexperience of the Jews, was marked. In the last few years, especially after the sons of the original colonists began their exodus from the Orient, the status was reversed, and the Templars have latterly been compelled to have recourse to the scientific skill of the Jewish farmers.

Several times during the last ten years, the Jews have attempted to buy up Sarona, but heretofore their overtures had been rejected. The sale, at this time, is held to be significant of the probable early sale of the other Templar colonies, Wilhelma and Bir Salem, both in the neighborhood of Jaffa, and Bethlehem, and Um el Amed, near Nazareth.

CONVICTS FOR GERMAN ARMY

Prussian Diet Proposes That They Be Formed Into Regiments.

COPENHAGEN, June 1.—The Prussian Diet has sent to the German Reichstag a proposal by which persons imprisoned for several years would be allowed to enter the army for the formation of special regiments.

Harry Lauder please answer

Is a Scot ever funny to a Scotchman?

Does Harry Lauder laugh over "TAM O' THE SCOOTS" the way other people do?

Does he find the same charm in his dapper daring fellow countryman who is so close with little things, and so gorgeously reckless with life itself in his aeroplane?

The "Tam O' The Scoots" series are the most utterly funny and lovable short stories now being printed.

They are to *Everybody's* what Harry Lauder is to the stage.

You'll find one of them in the June

Everybody's MAGAZINE

WORKMANSHIP

Whether we build a railroad depot or a church, an office building or a manufacturing loft, a skyscraper or a Government cantonment, it stands as an example of honest workmanship in all that the term implies.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

Faultless Pajamas and Night Shirts

mean the originality of everything in material, style and manufacture that is worthy, at a price which gives maximum value to the wearer.

Over 10,000 dealers recommend

"The NIGHTwear of a Nation!"

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Laces and Embroidered Flouncings
Specially Priced

THEY make the prettiest summer frocks. The softness of the materials lends itself to any style of drapery. There is a wide range of designs and colorings. These laces and embroidered flouncings also make up the loveliest confirmation and graduation dresses. The following is a list of the special values:

High-Grade Embroidered Voile and Batiste Flouncings, $1 yd.
In fashionable designs for summer dresses. 40 inches wide.

Embroidered Voile Flouncings, 75c yd.
Skirt width in all white, colors on white voile and white embroidery on pink or light blue voile.

Embroidered Swiss and Voile Flouncings, 65c yd.
26-inch Swiss flouncings, 25-inch voile flouncings and 26-inch ruffled flouncings. Suitable for children's dresses.

The Laces Include the Following:
Black and white Silk Dotted Net, 40 inches wide, at 65c yd.
White Cotton Net, 72 inches wide, at 85c yd.

White Lace Embroidered Net Flouncings, 95c yd.
Skirt widths, in a variety of beautiful designs.

Georgette Crepe $1.50 yd.
For one day only
40 inches wide, in all desirable shades, including white and black.
GIMBEL-Greenhut Sale—Main Floor

Brooklyn, New Jersey and Long Island Customers—Direct to GIMBELS via Tubes and Subway.

SURETY BONDS
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TALKS ON BONDING

No. 19—"A Pleasure to Do Business"

A western Lumber Company, in a letter acknowledging payment of a claim, wrote:

"We wish to thank you for the prompt manner in which you handled this claim, and also wish to say that it is certainly a pleasure to do business with your concern."

Courtesy and cooperation, too often neglected in business relations, can contribute greatly to the prompt and satisfactory adjustment of a claim. Throughout the thirty-four years of its existence, it has been the policy of this Company to pay just claims without technical quibbling or needless delay.

40 Branch Offices in the Larger Cities. Over 13,500 Agencies Elsewhere.

American Surety Co. of New York (Founded 1884)
Home Office, 100 Broadway
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Warm Weather Ironing

In house or apartment the Electric Iron means summer comfort

Working more effectively than old-fashioned coal-stove ironing, it leaves the room cool and the work is done without material fatigue

Our nearest Show Room will send a trial iron on a few hours notice

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424 Broadway	Canal 8600	151 East 86th Street	Lenox 7780
126 Delancey Street	Orchard 1960	15 East 125th Street	Harlem 4020
10 Irving Place	Stuyvesant 5600	362 East 149th Street	Melrose 9900
124 West 42d Street	Bryant 5262	All Show Rooms Open Until Midnight	

Night and Emergency Call: Farragut 3000

Thrift and War Savings Stamps on sale at all our offices

FOOD IS VERY SHORT ALL OVER TURKEY

Even the Troops Now Are Forced to Put Up with Scanty Rations.

SUFFERING OF POOR ACUTE

Chestnuts and Pumpkin Seeds the Chief Sustenance of Many—Harvest Prospects Alarming.

LONDON, June 2, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—Reports concerning the food situation in Turkey show that conditions continue bad, and that there is a great deal of suffering among the people, some of the poorest being forced to depend to a large extent on chestnuts and pumpkin seeds, owing to food shortage and the high prices.

In certain districts, those on the Middle Euphrates, for example, harvest prospects in the beginning of this year were bad and starvation was apprehended unless the Government helped. A certain amount of seed was at the Government's disposal, but local Turkish authorities were obstructing and dishonest, and would not issue the full amount, while the newly appointed seed Commissioners found difficulties placed in their way. Under these conditions the success of the harvest is highly problematical.

In other districts harvest prospects have been spoiled by the action of the troops. In areas east of the Jordan the Turks turned their animals loose in the crops when they were practically ripe, causing wholesale destruction.

The Turkish soldiers themselves have suffered from the food shortage. The bread ration should be 900 grams daily, but the men rarely receive more than 480 grams daily, and frequently only 300. The meat ration is 250 grams three times a week, but on the few occasions when meat has been available the ration has not approached the 250 grams. Butter has never been supplied, though occasionally an inadequate substitute of olive or sesame oil has been provided.

The troops in the fighting line and the gunners are better fed than the rest, but in general the food is insufficient, though the officers are always well fed. Even where the food shortage and disorganization are not responsible the dishonesty of the supply and transport officers causes the troops to be kept short.

WILL SEND HOSPITAL SHIP UNCONVOYED

Government to Trust Germans Not to Sink Former Ward Liner Saratoga.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The naval hospital ship Comfort, formerly the Ward Line steamer Saratoga, has been selected to serve as ambulance ship between this country and the American naval base abroad. She has been specially refitted to bring home sick and wounded sailors and marines.

In spite of German attacks on allied hospital ships in the past, the present plans are to send the Comfort across without convoy, notifying the German Government of her intended voyage and its purpose. All the distinguishing marks prescribed by the Geneva Convention for vessels of that character will be carried.

The Comfort will be the first American hospital ship to enter the war zone. Admiral Sims's forces heretofore having depended upon returning transports.

ASSAILS SWEDISH COMPACT

Reventlow Calls Ship Agreement with Allies Unfriendly.

AMSTERDAM, June 2.—"The Entente allied shipping agreement with Sweden is an unfriendly act on the part of Sweden toward Germany," writes Count zu Reventlow in the Tageszeitung. Continuing, he says:

"The agreement does not breathe a neutral spirit. Germany may be depended upon to watch Swedish harbors to see that Swedish vessels lying there do not fall into enemy hands."

TO LAUNCH 16 SHIPS ON PACIFIC JULY 4

Thus Coast Workers Will Celebrate Day and Disprove Talk of Loafing on Job.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Launching of sixteen vessels on the Pacific Coast on July 4 is planned in response to the appeal of Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board to the country's shipbuilders to celebrate Independence Day with a heavy output of tonnage with which to thwart the submarine.

This fact was disclosed tonight in correspondence made public by Secretary Wilson which is designed to refute charges that shipworkers in the West, and particularly riveters and wooden ship caulkers, are not putting forth their best efforts to speed up the shipbuilding program. It is understood that the vessels will include merchant craft for the Shipping Board and destroyers for the navy.

James L. Hughes, a representative of the Labor Department, telegraphed the Secretary that he and Dr. Henry Suzallo, President of the University of Washington, had investigated conditions on the coast and had found that both riveters and caulkers were cooperating to the fullest extent in producing maximum results. District Representative Boyce of the department also telegraphed from San Francisco that thorough investigation "demonstrates absurdity of any representation regarding curtailments of effort on part of shipworkers. Best proof of work being done is launching sixteen vessels Fourth of July."

CHILE'S PARLIAMENT OPEN.

President Sanfuentes Affirms Policy of Strict Neutrality.

SANTIAGO, Chile, June 2.—In his message at the opening of the Chilean Parliament today, President Sanfuentes expressed regret over the prolongation of the war, which had obliged the Government to preserve strict neutrality that up to the present had guarded the peace and tranquillity of the republic. He called attention to the fact that the exchanges between Peru and Chile were increasing, and declared that political and commercial relations between the two countries should be re-established.

Chilean finance for 1917 had given satisfactory results, and he urged the people to observe watchfulness so that similar results might be attained in 1918. The external debt in December, 1917, had been reduced to 31,035,820 livres.

The President said that it gave him great satisfaction to present to the Government of the United States an expression of the sentiments of gratitude of the people and Government of Chile by the delicate manifestation of esteem and honor given by the United States in placing at the disposal of Chile a cruiser for the transportation of the body of the late Ambassador Aldunate, who died in Washington last April.

TO TRAIN NEGRO DRAFTEES.

Technical Instruction for 4,000 Planned for This Summer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Secretary Baker has approved arrangements for sending about 4,000 selective negro draftees to schools and colleges this Summer for special training in technical subjects. Upon their graduation they will be assigned to regiments of colored troops.

The number of negro soldiers in the National Army, obtained through the operation of the draft law, is now approximately 157,000. About 1,000 of them are line officers, commissioned as Captains or as First or Second Lieutenants, and there are about 250 negro medical officers in the Medical and Dental Reserve Corps. There are two divisions of negro troops in the army. One is commanded by Major Gen. C. C. Ballou and the other by Brig. Gen. Roy C. Hoffman. When fully constituted, Secretary Baker said, these divisions will embrace infantry, engineers, artillery, Signal Corps, Medical Corps, and service battalions.

The 4,000 selective negro draftees to be sent to Summer schools and colleges will receive special training in radio engineering, general engineering, electricity, auto mechanics, blacksmithing, and the operation of motor vehicles. They will be trained at Howard University, Tuskegee Institute, Hampton Institute, the Negro Agricultural and Technical College, the Prairie View Normal and Industrial College, the Colored Agricultural and Normal School, the Branch Normal School, the Georgia State Industrial College, the Florida A. and M. College, Atlanta University, and the Western University.

DEATH LIST OF 24 ON TRANSPORT LINCOLN

Total of Four Officers and 20 Men Reported Lost with Torpedoed Vessel.

NO NAMES YET RECEIVED

Navy Department to Publish These as Soon as They are Cabled and Checked Up.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Four officers and twenty men appear to have lost their lives in the sinking of the American Army transport President Lincoln, which was torpedoed by a German submarine the morning of May 31, while returning under convoy from Europe. While the Navy Department today received word that this appeared to be the extent of the casualties, it had not, up to a late hour tonight, received from Vice Admiral Sims the names of those lost.

It was said that the extent of the department's knowledge on the subject, aside from the announcement of May 31, was that contained in the additional message, received today, on which the following official announcement was authorized:

A dispatch to the Navy Department today states that four officers and twenty men are believed to be missing in the sinking of the President Lincoln. As soon as a list of the missing is received and checked it will be made public.

It was not expected that the casualty list would be large because the department had been advised that the transport was slow in sinking and it was believed that the convoys under the circumstances must have rescued most of the passengers and crew not killed by the explosion of the torpedo.

ORDER CONCRETE CAR.

Chicagoans to Experiment with One of the Gondola Type.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 2.—The reinforced concrete gondola freight car is the newest war invention. F. E. Sullivan, Secretary of the League of Building Trades and Industries, said tonight that the contract had been let for the building of a car for experimental purposes. It is to be completed in sixty days.

The car is to have a capacity of 100,000 pounds, and a length of forty feet. Its cost will be several hundred dollars less than wooden and steel cars of the gondola type. Itiwill require only 6,000 pounds of steel in its construction, as against 32,000 pounds for the ordinary steel car.

DRUMS IN CATHEDRAL MASS.

Feast of Corpus Christi Observed with Military Accompaniment.

The feast of Corpus Christi was observed in St. Patrick's Cathedral last night with soldiers and sailors in the procession and with salutes by the fife and drums of the Cathedral College Cadet Corps. The Rev. Thomas J. Degnan of the Cathedral College, who preached the sermon, urged the congregation to support the war aims.

A procession preceding the celebration of the mass by Mgr. Lavelle, assisted by priests of the Cathedral, was led by the Color Guard of the Knights of Columbus, followed by detachments from the Sixty-ninth Regiment in the State Guard and soldiers and sailors in uniform.

RHONDDA A VISCOUNT ON BIRTHDAY LIST

King George Also Rewards Hall Caine and J. M. Le Sage—New Peers Created.

LONDON, June 2.—The King's birthday honor list, which was issued tonight, contains one announcement of special public interest—the elevation of Baron Rhondda to a Viscount, "for conspicuous public services as Food Controller."

Among the new peers created are Sir Matthew Arthur, President of the Scottish Unionist Association, and Sir William Tatem, Chairman of the Tatem Steam Navigation Company.

Fourteen new baronetcies include Guy Calthrop, Controller of Coal Mines, and Robert Leicester Harmsworth, son of the late Alfred Harmsworth.

Forty-three new knighthoods are created, these including Alfred Butt, theatrical manager, and A. G. Jeans and John M. Le Sage, editors of the Liverpool Post and The London Daily Telegraph respectively.

The honors bestowed by the King are almost exclusively for important war services. There is a long list of promotions to various orders for chivalry in the Civil, Military, Naval, Indian, and Colonial Services.

The Gazette announces the institution of two new decorations for distinguished services in the flying forces.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 2.—To the King's birthday honors two of the most interesting names are those of Hall Caine and John Merry Le Sage.

Hall Caine's honor is conferred in recognition of his efforts to present British aspects of the war to American readers. Lesage is the veteran managing editor of The Daily Telegraph.

ITALY REWARDED FOR WAR.

Regards Common Cause with America as Worth Its Sacrifices.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, June 2.—The Idea Nazionale, commenting on the manifestation promoted here by the Italo-American Union on Decoration Day, which resulted in such a great expression of brotherhood and friendship between the two countries, says:

"The feeling now for the closest accord between Italy and America is so general and spontaneous that even if the war had not had any other useful object but this, Italians would be glad to have undertaken it, sustaining such great sacrifices, as nothing else could so elevate the consideration of Italy in the American world as her participation in the conflict for mutual ideals."

GREEKS INCREASE GAINS.

Capture Another 100 Bulgars—All Enemy Attacks Repelled.

PARIS, June 2.—Concerning operations on the Macedonian front, the War Office today issued the following:

Army of the East, June 1.—During the night several enemy attempts against positions at Huma failed completely. During the course of the day Greek troops enlarged their gains west of Srka di Legen and captured 100 prisoners. There has been artillery activity on the front of Doirgn-Vardar, on the Dorro Plain, and on the Cerna Bend.

Allied aviators have carried out with success numerous bombardments of stations and cantonments in the valley of the Vardar. An enemy airplane was brought down east of Guemgull.

SURE HUNS CRUCIFIED AMERICAN SOLDIERS

H. L. Pratt Says Report Came to Him in France from Many Separate Sources.

NO QUARTER THE RULE NOW

Y. M. C. A. Director Tells of Work to Give Men at the Front Recreation When Not Fighting.

Herbert L. Pratt, Vice President of the Standard Oil Company of New York, who has returned after several weeks in France organizing army stores at Y. M. C. A. huts, said yesterday that when he was on the Toul front the story was told to him over and over again that Americans in a raid on German trenches had found two American soldiers crucified to trees.

He said that he had been told also that many American soldiers had been found with their heads cut off. Mr. Pratt spent a week on this front mingling with American soldiers, and he said yesterday that he had heard these stories from so many separate sources that he had no doubt of their truth. He stated, however, that he had received no eyewitness accounts. The effect of the stories, he said, had been to fill all the American soldiers with boiling wrath, so that war in that region was being carried on practically without quarter. He said that Americans were shooting down Germans in preference to taking prisoners, except where the Germans threw up their hands in considerable bodies and asked for mercy.

Mr. Pratt confirmed statements cabled to THE NEW YORK TIMES that the Y. M. C. A. stores were selling cigarettes, tobacco, and other articles at New York retail prices, but he said that in intrusting this business to the Y. M. C. A. it should be conducted at a profit if possible.

"It was the desire of General Pershing," he said, "that soldiers should spend their money at the Y. M. C. A. stores rather than at wineshops. Of course, if any profit is made it will go toward enlarging the work of the Y. M. C. A. in France. If these stores can be made self-sustaining, it stops a financial drain and makes it possible for the organization to do much more. So far, however, these places are neither profitable, nor even self-supporting.

"In selling tobacco and other articles, at the price paid at retail in New York City, the profit is necessarily small, because of the transportation and handling involved. The Quartermaster Department, which does not make any charge for transportation or handling goods, sells its stores at lower prices. Where goods could be conveniently purchased from that department, the Y. M. C. A. has posted notices advising soldiers to purchase from the Quartermaster. But, generally, they prefer to make their purchases from the Y. M. C. A., and pay the difference, because the Y. M. C. A. stores are so much more numerous and carry larger stocks. Besides tobacco, candy, shirts, towels, laces, &c., the stores carry about 100 articles.

"The army store is a large business matter, which has amounted to about $500,000,000 a year with the British Armies, while we have handled this year in the American stores between $60,000,000 and $70,000,000. For the first time in the history of an army this work has been turned over to an outside organization, and it has imposed a heavy responsibility on the Y. M. C. A., and called for the services of men of the largest business experience and ability. In turning this over to the Y. M. C. A., Mr. Pratt said that one of the chief objects of General Pershing was to relieve the army of a work which would require a large personnel, thus freeing many officers and soldiers for combat service."

Mr. Pratt said the Y. M. C. A. work had to be greatly enlarged to provide physical and mental recreation for American soldiers, to prevent mental diseases, which had resulted in other armies from nervous strain, unaccompanied by relaxation.

"During the first eighteen months of the war," Mr. Pratt said, "as many English and Canadian soldiers were returned to England because of mental derangements as because of wounds. The United States must profit by the experiences of our allies and must plan to enlarge our facilities for taking care of our men when not actually fighting. The American soldier is naturally high strung. He's always on his toes, always alert, and ready to go. He's a dynamo of energy. And when he isn't actually fighting he seeks an outlet for that energy and it is of vital importance that his energies be directed rightly. Don't think our boys are downhearted or discouraged. Their morale is excellent. Their spirits are high; their courage is just what it ought to be and they are absolutely confident.

"Serving as a Y. M. C. A. Secretary in France is a hard job. The hours are long, the hardships many, and the responsibilities tremendous. It isn't merely a case of selling cigarettes or chocolate. That's merely incidental. The 'Red Triangle' man is the soldiers' pal. And a good pal must always be there with a smile or a word of cheer.

"One of the worst catastrophes to the Y. M. C. A. was the loss by submarine of $30,000 worth of baseballs, bats, and other athletic material, and the impossibility, because of lack of tonnage, to make it up, for it has deprived thousands of their ball games, and that is what they needed more than anything else."

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

Announce, beginning this morning at 9 o'clock, the

Annual Summer Sale of 10,000 Men's Shirts

at far below today's market prices. Only after extraordinary effort and extensive preparation are these prices possible:

$1.55, $1.85, $2.50, $3.95

¶ For a whole year we have watched with untiring patience the productions of all the leading mills of the country, gathering together the finest cloths each produced, with the result that we now offer in this remarkable sale shirts of a quality that would be absolutely **impossible** if we had to go into the market and buy at today's quotations.

Many materials shown in these splendid shirts are now unobtainable; none can be seen in any other collection at anything near these special prices; New York men have never before had such an opportunity to economize on shirts of the very highest order.

The Patterns

are developed in excellent taste, taking in everything from the smartest novelty satin striped shirtings in delicate colorings on light grounds, to the neatest of candy stripings in two and three color effects.

The Materials

Woven Madras of unusual wearing quality; Fine Count Printed Cloths; Mercerized Shirtings; High Lustre Fibre Silks; Fine Tub Silks and Cheviots, varying in quality according to price.

The Models include soft front shirts with French cuffs; others with soft fronts and stiff cuffs; and shirts with collars attached, suitable for business or sports wear. All sizes in both collar bands and sleeve lengths.

Cottage Dinner Sets for Six Persons, $6.75

50 pieces of useful porcelain, neatly decorated, good quality. Cups and saucers, six each, dinner, dessert, soup entree, bread and butter plates, fruit saucers, uncovered vegetable dish and small steak platter.

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

New York is Just Beginning to Realize the Enormity of the Greenhut Transaction

In its 22 years of activity the Greenhut Company (the former Siegel-Cooper Store) did over $200,000,000 worth of business.

Greenhut's was among the biggest businesses in America and justly known as The Big Store.

This China Sale ought to appeal to every former Greenhut patron, and we know it will to every Gimbelite.

China and Glassware Prepare for a Vigorous Summer

June opens with an Extraordinary Sale.

Table Glassware, Objets d'Art and Dinner Sets, of Course, for GIMBELS is Pre-eminently the House of Dinnerware

Through the courtesy of the GIMBEL-Greenhut Sale

67 Casks of Inexpensive Dinner Sets Just Opened, Will be Sold at Sensationally Low Prices.

Hundreds of Barrels of Glassware, Cut Glass at Special June Prices

100-Piece American Porcelain Dinner Sets, floral decoration, gold on edge; open stock, $12.75
100-Piece American Porcelain Dinner Set, border in bright gold; open stock, $16.75
100-Piece American Porcelain Dinner Set, attractive floral border; open stock, $17.50
100-Piece American Porcelain Dinner Set, famous Homer Laughlin make; gold lace border; open stock, $19.50
106-Piece American Porcelain Dinner Set; one of our most popular open stock designs; charming border in brown and gold relieved with panels of dainty field flowers on black ground; handles coin gold, $27.50

Over 100 Dinner and Cottage Sets

In porcelain and china from Greenhut's and our own stock, of which there are only one or two of a kind remaining at such abnormal reductions that we do not quote prices. Prices mean nothing when goods of this character are so cheap. You must see them.

Copenhagen and "Willow" Underglaze Blue

Those fine old designs, which are in such good taste and suitable to be used almost anywhere, are offered to you in these thoroughly good English porcelain dishes at prices which were made months ago. To replace them you'll have to pay half-as-much-again.

Copenhagen Design	*Willow Pattern*
Bread and butter plate, 15c ea.	Bread and butter plate, 15c ea.
Dessert Plates, 18c ea.	Dessert plates, 18c ea.
Dinner plates, 22c ea.	Tea plates, 20c ea.
Cups and saucers, 29c ea.	Oatmeal dishes, 15c ea.

Rockingham Teapot,
Teapot Tile, several attractive patterns, 50c
Wicker covered Japanese Vases, $1.25

Rich American Cut Glass in a Gala Sale

A wonderful new June Rose cutting, brilliant and well finished. Must be seen to realize the wonderfully low prices at which this quality glass is being offered in this sale.

Salad or Fruit Bowls, $3.50.
Orange Bowls, $4.95.
Ice Cream Trays, $5.75.
Celery Trays, $3.95.
All one design as pictured.

Provide for the Warm Weather Soon to Come.

New lemonade sets of blown glass, jug and six glasses, all neatly engraved by hand in attractive designs, $1.95
Light cut water tumblers, dozen, $1.20

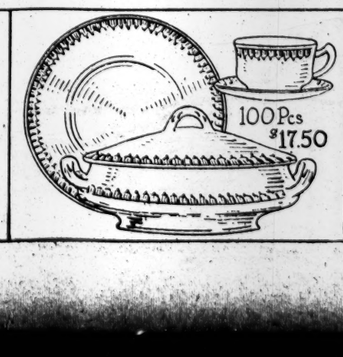
Glassware

Cut and Press Baskets, 15 in. high, $1.95
Cut Glass Baskets, best American cut glass, $1.95
Two-handle Nappy, best American cut glass, $1.35
Six-handle Nappy, best American cut glass, 95c
Cut Glass Spoon Tray, best American cut glass, 95c
Cut Glass Bon Bon, best American cut glass, 95c
Cut Glass Spoon Tray, best American cut glass, $1.00
Needle Etched Saucer Champ or Fruit Salad, 29c
Water Goblets and Sherbet Glasses, charming engraved floral designs, 39c
Tall Iced Tea Glasses, light floral cutting, complete with hollow glass straws, set of six, $1.25
Beel and Tourraine Shaped Tumblers for Summer drinks, engraved designs, 15c ea.
Light Cut Water Goblets, Sherbet, Champagne or Ice Cream Glasses, 25c
Water Goblets, floral cut design, 29c

As example of large collection of this attractive ware, light yellow, green, pink, ivory, many attractive shapes.

GIMBEL-Greenhut Sale—Main and Fifth Floors.

Brooklyn, New Jersey and Long Island Customers—Direct to GIMBELS via Tubes and Subway.



FOUNDED·1880·LONDON

DE PINNA

When Tennis was imported from England and later Golf from Scotland, there came the call for a new type of outdoor dress for young ladies.

From the authentic sources in England, with which we have always been identified, we have from the beginning secured the correct models in garments for sport wear, and have been importers of the identical fabrics used abroad for our sport clothing for young ladies.

Three exclusive and distinctive models in Sport Capes for young ladies. The fabrics are exceedingly smart English and Scotch woolens, in plaids, checks, mixtures and navy blue.

Skirts—all white separate Wash Skirts in imported gabardines, cords and fancy weaves. From $4.50.

Separate Khaki Skirt, $6.50.

Blouses and Shirts to wear with skirts. From $5.50.

Young Ladies' Dresses—of white madras, white imported dimity, checked handkerchief linen, imported ginghams, chambrays, colored linens. Sizes 14 to 18 years. From $15.

Smart Shapes in Sport Hats.

5th Avenue at 50th Street

SAY WESTERN UNION PLANS TO FIGHT

Has Issued Instructions to Disregard Labor Board's Findings, Operators Assert.

CHICAGO TALKS OF STRIKE

Refusal to Allow Operators to Unionize May Lead to Government Control, Washington Hears.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 2.—Indications of the intention of the Western Union Telegraph Company to disregard the findings and recommendations of the Federal War Labor Board were seen in instructions which some of the discharged telegraphers of the local office of the Western Union said tonight had been wired from Superintendent Haig of New York. It is further said that the instructions were wired in advance of the final meeting and decision of the board, and that in substance the telegram sent out was as follows:

"For the information of all employes: Notwithstanding anything that may appear to the contrary, the Western Union Telegraph Company will continue its present policy with respect to membership in the Commercial Telegraphers' Union."

The present policy, as exhibited in the local office last month, when hundreds of important messages, many of them on Government or munition business, were held up, has been to discharge every telegrapher, including the fastest experts, upon their admission that they held cards in the union. Their places were for the most part filled by operators taken from the Boston office, which in consequence was crippled in its traffic department.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 2.—S. J. Konenkamp of Chicago, President of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, who has been representing the men before the War Labor Board, could not be found here tonight, it is believed he is in New York or Washington. The temper of the union is to call a strike of both Western Union and Postal Telegraph operators if the War Board's recommendation that the operators of the two companies have the right to organize is not acceded to by the companies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—A proposal that Congress enact legislation to give the President authority to take control of the telegraphs of the country for the period of the war may result from a failure to adjust the grievances of operators. The continued operation of the telegraph systems of the country to capacity is regarded as essential to the conduct of the war, and the Government would not be disposed to allow telegraph wires to lie idle at this time.

No authoritative statement from the Government is available with respect to the situation revealed by the War Labor Board, but there is a strong influence within the Administration in favor of Government operation of both telegraphs and telephones. In several of his annual reports Postmaster General Burleson has argued that the Government should purchase and the Post Office Department should operate telegraph and telephone lines.

At this time, with the enormous increase of Government telegraphing due to the war, it would be a distinct detriment to the Government to have even part of its telegraphic means of communication curtailed. The number of telegraph operators employed by the Government has been increased enormously since the United States entered the war and the telegraph companies have added materially to their personnel in all branches.

Boy Scout Drowned While Bathing.

Jesse Friedman, 14 years old, a member of the Boy Scouts of America, who lived at 511 West 171st Street, was drowned yesterday afternoon while bathing, with five other Boy Scouts, in the Hudson River at the foot of Inter-State Park on the Palisades. The other boys noticed that he had disappeared beneath the surface of the river. Thinking that he had met with an accident they dived repeatedly until they found him unconscious at the bottom of the river. Failing in their attempts to revive him, they called to Harry Christie of 585 West 185th Street, who was passing in a motor boat. Mr. Christie took Friedman and the other scouts across the river to the Dyckman Street Ferry. Dr. Hawley, who was called from St. Lawrence Hospital, found Friedman was dead.

TAFT PEACE OFFER IS REBUFFED

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

Carlton, President of the Western Union, informed the mediators that the company reached the conclusion that the Government and the public could not be assured an uninterrupted and competent telegraph service if its telegraph operators were members of the C. T. U. According to Mr. Carlton, the company was willing to put it to the vote of its employes as to whether they wished to become members of the C. T. U. If the majority voted "yes," Mr. Carlton stated, the company would withdraw its objection to that union and membership would no longer be cause for dismissal, but, on the other hand, the company would not recognize the union or feel called upon to deal with officers of the union as such. If the majority voted "no," then the present policy of the company respecting membership of its employes in the C. T. U. would be continued.

The report of the attempted mediation, as submitted back to the National War Labor Board by Mr. Taft and Mr. Walsh, and made public yesterday, read as follows:

"In the matter of the complaints of former employes against the Western Union Telegraph Company on the ground that they were discharged by the company for belonging to a union called the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, the members of the board are advised of the general situation by the full opportunity given to the employes on one side, and the President of the Western Union Telegraph Company on the other, to state the facts in respect to the controversy as they respectively viewed them. Before a section, consisting of the Joint Chairmen, was appointed to attempt mediation and conciliation, the members of the board had a vigorous discussion as to the meaning of the principles recommended for approval to the President, and approved by him, to guide this board. The discussion had been so full before the section received the matter that it did not seem necessary to do other than to submit propositions of compromise to the one and to the other of the parties, with a view of adjustment.

The Proposed Compromise.

"Accordingly, Mr. Taft, at the suggestion of Mr. Walsh, submitted to Mr. Carlton and Mr. Wiggin, the Chairman of the Executive Board of the Western Union Directors, a proposal that the Western Union receive back the men whom it had discharged, upon these conditions:

1. That the Western Union would receive a committee of its own men only, who desired, individually or in a group composed of the employes, to present requests for better conditions of labor as to hours, compensation, and otherwise, and that if an agreement could not be reached the matter should be referred to this board and the question disposed of in accordance with the procedure provided for the board under the rules guiding it.

2. That the Western Union should not be required in any way to deal with the union or to recognize it.

3. That the Commercial Telegraphers' Union should agree with the National War Labor Board and guarantee to it that in any effort by its members to secure better conditions of labor it would not, itself, initiate and it would not, itself, permit its members to use the strike, but that it would submit their grievances to the National War Labor Board and abide the decision under its procedure.

4. That if any employe of the Western Union Telegraph Company, a member of the Telegraphers' Union, should fail to conform with this agreement and to abide by the rules and principles of the board, the Western Union Telegraph Company might discharge such employe and that the National War Board would sustain such discharge.

"Mr. Carlton declined to accept this proposition, but tendered a counter one by telegram, as follows:

New York, May 22, 1918.

W. H. Taft, National War Labor Board, Washington, D. C.

The Western Union Telegraph Company holds that its first obligation is to the Government and public in an uninterrupted and competent telegraph service. The company has reached the conclusion that this end cannot be achieved if its telegraph operators are members of the C. T. U. A. Employes now have a basic eight-hour day, premium for overtime, vacations with pay, semi-annual premiums, sickness benefits at full pay for varying periods, pensions, life insurance, and many other advantageous conditions of labor. The company desires, however, that its employes shall have whatever benefits there may be in collective bargaining; it is satisfied that these benefits cannot be obtained through the medium of the C. T. U. A. Furthermore, the company is of the opinion that a majority of its telegraph operators do not desire to join the C. T. U. A., but it is willing to submit that question to a referendum of such employes having a reasonable length of service and in the following manner:

The National War Labor Board shall undertake under a program to be agreed between us to organize and carry out the machinery for the taking of a secret ballot, the question to be proposed simultaneously in general terms as follows:

1. Are you desirous of becoming a member of the C. T. U. A.?

2. Are you in favor of an organization to be confined to Western Union employes, such organization to have the right of collective bargaining, but not to employ the strike or affiliate with any organization that employes the strike either for itself or for others. The officers of the association to be employes of the company elected by the employes and the association to be controlled and managed by them. Differences between the company and the association or its members to be arbitrated before the National War Labor Board?

In the event that a majority of our telegraph operators vote affirmatively on question 1, the company will withdraw its objection to that union, and membership therein will not longer be cause for dismissal, but we specify that the company shall not be called upon to recognize that union, nor shall it be required to deal with officers of that union as such, whether employes or otherwise. If, however, a majority vote no on question 1, then the present policy of the company respecting membership of its employes in the C. T. U. A. shall be maintained.

If a majority are in favor of question 2, then the machinery for such an association shall be set up by joint agreement between your board and this company and turned over to the employes. I have not dealt with the scope of an association as outlined in question 2. It would be our idea that such an organization would be voted upon by all employes of reasonable length of service, and to include all employes of the company who desired to become members. This agreement to cover the period of the war.

NEWCOMB CARLTON.

"To this telegram Mr. Taft sent the following answer:

Chicago, Ill., May 27, 1918.

Newcomb Carlton, President Western Union Telegraph Company, New York, N. Y.

Your telegram received. Am sorry you find it inconvenient to come to Chicago, because I hoped to have a talk with you before our section reported the case to the board at Chicago. I trust, therefore, trust to the wire to tell you my individual opinion about the case and your attitude. I have not told Walsh or Osborne or the others, but I must do so in my report as one of the section.

I do not think our principles include the closed non-union shop in the status quo to be maintained. I don't think our principles require us to ignore or invite a breach of existing contracts of employment in which the men affirmatively agree not to join union. I don't think you have such contracts with your men. A mere understanding that men will be discharged who join the union does not constitute such a contract on their part not to join unions.

I think the making of such contracts after the proclamation of the President is not in accord with our principles of action by him approved; though the making of them would be legal, I think the plan upon which our board acts contemplates a waiver by employers of such a right, just as it contemplates a waiver by employes of the legal right to strike as a method of securing industrial peace.

With these views I think that your last proposal does not square with the principles on which our board must act, if the issue is made by the employes' part of our board. You deny to a majority of your employes a right to join a labor union. On the other hand, I think the proposal made by Walsh and presented by me to you at Philadelphia is one which you should accept in the interest of industrial peace. By it you do not recognize the union or deal with it. You deal only with committees of your employes. You take back your men discharged for joining a union, which, under our principles, an employer should not prevent their doing. The union would agree with the board not to order or permit a strike under the circumstances, but to rely for a redress of grievances solely on the lodging of complaints by committees of your employes with our board and the board's action thereon. You would be given the express right under such a compromise to discharge any employe who sought remedy for grievance in any other way, and the board would sustain the discharge.

Under such a compromise, which would be consistent with our principles, the board would have the power to secure you against the danger of a strike as completely as practical machinery can provide against it. Thus would be removed the danger of resort to a strike and consequent public injury upon which you have based your obligation to exclude union men from your employ.

I ask you to consider again this proposal before a final rejection. Of course, your submission to our jurisdiction is a matter of discretion, but I deprecate an attitude on the part of an employer of men so widely distributed which may defeat the usefulness of our board. You may show this to Mr. Osborne.

WILLIAM H. TAFT.

"Mr. Carlton, after receiving this telegram, advised Mr. Taft that he would submit it to the Executive Board on Tuesday last. Upon this afternoon Mr. Carlton notified Mr. Taft that he would not accept the compromise.

"In view of the correspondence, it does not seem useful to further prolong the mediation. The construction of our principles, as set forth in Mr. Taft's telegram to Mr. Carlton, leads to the conclusion that the Western Union Telegraph Company should accept this compromise, as therein stated. It declines, however, to do so, or to submit to the jurisdiction of this board, and no further action of the board is, therefore, recommended, except the publication of this report of the section and the vote of this board upon the report.

"WILLIAM H. TAFT.
"FRANK P. WALSH."

Labor Against Capital.

It was stated yesterday that upon the submission of the report to the vote of the board, Mr. Walsh moved that it be adopted. Thomas Savage, representative of the International Association of Machinists and one of the labor members of the board, moved that the last paragraph of the report be amended to read that the board recommended that the attitude of the Western Union Telegraph Company be brought to the attention of the President of the United States. This amendment, however, was voted down by the five members on the board who represented the employers and the two chairmen, Mr. Walsh, who represented labor, coinciding on this point with Mr. Taft, who represented capital.

A motion was then made by Edwin Michael, President of the Virginia Bridge and Iron Company, who is a representative of capital on the board, that the report be received and filed and further action be deferred until the Western Union Telegraph Company could be heard as to the existence of employment contracts with their employes" and that the board further consider the proposal of settlement of the controversy offered by the President of the Western Union Telegraph Company. This motion was voted down by the labor members of the board and the two Chairmen. Mr. Walsh and Mr. Taft again being in accord.

The motion to approve the report as originally put was then considered and the motion was carried by a majority of 7 to 5, the labor members and the two Chairmen being for it and the representatives of capital being against it. The lineup was as follows:

For the report: William H. Taft and Frank P. Walsh, Joint Chairmen; Victor Olander, representative International Seamen's Union; T. M. Guerin, representative United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; Adam Wilkinson, representative United Mine Workers; Thomas Savage, representative International Association of Machinists, and T. A. Rickert, representative United Garment Workers. Opposed to the report: Loyall A. Osborne, Vice President Wesinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company; F. C. Hood, President of the Hood Rubber Company; C. Edwin Michael, President of the Virginia Bridge and Iron Company; W. H. Van Dervoort, President of the Root & Van Dervoort Engineering Company, and B. L. Worden, President of the Lackawanna Bridge Company.

The Western Union's Side.

Newcomb Carlton, President of the Western Union, issued the following statement:

"The telegraph company understands that its employes have made no complaints to the National War Labor Board respecting hours of labor, rates of pay, or general working conditions. The company does understand that the officials of an organization known as the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, whose membership is made up of a small contingent of telegraphers not in the employ of the company, about 2,200 in number, and principally resident in Canada, desire to enlarge their membership, among approximately 40,000 Western Union employes, of whom about one-half are directly engaged in working the wires.

"In recognition of the fact that the first obligation of the telegraph system is to maintain uninterrupted service for the public and the Government, the settled and well advertised policy of the company has always been to oppose any organization of operators that employs the strike. Our policy in this respect is based upon the same reasoning as that of the Post Office Department, whose policy with respect to the unionizing of Post Office employes is set forth in the last report of the Postmaster General. This policy is so well understood by employes that the company feels that there is an obligation upon them not to ally themselves with the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.

"It is well to bear in mind that there are two national systems of communication universal in character and open to the public at low cost—the United States mail and the telegraph system. Each must maintain an uninterrupted, efficient service if confusion and disorder are not to take the place of well-ordered national procedure. It would be impossible to estimate the loss and damage to the Government and the public were either of these two great means of communication to be interrupted. At this hour, when the destiny of nations depends upon quick communication, there should be no experiments.

"I am in close touch with thousands of our employes and I am satisfied from my personal acquaintance with them that fully 90 per cent. are giving their best energies in helping to win the war by maintaining an efficient telegraph and cable service, and that they do not require the aid of an outside organization to secure the completest recognition of their rights on the part of the company, and do not desire the interference of such organization in the adjustment of their relations with the company.

Employes Cannot Join C. T. U. A.

"The telegraph company understands that in organizing the National War Labor Board it was intended that organizations that were unionized should remain so and those pursuing the policy of an open shop should not be changed. By inference it is equally clear that organizations, nonunion in character should also pursue that policy during the period of the war. It appears clear that the board should act as mediator in disputes that arise between employers and employes under the labor relations and policies that existed prior to the war; that the principles formulated by the War Labor Conference Board and recommended to the President had as their fundamental basis the continuance of the relations affecting the organization of employes existing at the opening of the war, and that is the telegraph company's understanding of the effect of the President's proclamation approving and adopting such principles.

"If this is not true, and if these principles are interpreted as compelling this company and others in like situation to abandon their settled policies and leaving outside organizations free to work as they may see fit among their employes, then the hands of the employers are tied and the principles of the War Labor Board furnish a cloak behind which a propaganda for the unionizing of labor in every industry may be carried on without let or hindrance. Surely there was no such thought in the organization of the War Labor Board, since to use the moral force of that board in an attempt to unionize all trades would inevitably lead to serious disputes at a critical time in the nation's existence.

"The Western Union has no quarrel with the principles of unionism, and there are associated with the company many employes who are members of various unions, but it holds to the belief and the practice that it cannot surrender control of the essential employes to an outside organization. The Western Union is not seeking to deprive any one of his inalienable rights, but it recognizes that its employes must choose between employment with the company and membership in the C. T. U. A. with employment in the many other telegraph positions open to them. The Western Union employs less than 20 per cent. of the total telegraphers in the United States. The company says in effect to its employes: If you desire to join the C. T. U. A., then we must part. So long as you retain your position with the company you will have every protection and a full right of appeal, but we cannot agree that you shall join any organization which imperils the continuity of the telegraph service which this company is expected to provide for the Government and public of the United States."

The Union's Side.

S. J. Konenkamp, President of the Telegraphers' Union of America, issued this statement:

"The report of the National War Labor Board again compels the union to take the initiative and declare a strike against the Western Union Telegraph Company in order to enforce the decision of the board. The mediators have not reported on our grievances against the Postal Telegraph Company. The Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America had agreed to observe the rules laid down to the National War Labor Board if the telegraph companies would do the same. We felt that this was a duty to the Government.

"The flat defiance of the proclamation of President Wilson by the telegraph company and the findings of the National War Labor Board leaves us no alternative other than to strike for principles so clearly enunciated by the proclamation, principles that are held to be the inalienable rights of all American workingmen. President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor has asked me to confer with him before declaring a strike. I am going to Washington tonight for the purpose. Confidential instructions will be sent immediately to our members in more than 200 cities."

Pointing out that the strike might be declared against the Postal Telegraph and Commercial Cable Company, as well as the Western Union. He said:

"If we decide that we can expect no more from the Postal than we have received from the Western Union, we will strike against them also."

Mr. Konenkamp said that action against the Postal might be postponed as a courtesy to the War Labor Board, but that during the strike the Postal would not be permitted to handle any Western Union's business. When he was asked if he would urge Samuel Gompers to start a campaign for Government control of the telegraph companies, he said:

"I will have all sorts of suggestions to make to Mr. Gompers. The union in 1908 declared in favor of Government ownership, and has reaffirmed that every year. We all favor that. But if anything is to be done it must be done quickly. We set the date for the strike on May 31, and this time there is not going to be any delay. I have already set the date in my head, but I am not ready to announce it."

Mr. Konenkamp was asked if he would allow the strike to interfere with war work, such as telegrams from the Shipping Board to shipbuilding yards. He said:

"We will stop that kind of business as well as every other kind over the Western Union wires. But the Government will be able to handle that situation."

The President of the union predicted that the strike would involve 30,000 commercial operators, and that 50,000 railroad operators would not be asked to strike, but would be requested not to handle any Western Union messages. When he was asked if he believed he could induce the Western Union telegraph operators, who are not organized, to strike very generally, he said:

"If we were not satisfied of that we would not call them out."

CAR STRIKE ON UP STATE.

Albany, Troy, Watervliet, and Many Other Towns Affected.

ALBANY, June 2.—Street car service was at a standstill today in Albany, Schenectady, Troy, Green Island, Waterford, Cohoes, Watervliet, and Rensselaer, the electric railway employes of the United Traction Company and the Schenectady Railroad Company having gone on a strike. The only electric cars entering Albany were those of the Albany Southern Railroad, which runs between here and Hudson.

As a result of the tieup all kinds of motor vehicles were brought into public service and their owners did a rushing business. Prices for this mode of transportation were generally higher than the fares charged by the traction companies.

Federal representatives who have been here for several days in an effort to prevent a strike, owing to the large number of persons employed at the Watervliet Arsenal and at Schenectady, continued their labors today, but had not met with any results tonight. The Delaware & Hudson Railroad is operating special trains for munition workers. Federal agents also arranged for special motor bus service in the various cities for the benefit of the workers employed on Government contracts.

There has been considerable speculation as to the possibility of the Government taking over the car services. The management of the railways have announced that no effort will be made to operate the cars until the trouble with the men has been adjusted.

FOR ATTACKS ON GERMANY.

Continuous Air Raids Will Lower Morale of People, Says Army Journal

Under the caption "Carry the War Into Germany" The Army and Navy Journal urges that French, British, and American airmen be ordered to bomb German cities continuously and that in carrying out these raids the part of the United States must be to "back them with all the forces we can bring to bear both in men, machines and ammunition."

"It is one thing," says The Army and Navy Journal, "for Zeppelins and airplanes to bomb the 'fortresses' of London and Paris, as the German official reports always call the capitols of Britain and France. But it is quite another thing when the English, French, and American airmen drop bombs from the heavens on the people of the Kaiser. For this brings the war home to them in the way they have been led to believe could never be done. Retaliation for the air raids on England has been a mooted question in Great Britain, for Britons are given to honorable warfare and only very recently had been awakened to the fact that they must accept methods of warfare hitherto deemed barbarous. Even yet English sailors save German submarine prisoners at sea and have not adopted the savage cruelty of the U-boat commander toward the crew of the Black Prince. But it is apparent that so far as air raids over German cities is concerned the honorable attitude of Great Britain and France has been forced into the background. Savages must be fought as savages. And we have joined our allies in these air raids in good season.

"Time was, before August, 1914, when international law meant something, when the rules of warfare meant something, when noncombatants and women and children were left unmolested by invading armies. But to talk of international law to Germans since that date, as Sir Frederick Smith, the British Attorney General, has said, is like reading the criminal code in a thieves' kitchen.

"The Allies have got to carry the war into Germany by the air route from now on with unceasing effort and increasing force. The experiences of London and Paris make it plain that it takes many raids and many bombs to do much actual damage. We know, and Germany does also, that the effect of these raids on the morale of the English and the French is directly contrary to what was hoped for. But the German civilian morale is of a very different character from that of the Briton and the Gaul, and it can be lowered by continuous air raids. In fact, this will be the chief achievement of successful bombing expeditions.

"Our part must be to back these raids up with all the forces we can bring to bear both in men, machines, and ammunition. That the offensive qualities of individual aircraft have been greatly exaggerated has been demonstrated time and again in air raids and over the sea as well as a striking instance of this last point being the British attack on the Goeben as recently described in our columns. Moreover, climatic conditions count enormously for or against the aircraft as was shown at the beginning of the German offensive on March 21, when low-lying fogs blinded the British airmen completely, although they were superior in numbers. If international law and honorable rules of warfare are ever to mean anything in the world again that lesson must be taught to the people of Germany. And one of the quickest and most certain methods of teaching them this lesson is by air raids, air raids, and then again air raids. There are still some people in the world, it appears, who do not know what a club is until you illustrate its purpose and power by hitting them on the head with it."

NEW SLANG FOR "YANKS."

Our Men Abroad Rapidly Acquire "Tommies'" Vernacular.

According to the stories told by Americans recently returned from Europe, the "Yanks," as the soldiers prefer to style themselves, are rapidly picking up the slang used by the British Tommies in the war zone, and appear to like it. "Fed up" is one of the favorite expressions, and is used to depict the disgust of the speaker with the world in general or any subject in particular, such as oatmeal porridge for 100 days straight or 100 days' continuous rain.

Another expression adopted by the American troops abroad is "wangling." To "wangle" is to wheedle something out of a person which he would not voluntarily give. For example a Tommy says to his mates in the trench "I wangled an extra tot of rum today from the canteen Sergeant," or "The Sergeant Major wanted to give me a fatigue job, but I wangled it all right." When a soldier succeeds in wangling something out of his superiors he tells his chums that he "clicked." The term "washout," used by the aviators, has been generally adopted by the Tommies to describe something that has to be done all over again. "A defense barrage," is to cover a mate in his absence for some fault that he has committed and a "barrage attack" is to defend a friend when he is attacked in force. The word "Cheeryo" as a greeting or a short toast has been adopted by the American naval officers and men in Europe.

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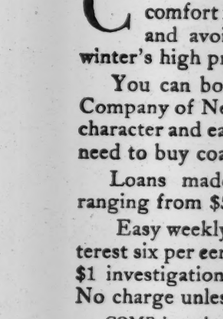
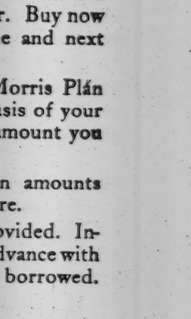


It makes Standing on the feet easy, Walking a delight. For all men drilling for Military Service the frequent use of Allen's Foot-Ease increases their efficiency and insures needed physical comfort.



The Plattsburg Camp Manual Advises Men in Training to shake a little Foot-Ease in their shoes each morning.

Do this and walk all day in comfort. It takes the Friction from the Shoe and freshens the feet. At night, sprinkle it in the foot-bath, and soak and rub the feet. For over 25 years Allen's Foot-Ease has been the STANDARD remedy for hot, swollen, smarting, tender, tired, perspiring, aching feet, corns, bunions, blisters and callouses. Used by the American, British and French troops in Europe. One war relief committee reports that of all the things sent out in their Comfort Bags or "Kits," Allen's Foot-Ease received the most praise from the soldiers and men of the navy. Why not order a dozen or more 25c. boxes to-day from your Druggist or Department Store to mail to your friends in training camps and in the army and navy. Sold everywhere. Sample FREE by mail. Address,

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Machinery can be inspected at above plant. For information write to Cleveland Belting & Machinery Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

25,000 HEAR 'ELIJAH' AT THE POLO GROUNDS

Lieutenant Sousa Leads Great Chorus of 10,000 Voices and Band of 200 Pieces.

TOTAL RECEIPTS $33,000

Monster "Thrift Festival" Nets Large Amount for War Savings Committee of New York.

With a torrid sun beating down upon their heads, about ten thousand men, women, and high school students participated at the Polo Grounds yesterday in the singing of Mendelssohn's "Elijah." It was in many ways one of the most spectacular and thrilling musical events ever heard in this city. Staged as a "Thrift Festival" by the War Savings Committee of New York, it served the purpose for which it was intended with the most pronounced success. More than 25,000 persons obtained admission through the purchase of "thrift tickets," and the proceeds of the entire sale were consigned to the War Savings Committee of New York for the promotion of its thrift campaign.

John Philip Sousa, the famous band leader in the uniform of a Lieutenant of the United States Naval Reserve Force, conducted the singing of Mendelssohn's oratorio. Besides his chorus of 10,000, he had a band of 200 pieces. The musicians, the soloists, and the director were placed on a raised platform in the centre of the large bowl, and the members of the chorus, many ranks deep, arranged according to voice parts, surrounded the central group. Throughout the performance, which lasted a little more than three hours, the singers and musicians were exposed to the blazing sun. Several women of the chorus were overcome with the heat and had to be assisted off the grounds by policemen.

Considering the uncomfortable conditions under which they sang, the chorus, the soloists, and musicians amazed the throngs in the grand stands with the vigor and power of their rendition. Musically there was considerable unevenness when it came to the massing of voices during certain portions of the oratorio, but the effect, and especially the spectacle of it all, "got over" to the audience with a great thrill.

Audience Shows Great Interest.

It has been many years since New York has had an opportunity to enjoy a musical festival on such a large scale, and this one was received as an unexpected treat. Thousands of men and women in the grand stand manifested their intense interest in the proceedings by following the performance from the printed libretto of the oratorio, and, in numerous cases, even from the orchestrated score.

Every one felt the heat, and the singers especially, but they clung to their task without flinching, when the audience expected hundreds of them to close their books and abandon the field and the sun, for the nearest shady spot. During the intermission the musicians and the singers had a brief respite from the sun, but when the second half of the oratorio was called, the entire chorus with but few exceptions resumed its place and courageously finished its task.

The festival was to have begun with the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner," by Mme. Frances Alda of the Metropolitan Opera Company, assisted by chorus and band. She was indisposed, however, and her place was taken by Mme. Marie Sundelius, who received an ovation for her work from the stands.

The soloists who appeared in the singing of the oratorio, besides Mme. Marie Sundelius as the Widow, were Oscar Seagle as Elijah, Mme. Sophie Braslau as the Angel, Charles Harrison as Obadiah, and Miss Betty McKenna as Youth. The soloists succeeded admirably in making themselves heard over the vast open space to the thousands in the stands. Occasionally, however, the chorus would rise to such an intense height that the soloists would be overpowered by the sheer force of numbers, and their voices at such moments would be completely drowned out.

Thousands of Pupils Take Part.

All of the choral societies of the city participated in the performance. They included not only men and women who devoted themselves to the pursuit of musical culture, but also thousands of school children. The main body of the chorus was formed from the memberships of the Catholic Oratorio Society, the New Choral Society, the People's Choral Union, the Schola Cantorum, the New York Oratorio Society, the Tali Esen Morgan Festival Chorus, Newark Festival Society, and the pupils of twenty-seven public schools of Greater New York. The conductors of these various societies who assisted Lieutenant Sousa in the direction of the performance were Michael J. Corcoran, George H. Gartlan, Carl Hein, Louis Koemmenich, Edward G. Marquard, Tali Esen Morgan, Dr. Frank Rix, and C. Mortimer Wiske.

Between the first and second parts of "Elijah" Leon Rothier of the Metropolitan Opera Company, assisted by chorus and band, brought the audience to its feet with a stirring rendition of "La Marseillaise." The conclusion of the oratorio was followed by the playing of Sousa's "Stars and Stripes Forever."

While the performance was going on several hundreds of War Savings workers moved through the grandstands selling Thrift and War Savings Stamps. Many thousands of dollars worth of stamps were disposed of in this way, most every one in the audience recognizing the occasion to be one when the Thrift Stamp should be especially honored and sought for.

Pays Tribute to Singers.

As a tribute to the singers who contributed to the success of the festival, the Special Festival Committee issued this notice in the programs yesterday:

The Special Festival Committee takes this opportunity of expressing its gratitude to the artists, musical director, the conductors, and the individual members of the chorus, who, recognising the importance of thrift propaganda in these strenuous days of a world war, have volunteered their services and have been chiefly instrumental in making the festival a real success. The splendid exhibition that has been given of their patriotism needs no further tribute than the knowledge of having helped the world in its fight for liberty and democracy.

Frederick Allen, Chairman of the National War Savings Stamps Committee of this city, said the festival at the Polo Grounds yesterday was the result of a suggestion from Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury, who thought some such measures should be taken to revive interest in the thrift stamps campaign because of the greater public attention attracted recently by the Liberty Loan, Red Cross, and the Salvation Army drives.

The total receipts were $33,000, of which $26,000 was received at the box office; program advertising, $7,000, and sales of programs, $1,000. Everything was donated to the committee except the advertising and cost of the musicians.

Thirty thousand Thrift Stamp books, each containing one stamp, were distributed to the patrons of the festival. These books will represent, when filled, $150,000 to the Government for war stamps.

Police Band Plays at Navy Yard.

In recognition of the work done by the enlisted men of the Navy Department during the Red Cross and Liberty Loan drives, the New York Police Department Band of eighty-five pieces gave a concert for several hours yesterday afternoon at the City Park Barracks of the Navy Yard. Thousands of sailors with their relatives and friends attended the concert. A feature of the afternoon was the playing of four patriotic marches written by members of the band.

POLISH LEGION TO JOIN THE ALLIES TOMORROW

15,000 Men Recruited Here and in South America to Fight Under Their Own Flag.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Information reached Polish leaders in Washington today that the Polish Legion, which for some months has been in process of formation in France, and which contains many Poles from the United States, will make its formal entry in the battleline on Tuesday, unfurling a new national flag in the army of the Allies.

There are about 15,000 men in the legion as it stands, mostly recruited in the United States, and also including about 2,000 Poles recruited in Argentina and Brazil. Efforts are being made to increase the number to 50,000, and as fast as recruits are obtained they are sent to the training camp at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Canada, to be made ready for service abroad.

Ignace J. Paderewski, the recognized representative in the United States of the National Polish Committee in Paris, who has spent most of his time in Washington during the last year, has had general charge of the arrangements for the formation of the American contingent of the legion.

Toward the end of last February there were 5,000 members of the legion in France. During the last three months between 10,000 and 11,000 Poles who had been trained in the United States have been sent there. The contingent of about 2,000 Poles recruited in South America only recently landed in France.

In the American contingent there are about 3,000 Poles from New York, more than 1,000 from New England, and large contingents from Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Milwaukee, Cleveland, and Toledo, all of them volunteers.

The national flag of the legion, which will make its appearance on the fighting front, bears a silver eagle on a maroon field, but it is understood that the Polish troops from the United States will also fly the American flag.

The men receive five cents a day, and the allotments for their families are small. Polish women in America have agreed to make great sacrifices in order to enable the men to go to the front.

BENNETT PROMISES TICKET.

Ex-Senator Says It Will Contain Names of State Candidates.

In a statement issued yesterday by William M. Bennett on the political situation in the State, he said in part:

"As between Governor Whitman, who cares only for his job and knows nothing and cares less about its duties, on the one side, and the reactionary candidate, Merton E. Lewis, there is no satisfactory choice for the Republican voter. A State ticket for at least five of the State offices will be put in the field shortly. The men on this ticket will be pledged to resist the effort which is being made by the sentimental rich and the Bolshevist element to destroy the middle class.

"The ticket will be named in ten days. Nominating petitions cannot be filed until July 30, and signatures to designating petitions cannot be obtained until July 2. By that time the ticket will have been completed. It will consist of men from different parts of the State, and will represent both the agricultural interests and the consumers and business men in the cities. An active campaign of the whole State will be made by the men on this ticket during the last two weeks of July and the month of August, and, knowing the temper of the people, I predict the triumphant nomination and election of every man on this ticket."

AUTOMOBILES KILL FIVE.

Twelve Others Injured In and Near New York City.

Five persons were killed and twelve injured in automobile accidents in New York and vicinity yesterday, and five drivers were detained by the police on charges.

Miss Isabel Guilfond of 1,513 Charlotte Street, the Bronx, was killed on the crossing of the Norton's Point Railroad line at Railroad Avenue and West Twentieth Street, near Coney Island, when an automobile was demolished by a two-car train from one of the Brooklyn elevated lines. She was riding with Isidore Liebman of 118th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue.

Leibman collapsed from the shock while he was telling the police about the accident. Alexander Hansen, the motorman of 1,970 Fifty-second Street, Brooklyn, was held in the Coney Island Police Station on a technical charge of homicide.

E. P. Sangen of Cheswold, Del., was killed near Babylon, L. I., when a taxicab driven by James English, Jr., of Babylon ran into a group of four cyclists. Three others were injured seriously and were taken to the South Side Hospital in Babylon. English was held on a charge of homicide.

Albert Tobin of 152 Wilson Street, Brooklyn, was killed by a Fire Department automobile while he was trying to dodge a trolley car at Broadway and Havemeyer Street, Brooklyn. Abraham Kassa, aged 3, of 619 Kosciusko Avenue, Brooklyn, and Hugh Walsh, aged 5, of 121 West Nineteenth Street, Bayonne, were killed near their homes. Several others were injured in similar accidents.

WAR SERVICE FOR CLERGY.

Summer Studies Announced to Determine Ways and Means.

A series of Summer studies by clergymen to determine ways and means for the best use of their opportunities for war service was announced yesterday by the National Committee on the Churches and the Moral Aims of the War at 70 Fifth Avenue. These Summer studies will take place at colleges and universities in a dozen or more States, in which some 2,000 delegated ministers who will participate will be housed in the dormitories available during the Summer vacation.

The first of these special institutes takes place at Nashville, Tenn., under the auspices of Vanderbilt University on June 12-13. The speakers are announced to include Sir George Adam Smith of Scotland, who is visiting this country on the invitation of the National Committee and with the sanction of the British Government; Chaplain Nehemiah Boynton of Brooklyn, Dr. Frederick Lynch, editor of Christian Work; Bishop Lambeth of the Southern Methodist Church, Dr. Edmund des Brunner of the Rural Life Commission of the Federal Council of Churches, and Dr. Charles R. Zahniser of Pittsburgh.

The chief features of the studies will include consideration of the part that churches and religious organizations shall have in reshaping conditions following the war, problems pertaining to the proposed league of nations and how to keep the great moral issues before the public.

WATCH SURGICAL SUPPLIES.

Colonel F. F. Simpson Heads New Section of Chemical Division.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The War Industries Board has created a commodity section on medicines and medical supplies, with Lieut. Col. F. F. Simpson as its chief. The work will be co-ordinated with that of the Chemical Division. The new section will deal largely with surgical supplies, instruments, and dressings, with serums and with other medical and hospital supplies; incidentally it will deal with chemicals, as these enter into medical compounds and preparations working in conjunction with the section of the Chemical Division dealing with fine chemicals, photographic chemicals, and bulk medicinal chemicals.

Actual or prospective shortages have come to the notice of the board in only a few instances so far as medicines are concerned, but in dealing with these the new section will round out the work of the Chemical Division.

CROWD GETS THRILL IN 'STOLEN ORDERS'

William A. Brady's Film Play Has First Showing at Park Theatre.

'PRUNELLA' AT THE STRAND

James Montgomery Flagg's "The Spoiled Child" Among Other Attractions at the Movie Houses.

William A. Brady's "Stolen Orders," an Americanized adaptation for the screen of the Drury Lane melodrama, "Sealed Orders," had its first public showing at the Park Theatre last night, and provided a succession of thrills for the sweltering spectators, not the least of which came when several of the persons in the play fell into the nice, cool, comfortable ocean.

A melodrama on the screen, save for what the bass drum and other pieces of the orchestra can do, lacks the noise of voice and machine that adds so much to melodrama on the stage, but, on the other hand, the moving pictures can bring exciting scenes into the action that are beyond the scope of the mechanical theatre, and this is what "Stolen Orders" does. There are stirring scenes in it that would be impossible behind footlights—such as the rise of a dirigible and the struggle of two men in it, the pursuing flight of a hydroaeroplane which dips down to the water and rescues a girl struggling to keep afloat, and many other incidents of fight and chase by which the plot is carried on.

Concerning the plot, one can say only that it is about the German Secret Service in many and complicated ramifications in the clutches of which a renegade American, his innocent daughter, an Admiral of the fleet, his foolish wife, a naval Lieutenant, a burglar, and many others are caught, and from which those who deserve it, and a few who don't, finally escape after dangers and adventures the mere experience of which would be fatal to any one outside of a most melodramatic melodrama. Of course, there is almost no reality to "Stolen Orders," and at times the story becomes too involved and stretches the long arm of coincidence a bit too far, but, taken all together, as what it pretends to be, "Stolen Orders" is a very good show.

Varied Program at the Strand.

This week's bill at the Strand is richer than usual. For different people different numbers will be most attractive, but "Prunella," with Marguerite Clark in the leading part, will probably hold it a place at the top of the list with the majority. This play is another product of the artistry of Maurice Tourneur, who once more proves his ability to put poetry on the screen in pictures.

Of course, many of those who enjoyed "Prunella," at the Lafayette Theatre some years ago, when Miss Clark first appeared in it, will refuse to accept silent, flickering figures as in any way adequate to enact the poem, but others, not so held by the lingering charm of the play, and still others who did not see the earlier production, will go to the Strand this week and be delightfully entertained by Miss Clark, Jules Raucourt, Harry Leoni, Isabel Berwin, Marcia Harris, Nora Cecil, William J. Gross, A. Voorhis Wood, and Charles Hartley as Prunella, Pierrot, Scaramel, the Aunts, and the Gardeners, respectively. That is, they will be if they like a story in which such characters in a Dutch Garden live and love. Those who do not like fanciful poetry, and, knowing the temper of the people, I predict the triumphant nomination and election of every man on this ticket," fault.

Call to the Great Outdoors.

There are other things on the Strand program for every taste. The Topical Review includes an interesting chapter from Ditmar's "Living Book of Nature," which shows frogs, mountain sheep and deer in natural activity and environment; "Out of the Ink Well," also in the Review, is a novel and strikingly well-done bit of animated drawing; the sixth installment of the Outing-Chester pictures, entitled "Pines Up and Palms Down," has views of the Florida Everglades and the French-Canadian woods that make one want to go traveling, and James Montgomery Flagg's latest comedy, "The Spoiled Girl" affords a pleasurable relief from the ordinary run of slap-stick stupidity. When one compares the wit and skill of Mr. Flagg's work with the meaningless trash, clumsy horse-play and pointless vulgarity of the average screen "comedy," one feels like exclaiming "Thank you, Mr. Flagg, thank you."

The week's program at the Rivoli includes a variety of subjects with the quality, as a rule, running high. The one exception to the rule, in the opinion of some at least, though probably not in the opinion of the majority, is "Cecilia of the Pink Roses," with Marion Davies in the leading rôle. There is no objection to Miss Davies. She is by no means a sensational screen actress, but she fills the requirements of her part, as do the others in the cast in their parts. The trouble is with the play. It is too plainly and at all times unmistakably the product of a formula, a formula for getting the sympathy of the public.

Formula for Popular Film.

Take one lovable girl, one poor but honest Irish father, one weepy mother about to die, one kindly priest, a bad-tempered boy, two or three hard-hearted men, a quantity of safely orthodox religion, and plenty of platitudinous sentiments; mix all thoroughly in a simple and obvious plot that will tax no one's intelligence and disturb no one's illusions; let the whole congeal in a number of reels of film; serve slowly on a screen—result: "Cecilia of the Pink Roses." The formula has seldom failed. That's why it is so often used. It will probably succeed again.

The Rivoli pictorial is good this week, one of the best screen numbers on the bill, and "Studies in Floriculture" should be fascinating for every one, especially those whose acquaintance with flowers is limited to the picked specimens in florists' shops. The Ampico reproducing piano is a truly remarkable instrument, which gives an artistic rendition of the first movement of Grieg's Concerto, with orchestral accompaniment, although no soloist is visible. The moving keys seem as much alive as moving pictures. Gladys Rice sings MacMurrough's "Nacushla" sweetly in one of John Wenger's settings that wins applause for itself.

"Believe Me, Xantippe," with Wallace Reid and Ann Little, at the Rialto, has elements of amusement, but falls far short of the play as presented on the stage some seasons ago. It depends too much upon its conversation, and sentences flashed on the screen are not as effective as words spoken by good actors.

Other numbers on the Rialto program that deserve mention are "Scenes in the Virgin Islands," the Animated Magazine, and the music.

"The Model's Confession," with Mary MacLaren, had its first showing at the Broadway yesterday afternoon.

$25,000 FROM "BIFF! BANG!"

Pelham Naval Recruits' Musical Comedy Meets Unusual Success.

"Biff! Bang!" the musical comedy which the Pelham naval recruits are now presenting at the Century Theatre, is meeting with unusual success, and it is estimated that the profits of the production will be in the neighborhood of $25,000. Although the entire receipts were originally intended for the Pelham Welfare Fund, $1,000 was sent yesterday to the New York Auxiliary of the Navy Relief Society.

Five more performances of the show will be given, including a professional matinée today. Several special features will be introduced at this performance, including the singing of the national anthem by Mme. Frances Alda and the presence of Lieutenant John Philip Sousa in the orchestra pit during the entr'acte.

Alcohol Ban in War Zone.

PARIS, June 2, (Havas Agency.)—A decree was issued today by the French Army authorities categorically forbidding the selling or consumption of alcoholic drinks in the war zone.

Violations of the order will be strictly punished.

BIG BENEFIT FOR SAILORS.

Plans Perfected for Metropolitan Musical Festival.

Prominent women who are to take part in the United States Navy Music Festival to raise money to buy music and musical instruments for men in the navy next Monday evening at the Metropolitan Opera House, will rehearse on Thursday evening under the direction of Mme. Alda. The complete list of those who are to pose in the plastic group symbolizing "The Spirit of the Navy," arranged by Ben Ali Haggin, are to be Mrs. Felix Doubleday, Mrs. Oliver Perrin, Mrs. Herbert Shipman, Mrs. Cornelius Tangeman, Mrs. Charles Munn, Mrs. J. Philip Benkard, Mrs. Walter Brooks, Mrs. Sidney Breeze, Mrs. G. R. Baker, Jr., Mrs. Charles de Rham, Mrs. A. D. B. Pratt, Mrs. Marshall Russell, Mrs. William S. Rogers, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. Augustus Kountze, Mrs. Lydig Hoyt, Mrs. Lewis G. Kaufman, and Mrs. Wollman.

The auction sale of the seats and boxes for this benefit will take place on Thursday afternoon at the Ritz-Carlton in the Japanese Tea Garden. Ethel Barrymore, Billie Burke, Fay Bainter, and others are to be auctioneers under the direction of Frank Crowninshield. Fashionable women will act as hostesses at this sale.

In addition to the Metropolitan stars who are to sing, the massed bands of the Atlantic Fleet, led by Sousa, will play patriotic airs, and 300 naval reservists from the Pelham Bay Naval Station will sing. Muratore will sing the "Marseillaise." Mischa Elman and Harold Bauer are to play. Caruso, McCormack, Martinelli and Lazaro are to sing. The Misses Garrison and Braslau, and Lazaro and De Luca will sing the quartet from "Rigoletto," and Alda, Martinelli, and Rothier will sing the trio from "Faust." Alda and Martinelli will do the duet from "Butterfly." Leonora Sparkes, Anna Case, Miss De Garrison, Althouse, Amato, Lazaro, De Luca, and Mmes. Bada, Audisio, Egener, and Mattfeldt will do the double quartet from "La Bohème."

HUNGARIANS UPHOLD WAR.

Thank President for Saving Them from Enemy Status.

The Independence Federation of Hungarian Societies and Churches of Newark, N. J., which represents nearly half of the 8,000 Hungarians in that city, held a mass meeting yesterday afternoon in the auditorium of the Cleveland School, in Bergen Street.

Emil Germanus, who acted as Chairman, said the object of the meeting was to give Hungarians an opportunity to express their gratitude for being exempted from the Alien Enemy act and to pledge their loyalty to America. He introduced the Rev. Frank Kovacs, pastor of the Hungarian Protestant Church, who made a stirring address. He said:

"No one who understands the extremely grave and delicate geographical, international, and political situation of Hungary will or can pass judgment on that country during this war, into which she was forced by an alliance that would have crushed her in case of resistance."

Dr. Kovacs pointed to Russia as an illustration of what Hungary would have been had she resisted, and declared that if anybody would wish to get a still deeper understanding of the Hungarian aims he would have to but study Kossuth, "who, like George Washington, was the embodiment of national democratic ideals." In conclusion he said: "We do not wish less than what Kossuth fought for—we will not rest until the goal is attained."

These resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That we express our gratitude to the President of the United States for exempting the residents of Hungarian birth from the effects of the Alien Enemy act of Congress when war was declared against the Austro-Hungarian Government.

"Resolved, That the cause that led this peace-loving country into this war is ours, and that all those who are citizens or residents of this country will do their utmost to help the Government bring victory for all human rights and this nation out of the turmoil of the battlefields of Europe."

TAFT QUOTES T. R. IN ATTACK ON GERMANS

Recalls Story Told at Cabinet Meeting to Illustrate Teuton Logic.

Ex-President William Howard Taft, in an address before the Free Synagogue at Carnegie Hall yesterday, analyzed Germany's case as one which offered all the necessary evidence that the German mind was sorely in "need of a surgical operation, not with a sharp instrument like a knife, but with a blunt one—a club." Contending that America is right in this war and Germany wrong in every step she has taken, Mr. Taft recited the events which led up to the European conflict and to the entrance of the United States.

After the patience of the United States had been exhausted by Germany's repeated atrocities on the high seas, Mr. Taft said, this Government "returned to the arms of the Emperor of Germany that beloved statesman and illustrious diplomat, that sneak and spy, the German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, and the Kaiser received him with open arms, and sent him to the Turks." Referring to the indiscriminate sinking of neutral ships and the drowning of innocents, Mr. Taft said:

"Germany knew she had no right to do this. She was guilty of murder. It is murder whether done by a nation or by a man. She had no more right to do this than a man has to go out in Central Park and fence off a part of it and kill any who go through. Germany said people had no right to travel the high seas. That is as to say a man committed suicide by running into the bullet of the man shooting up the street."

Mr. Taft declared Germany "had a way of killing Americans to get even with the English." He told of a letter which President Roosevelt read to his Cabinet when Mr. Taft was a member of it.

"You know Mr. Roosevelt used to like to recall the days of his picturesque past," said the speaker. "The letter was from a former rough rider and written in a Western prison. It read: 'I am here, but I am innocent. I hit a lady in the eye. I was not shooting at her. I was shooting at my wife.'

"President Wilson was criticised by my party. I hope I may call it my party. Nor we are neither Democrats nor Republicans in this just and holy war. If as a Government we can't protect our citizens, then we had better go out of the government business.

"Now the world is against Germany. It is not true that we are only fighting the Hohenzollern dynasty. We are fighting the whole people who in an obsession of lust for world power are led by their rulers and the German military régime, and all the rest, including the peewee vassals of the Kaiser, who are kinglets, dukelets, and little despots. If we are to live as a free people and be happy, we cannot allow the war to end until we dictate a peace to Germany."

Defending the German-Americans in this country who are loyal to the cause of freedom, Mr. Taft said:

"The fields of the civil war are wet with the blood of German citizens. We should not be too ready to suspect the men and women of German descent of disloyalty. There may be a few exceptions, but the great mass of German-Americans is as loyal as any other class of our population. We should rejoice that they have proved the Kaiser was wrong when he said that America's entry in the war would be prevented by the treason of Germans in America."

In conclusion, Mr. Taft declared that the Germans were suffering from a psychological state which would have to be remedied before the world could hope to enjoy a lasting peace.

"The art of war," he said, "has turned the German's head. Every victory has increased the size of that head. We have a report that in a prominent German pulpit it has become a custom to pray to the German God, the God of the Cherubim, the Seraphim, and the Zeppelin."

Anemia—A Case for Wincarnis

OUR blood is composed of red and white corpuscles—the red to nourish the body, the white to fight disease. In Anemia—or bloodlessness—the red corpuscles are more or less deficient. Thus the blood cannot provide sufficient nourishment for the body. Therefore the face usually becomes white and "pasty"—the eyes dull and "heavy"—and a feeling of intense weariness pervades the whole body.

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(N. Y. Times, June 3.)

CONCERTS AT THE STADIUM.

Opera Stars to Join In a Festival Free to Army and Navy.

Forty opera stars are announced to appear in a Summer music festival of open air concerts at the Lewissohn Stadium of the City College, 137th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, starting Sunday evening, June 23. A symphony orchestra of ninety musicians, led by Arnold Volpe, will furnish popular and patriotic programs nightly. On special occasions there will be heard the Metropolitan Opera chorus, under Giulio Setti, the Paulist Choristers, with Father Finn, conductor, and the Bethlehem Bach Choir. Most of the 6,000 amphitheatre seats will be at 25 cents, with a few reserved at higher prices, and free admission to all American soldiers and sailors in uniform.

Arrangements for this important civic enterprise have been made by a committee, including Mrs. Charles S. Guggenheimer, Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. R. L. Gerry, Mrs Newbold Le Roy Edgar, Mrs. C. D. Gibson, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs Thomas Hastings, and Mrs Charles H. Senff. Mrs. Guggenheimer is Chairman of the committee, which has established a guarantee fund for the concerts, and Le Roy W. Baldwin will serve as Treasurer. The active management will be in charge of the Metropolitan Musical Bureau.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Dolly Sisters, now dancing in the midnight revue on the Century roof, have signed a three years' contract with Elliott, Comstock & Gest, and will be seen in Chicago in July as co-stars with Harry Fox in "Oh, Look!" It is announced they will be seen in a new musical comedy at the Princess next Winter.

"A Marriage of Convenience" will continue at Henry Miller's Theatre until June 15. A contract calling for Billie Burke's services in the films on June 1 has been extended to permit her continued appearance in "A Marriage of Convenience."

The company which has been playing "Maytime" in Chicago will succeed the New York organization at the Broadhurst Theatre next week, in order that the original company may take a vacation. The Chicago company is headed by John Charles Thomas, John T. Murray, and Carolyn Thomson.

Joyce Fair, a child actress who appeared here several seasons ago in "The Dummy," will be in the cast of "Another Man's Shoes," in which Lionel Atwill will be starred.

Otis Skinner's tour in "Mister Antonio" ended in Toronto on Saturday night. He will be seen next season in a new play.

An additional company of "Rock-a-Bye Baby" is announced to open in Chicago in August.

Mme. Nazimova will continue under the management of Arthur Hopkins next season, and will appear in New York in the Fall in a new play.

A performance will be given at the Criterion Theatre on Tuesday night, June 11, as a testimonial to Giovanni Tagliapietra, a former opera singer, and for the benefit of the American Red Star Animal Relief. Among those who will appear will be Lauretta Taylor, Marguerita Sylva, Burr McIntosh, David Bispham, Julia Arthur, and Signor Tagliapietra.

A performance of "Seventeen" was given at the Booth Theatre last night for soldiers and sailors. The men were admitted free of charge.

Grafton D. Cushing, who spent two months in France in connection with the Liberty Loan drive, among our men over there, will speak tonight in the intermission at the Lyric Theatre, on his experiences in France.

WINS PULITZER $1,000 PRIZE

Jesse Lynch Williams Gets It for Comedy "Why Marry?"

Augustus Post, Chairman of the committee appointed by Columbia University to award the annual Pulitzer prize of $1,000 for the best play written and produced by an American playwright in 1917, announced yesterday that the prize had been awarded to Jesse Lynch Williams for his comedy, "Why Marry?" The announcement was not to have been made until the commencement exercises at the university on Wednesday, when the winners of all the prizes were to have been announced by President Nicholas Murray Butler, but the committee decided to announce the award at once because the winner was leaving the city for several months.

The other judges who aided Mr. Post in selecting the play were: Richard Barton, President of the Drama League, and Hamlin Garland, the novelist. They were chosen by the National Institute of Arts and Letters upon request of the Columbia trustees. The play has been produced in New York.

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Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. MARJORIE RAMBEAU IN EYES OF YOUTH

CASINO Theatre, B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Clifton Crawford in Fancy Free Harry Conor—Ray Raymond—Marjorie Gateson.

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MOTION PICTURES

Lieut. ALBERT DE MOAL, commander of the famous "Blue Devils" visiting America, said:

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The French Military Band of 60 pieces which gave its initial concert on the evening following the brilliant opening of this great series of official war films is here for a three months' visit, and many of the musicians are known in America. All of them have seen active service at the front. The bandmaster is Captain Gabriel Pares, formerly conductor of the famous "Garde Republicaine" of Paris. Most of the artists are teachers from conservatories in France and wear the Military Medal, the Cross of War, and decorations of the Allies. It was most appropriate that this distinguished body of musicians from France should have given their first concert in America under the auspices of the Liberty Film Committee, which is showing on the screen the activities of our Government since entering the war, and what has been accomplished since the Stars and Stripes were carried over there.

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SURRENDER RUSSIA AND LOSE THE WAR.

Berlin to Tokio! Nothing less is involved in the swift absorption by Germany of Russia. Premier TERAUCHI of Japan understands this when he says: "We are convinced that our future depends upon the outcome of this war, and we realize that if the German power in the Far East cannot be broken Japan's future will be seriously menaced." Not only Japan's, but that of every country in the world, but probably Japan first. Let us not be so deeply absorbed in the great western drive as to overlook the fact that Germany can be defeated there and still win the war. She is at work with both hands, fighting in France with her right and crumbling up Russia with her left. Let her go on breaking it up into Grand Duchies ruled by dependent Princes and propped up by German bayonets, and European and Asiatic Russia will become as truly parts of the German Empire as if they were formally annexed; they will supply her with troops for the next war on the same terms that Austria will, whether they are called "allies" or "provinces." Nor will the formal annexation wait for more than a generation.

Do not the Russians—or those of them who are not Bolsheviki—understand this as well as we do? Undoubtedly, but there is not the slightest prospect of an unassisted Russian movement to prevent it. Whenever any Russian leader raises the standard of liberty he does so at his peril. The reason is that no Russian trusts another. Let a Korniloff or a Kaledine or an Alexieff begin a march of renovation, and before he has got to the first battle his troops have oozed away. Not that they are all traitors, but that each man has a paralyzing fear of what the man marching at his side may intend to do with his gun when they come in face of the enemy. The tragic story of the murder of General DUKHONIN sharply illustrates the present condition of Russia. He was taken out of a company of his friends, sufficiently numerous to have saved him; but not one man in the company was sure that the others were not in league with the kidnappers and ready to strike down any one who interfered. Yet these men were brave men, men who had shown their bravery on many a battlefield. The courage is rare that can be proof against this blight.

All over Russia there are men ready to rise against the oppressor provided they can feel a reasonable degree of security about their backs. They cannot join any Korniloff or Kaledine, because they have no certainty, even when such a man appears with military strength, that his military strength will not evaporate in an instant, even as KERENSKY'S army marched gallantly against the foe, and then, as soon as the foe hove in sight, prepared to surrender him into its hands. It was not that KERENSKY'S men were afraid of the foe, but that each of them was afraid of his neighbor.

If there were in Russia a unit of military strength around which these men could rally with some assurance of safety, rally they would. Russia is not so far gone as to be utterly removed from all resemblance to the human species, and that is what German beings would do anywhere else. It is what they would do in Russia. If, for instance, a force of only twenty or thirty thousand allied troops appeared in Siberia, the men who are groaning in secret over the fallen condition of their country would have the absolute assurance that these troops would not melt away at the approach of the enemy and desert to his banner. They would know that in that company they would be safe against treachery; or rather—for treachery is not the word—that paralyzing fear which makes men act the part of traitors when in their hearts they are not traitors at all.

If this allied force were accompanied by a civil commission which announced its purpose to make it possible to hold elections in the territory on which it entered, and if it carried out its purpose as fast as the army marched, there would not be the slightest doubt anywhere of our motives. In fact, there would be no real doubt anyhow, for the Russians know very well that we have no idea whatever of annexing Russian territory. General SEMENOFF is fighting for a chance to hold elections, but he fights under the old handicap of KERENSKY, KORNILOFF, and ALEXIEFF.

It is absurd to suppose that all Russia is complacently given over to anarchy and likes it. No nation ever went unanimously mad. What Russia really is given over to is terror and silence. The spell can be broken. France had the same experience once, and CARLYLE says:

> The death of ROBESPIERRE was a signal at which great multitudes of men, struck dumb with terror heretofore, rose out of their hiding places; and, as it were, saw one another, how multitudinous they were; and began speaking and complaining.

So ended that Reign of Terror. To end this one we do not need to kill any Robespierre; but we do need to speak the word that shall release the tongues and the good right arms of those "great multitudes of men, struck dumb with terror heretofore." We believe that, given such a nucleus as is here suggested, they would so rise that the allied force would have to do very little actual marching and fighting of its own. We believe that unless, by this means or some other, we supply these multitudes with a rock to rally round, we shall be giving Russia over to Germany. And to give Russia over to Germany means to give the future of the human race over to Germany.

GREEK SUCCESS IN MACEDONIA.

At last the allied forces, which now consist of French, British, Italian, and Serbian troops, have begun a diversion in Macedonia. The first blow was struck by Greek troops, supported by French artillery, and the strong Bulgarian defense of Srka di Legen was captured, together with 1,500 of the enemy and "a large quantity of war material." The little fire lighted in the East by the soldiers of VENIZELOS may spread to a conflagration under the hand of General GUILLAUMAT, the new French commander of the Allies. His predecessor, SARRAIL, was a failure, although heralded as an excellent tactician on the strength of his work in the battle of the Marne, in which he commanded the 3d Army. The truth, however, is that SARRAIL showed himself to be overcautious, and at best no more than a fair defensive fighter in that battle. It has been said that this French General showed no zeal in his Macedonian campaign and that he was suspected of doubtful political alliances. Be this as it may, and he should have the benefit of any doubt, he proved himself vacillating and infirm of purpose as leader of the allied armies.

In the report (Nov. 14, 1917,) of Lieut. Gen. G. F. MILNE, Commander of the British Saloniki Force, mystification can be read between the lines when he deals with his orders to attack and their cancellation by General SARRAIL. MILNE was to begin an offensive on his part of the line, ninety miles long, on April 8, 1917, "but for various reasons the Commander in Chief found it necessary to postpone operations until April 24." Ground was gained by the British from the enemy (the Bulgarians) on that date in fine style, when another postponement to May 8 was ordered. Then for "climatic" reasons SARRAIL called off the operations in his own, the Monastir, sector. On and after May 8 MILNE fought his way to new positions, only to be informed on May 24 that "offensive operations were to cease all along the front." Subsequently, and until the Greeks made their gallant dash for the Bulgarian works on what is called the "Struma front," there had been stagnation in Macedonia, except for inconsiderable "nibbling."

It would appear that General MILNE in the Doiran region is soon to be called upon to advance. With his Serbian contingent he has been raiding the Bulgarian lines and bringing back prisoners for examination. The country in his front, extending from the mouth of the Struma along the Tahinos-Butkova-Doiran lakes to the River Vardar, presents a formidable terrain, and the enemy's intrenchments are often cut out of the solid rock and skillfully constructed. In the brief offensive last Spring the British had to fight hard for every position taken, but they were making steady progress until stopped by the French Commander in Chief.

As General GUILLAUMAT was ordered to Saloniki to "start something" in Macedonia and "carry on," the first success of the Greeks, of whose soldierly qualities General MILNE has spoken in terms of praise, should be the prelude to a general offensive on the whole front. But in such a difficult country no rapid advance can be made into either Serbia or Bulgaria. To attain Nish, strongly held by the Germans and Bulgarians, or to strike successfully along the southern railway that runs through Dravia to Demotika on the Turkish border, would require strategy of a high order. Much, however, is expected of the new French commander.

THE PRAGER CASE.

The acquittal of the murderers of ROBERT PAUL PRAGER was evidently a gross miscarriage of justice. PRAGER was a German and a Socialist who, it is said, was guilty of anti-American talk about the war in the Illinois mining district where he lived and worked. His talk was violently resented by his fellow-miners, and for his own protection he was placed in jail. The jail was broken into by a mob and PRAGER was lynched.

Eleven men were placed on trial for this crime, and have been acquitted. The reports indicate that their defense was not that they did not lynch PRAGER, but that he deserved what he got. "A new unwritten law" is said to have been pleaded by their counsel. The present "unwritten law" is that any woman may kill any man whose conduct displeases her for any reason, and that any man may kill any other man provided there is a woman in the case. The new unwritten law appears to be that any group of men may execute justice, or what they consider justice, in any case growing out of the war. Both "unwritten laws" are recognitions of murder as a defensible and even legal American institution. The old unwritten law is a disgrace and a scandal, and the new one is nothing less.

SENATE TALK AND WORK.

Etymologically a Senate is a council of old men. "A good old man, Sir, he will be talking." And a Parliament is a talkery. For debate, discussion, deliberation, there should be plenty of time, but sometimes, in critical times most of all, necessary action must not be postponed too long by the flood of speech. The United States Senate discovered last year that there should be a curb to interminable debates. To keep down filibustering, it adopted a rule, hard to apply, but available as a last resort. Sixteen Senators have to join in an application to end a debate. The consent of two-thirds of the Senate is necessary to bring about that finis. It is a rule humane to minorities, and much more likely to be honored in the breach than in the observance.

The stress of war, the pressure of many questions and policies of moment, has led some Senators to believe that speedier, though of course not hasty, unreflecting, or ill-considered, action on the part of the Senate must be had, that "deliberation" by no means requires talk without end. Senator UNDERWOOD is the author of a resolution, favorably reported by the Committee on Rules, which, for the period of the war, limits to one hour, unless extended by unanimous consent, a Senator's share in the debate on any bill or resolution, makes twenty minutes his time allowance on amendments.

The resolution for the proposed rule comes up in the Senate today. What will the sticklers for the ancient privileges of the Senate have to say to this? Does it not give time for any Senator to speak his mind sufficiently? Does any Senator, except Mr. LA FOLLETTE, dote on seas of words, flowing over empty chairs and swelling immeasurably the superponderous Congressional Record?

THE STONEWALL DIVISION.

To live up to the name bestowed upon it in an order issued by Major General BAILEY at Camp Sevier, the 81st Division must make a shining record in the war. It must not only excel, it must always be in the van where the hardest fighting is. The 81st will hereafter be known as the Stonewall Division, in honor of THOMAS JONATHAN JACKSON, "Old Jack," to whose genius for strategy and habit of victory the North has often paid tribute.

As a drill master, and it may be said as a task master, JACKSON had no superior in the Confederate Army. His brigade stood firm at the first Bull Run because he had never spared it in training. He had an iron hand; he exacted from his troops, under any and all conditions, "obedience, courage, loyalty," which is to be the motto of the 81st Division. After the first Bull Run JACKSON began work on his command all over again and was molding it to his liking when he was ordered to the Valley of Virginia. The material he found there was crude and its discipline left much to be desired, but he soon licked it into shape. It performed prodigies, often against odds. Under its leader's driving power it did the work of three armies, falling upon the enemy in one valley when it was supposed to be on the other side of the ridge and miles away. General GEORGE E. PICKETT, of the immortal Gettysburg charge, in a letter to the lady who was to be his wife, has this characterization of JACKSON:

> LAWTON, who is one of his Generals, says Old JACK holds himself as the god of war, giving short, sharp commands distinctly, rapidly, and decisively, without consultation or explanation, and disregarding suggestions and remonstrances. Being himself absolutely fearless, and having unusual mental and moral, as well as physical, courage, he goes ahead on his own hook, asking no advice and resenting interference. He places no value on human life, caring for nothing so much as fighting, unless it be praying. Illness, wounds, and all disabilities he defines as inefficiency and indications of a lack of patriotism. Suffering from insomnia, he often uses his men as a sedative, and when he can't sleep calls them out, marches them a few miles, then marches them back. He never praises his men for gallantry, because it is their duty to be gallant, and they do not deserve credit for doing their duty.

There is this picture by General DICK TAYLOR of his chief in action: "JACKSON was on the road, a little in advance of his line where the fire was hottest, with reins on his horse's neck, seemingly in prayer. Attracted by my approach, he said in his usual voice, 'Delightful exercitement!'" Of JACKSON'S infantry Colonel THEODORE A. DODGE, U. S. A., says in his "Campaign of Chancellorsville":

> There can be no limit to the praise earned by the mettlesome veterans of JACKSON'S corps in the deadly fight at Fairview. They had continuously marched and fought, with little sleep and less rations, since Thursday morning (till Sunday). Their ammunition had been sparse, and they had been obliged to rely frequently upon the bayonet alone. They had fought under circumstances which rendered all attempts to preserve organization impossible. They had charged through woods against well-constructed field works and in the teeth of destructive artillery fire, and had captured the works again and again. Never had infantry better earned the right to rank with the best that ever bore arms than this gallant twenty thousand—one man in every four of whom lay bleeding on the ground.

That is how the 81st Division will have to march and charge, and fight and fall, to deserve the name of the Stonewall Division. And, by the same token, the General who commands and leads them will have to pattern after Old JACK if he is to prove himself worthy of such American soldiers.

THE POTSDAM HALL PORTER.

Every day brings more news of riots in Bohemia, burning of public buildings, tearing down of the Austrian flag and running up of the Bohemian, sacking of German newspaper offices. The Czechs, treated with the utmost brutality since the beginning of the war, are bent inexorably on independence. Many of them are fighting for the Allies. At home, they are resisting Austria to the best of their power. "Who are the loyal Czechs?" Prince THUN, Viceroy of Bohemia, was asked by his successor. "There are only two, you and myself," was the reply.

Martial law has just been proclaimed in Bosnia. That formality is gone through now and then in the Slav provinces. It seems unnecessary, since arbitrary imprisonment and military execution are familiar Austro-Hungarian processes for governing the Slavs. Yet in the artificial thing called the Hapsburg Monarchy the Slavs are in the majority.

The old Emperor, FRANCIS JOSEPH, once said that he "would rather be the hall porter at Potsdam" than Emperor of an empire controlled by the Slavs. Revolution or something very like it now prevails in many parts of that shattered empire. The young Emperor KARL, bound ingloriously to Germany, has almost come to the proud Potsdam office mentioned by his venerable predecessor.

THE DRY AMENDMENT.

So far the Ayes and Drys have it. Of thirteen Legislatures that have voted on it, twelve have ratified the Prohibition Amendment. At present, Louisiana is the sole dissenting State; and in her Senate there was a tie vote. So feeble is the remnant of State right opinion, even in the South, its ancient favorite home. In Alabama the Democratic State Executive Committee has refused to sanction a popular referendum on the amendment. In short, the politicians from Arizona to Massachusetts are so deeply impressed with the "prohibition sentiment" of the people that they are afraid to consult them. Only as to the virtue of Pennsylvania must the good be a little disappointed. The other day THE TIMES recorded with deep satisfaction the triumph of Senator PENROSE and his prohibition candidate for Governor in the Republican primaries. Indeed, not only the successful but the beaten candidate was true to prohibition.

What, then, must be the general regret to learn that the Legislature is not Dry, that no attempts to make it Dry seem to have been made, and that all to be expected in the matter from Mr. PENROSE'S candidate for Governor, should he be elected, would be a recommendation of the amendment to the Legislature? Mr. PENROSE is so true to reform, so earnest for prohibition, that everybody will be saddened by his neglect to secure a Legislature in moral sympathy with his primary nominee. But even the eagerest reformers cannot do everything at once.

Meanwhile, The Pittsburgh Gazette-Times tells us that the waning stock of liquors and the swinging taxes imposed upon them by the War Revenue act "are pushing up the price of whisky to a point which makes it prohibitive to many persons." "This," curiously enough, "is paving the way for national prohibition." The argument is hard to follow. In resentment of the sky-high price of strong drink, are those fortunates thereby compelled to do without it to plump for prohibition? Some unregenerate Pennsylvanians are laying in private stocks. Let them beware:

> Federal prohibition will not, presumably, of itself make criminal the mere possession of intoxicating liquors for personal use. It is to be expected, however, that when the amendment is ratified the several States will make a sincere endeavor to carry out the spirit of the new constitutional provision. The majority of the people being law-abiding, there will be a popular demand that prohibition be enforced equally against all the people. Private stocks will come under the ban of law, in most States, we may be sure. If they are confiscated, the owner will have no right of recovery. So money invested in liquor as a precaution against deprivation upon ratification of the Prohibition Amendment is money risked. And there may be an added penalty for possession of the private "cellar" which no self-respecting citizen will care to incur.

Yet, with prohibition on prohibition, with Federal and State agents concurrently searching the premises of the epicurean and the bibulous, with all sorts of sincere endeavor and prosecution, will the amendment, if ratified by twenty-four more States, come anywhere near the result expected of it by the prohibitors and abolishers of human nature and the processes of nature? Won't a Nineteenth Amendment be needed: "Fermentation shall not occur, exist, or be permitted within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction"?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Fighting or Working, His Choice.

About the sincerity of the objection which the self-styled "conscientious objector" has for going to war there is never any question. To be sure, he invariably says that it is to killing, not to getting killed, that he objects, but the obviousness of the fact that he really does object remains the same. It is when the objector has to prove to the examiners on a draft board, or later to some high officer at a training camp, the conscientiousness of his objections that his task is hard and his lot unhappy.

Always, to gain acceptance of this contention, he must overcome two large obstacles—two excellent excuses for suspecting that something else than conscience is at the bottom of his distaste for war. The first of these is that every man normally brave and with a normal realization of his duty as a citizen approves of war when it is for just and sufficient cause and always is willing, and often is eager, to risk his life in his country's service. The second is the effect of objecting, which is to keep the objector out of danger, and as it is a rule of law as well as of common sense that a man intends the natural consequence of his acts, it is a matter of extreme difficulty for the conscientious objector to disprove that he doesn't intend this one, either alone or among others.

Our Government, however, has been extremely kind to the conscientious objector. Its newly formulated regulations will enable him to establish his case if he has one even decently good. It draws the line at only one place—no pretense or reality of conscientiousness will enable him to get exemption from the common duty of rendering public service in one form or another. He will not be allowed to be really consistent in his objecting—to refuse participation in activities that even indirectly are connected with the conduct of war. He is relieved from fighting, but he must work at anything he is set to do, or else he goes into a camp that is a prison in everything except name, and there he stays, at least, till the end of the war.

They, Also, Can Rule Their Fears.

Every correspondent with the allied armies in France has taken pains repeatedly to eulogize with enthusiasm the heroic courage of the women who in one capacity or another are serving the Good Cause within range of the German cannon or in the areas accessible to German aviators. It is the Red Cross nurses, naturally, upon whom falls the duty, or rather to whom comes the opportunity, to display exactly the sort of bravery demanded of the soldier in the most trying of his hours—those during which he must stand quietly under fire without returning it.

This is the danger of battle without its anaesthetic excitements, and many a man who could charge the enemy without a tremor has confessed to feeling fear while standing in a trench in constant expectation of instant death from fast-following shells. The nurses in a hospital attacked by aerial raiders know that they, too, may be killed at any moment; they know it now, because most of them have seen other nurses blown to pieces or cruelly wounded by bombs thus dropped from the sky above them. Doubtless they, too, are afraid, as they have every reason to be—as only the utterly unimaginative and utterly unintelligent would not be—and they are neither unimaginative nor unintelligent. But their fears neither send them flying to the places of comparative safety that are usually close at hand nor do they reduce them to a state of stunned or screaming helplessness.

According to the abundant testimony now at hand, the nurses under fire go steadily about their work. What they think and feel is known only to themselves, but what they do is to attend to their patients—not as if nothing was happening, of course, for that would be simply stupid, but with a clear and efficient appreciation of the services demanded of them in the conditions which such an attack creates.

The field correspondents in the exercise of a wise discretion have cabled to this side of the water, when they could, the names of the nurses whose devotion and self-sacrifice have excited their admiration and that of all the military authorities. Some of the names are known here in New York; all of them are known somewhere in the United States. They will shine bright in the records of the war beside those of the fighting men who have displayed like, but no greater, courage.

He Answered Attack by Attacking.

A correspondent of THE TIMES has endeavored to defend the teaching of foreign languages in our public schools, and in doing so has resorted to a perilous argument. It was by asking if this instruction was not productive of results as valuable, as practically useful, as were those which followed that in a long list of studies, including several with a right to be in the public school curriculum, which nobody denies.

This is, or at any rate may be, little better than an admission or assertion that all the teaching in the public schools is inefficient. That none of it is ideal almost everybody not directly responsible for the methods in use either humbly admits or vehemently asserts, but the attainment of ideals is no more to be expected in teaching than in anything else, and it doesn't help the cause of the foreign languages at all to say—what we all too well know—that a good many boys and girls are graduated from the public schools with little knowledge of their own language and less than little ability to speak or write it elegantly or even correctly.

The natural and inevitable reply to that is that their English might be, and probably would be, better if more of their time had been devoted to learning it.

The critic of the critics was not too severe in characterizing the results too often achieved by years of study of Latin and Greek, but he would hardly contend that a smattering of French or German bestowed the incidental advantages that come from even a shallow dip into the fundamental tongues.

CUTTING AWAY GERMANISM.

Only Loyal American Teachers for German or Other Languages.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to express my hearty admiration for Professor G. W. Thompson's letter, "The Future of German Study." May I make two suggestions? They are the fruit of long and careful watching of this subject; of watching begun many months before our entry into the war.

First, it is a well-known fact that there were numerous native American instructors in German—some still hold their places in our universities—who were pro-German right down to April, 1917. Some of them are still pro-German. Theirs is the pro-Germanism of silence, a not less contemptible variety than dangerous. I would amend Professor Thompson's plan to have the teaching of German "without exception in the hands of native American instructors," to exclude all such native Americans as were not out-and-out pro-Ally from the beginning of the war; all such, to be specific, as condoned the invasion of Belgium and approved of the sinking of the Lusitania.

My second suggestion relates to allowing persons who formerly taught German—some for many years—those of American birth as well as those of foreign extraction, particularly German extraction, to change over to teaching French. It is throwing open our doors, giving free access to our youth, for all who have the propagandistic instinct. Furthermore, it is an insult to the literature and language of our ally and sister republic, France.

"The destiny of American civilization," to use Professor Thompson's capital expression, is at stake. Every trace of German influence should be cut away ruthlessly. It is true that what we may lose by such act will be made up to us a thousand fold.

ALFRED M. BROOKS.
Indiana University, Bloomington, May 31, 1918.

General Wood.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We may safely assert that General Wood has won the esteem of the great mass of his fellow-citizens. For them he represents a most admirable combination of the most admirable qualities: a body that is stalwart, a mind that is highly trained, and a character whose warp is good judgment and whose woof is courage. In the prosecution of the great war all true Americans will uphold the Administration with the last clinking dollar and with the last ooze of blood. But we shall yield that support all the more gladly if we are convinced that men of the character and calibre of General Wood will be permitted to serve the country in the hour when we are all praying that God send us men that can overthrow the embattled hosts of darkness and death. If such men are not permitted to serve, many a patriotic American yearns to know why.

DAVID LEVINE.
Brooklyn, May 31, 1918.

Canada and General Wood.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thank you very much for your editorial article of the 31st ultimo on General Wood. If the President only knew the adverse criticism that is going the rounds here among Americans and Canadians because of what, on the surface, appears to be intentional shelving of General Wood at the time when Canada is ringing with the enthusiasm of the great possibilities of the fast-rolling American war machine, he would give the American people his reason for his action or withdraw the order. The dark brown taste that this action has left, for the country's good, deserves an explanation.

PRESCOTT W. ROBINSON.
Montreal, June 1, 1918.

Pacifism Among Suffragists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The result of the election for first Vice President, held by the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association last week, was a very startling illustration of the claim of the anti-suffragists that pacifism holds sway within the suffrage ranks. Although Mrs. Bird received ninety-three votes, there were 142 votes cast for the two candidates whose loyalty was challenged by certain members of the suffrage association. The one termed an out-and-out pacifist came within only a few votes of winning the election, while the combined votes for the two so-called "disloyal women" exceeded by more than one and a half times those cast for Mrs. Bird, the "win the war" candidate.

M. K. V. WHITE.
Milton, May 31, 1918.

A Knowledge of German Required.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My son seems to be heading toward medicine. In looking over a catalogue of one of our leading medical schools I find a reading knowledge of German is required. That being so, how are we going to lead some of our young men and women through the undergraduate world without taking up the study of this unpatriotic language? Personally I believe it unwise to spend much time or patience with those who would advocate its study in school or college for any other reason than to meet the requirements of a professional education.

HENRY HOOD.
New Haven, May 31, 1918.

"AT THE LAST . . . ."

The dusty Avenue called mortal life
Leads to a lovely forest at the last,
A forest fragrant, shadowy, and vast,
Untainted by man's folly, by man's strife
All undefiled, and still one never knows
Whence any pathway winds or brown brook flows. . . .

Nor grief nor age nor failure enter there,
But Life, renewed, resplendent, ever young!
While all the perfect music ever sung
Persists, afloat upon the trembling air. . . .
For here are wonders man has longed to do,
And here are secret dreams and hopes, come true!
Afar from sorrow and from slow decay,
From waste or haste, dull toil, or soil, or rust,
From little loves that die, from fear or lust,
From little lives that, loveless, fade away,
My forest stretches.—Was it you who said
"Thou art but dreaming of the dreamless dead"?
For eyes that see the forest is agleam
With faces we have loved, our brightest, best—
Tall lads who fought, who, in their phrase, "went West,"
Are clustered yonder by a leaf-flecked stream. . . .
Their eager voices ring, they laugh, they sing
Until each glade and dell is echoing. . . .
The dusty Avenue, once safely past,
Leads to a lovely forest at the last. . . .

ELIZABETH NEWPORT HEPBURN.

DECRIES VICTORY BY ANNIHILATION

Dr. Slattery, in Columbia Sermon, Hopes German People Will Yet Seek Their Liberty.

OTHER COMMENCEMENTS

Jewish Seminary Graduates 13 Rabbis—N. Y. U. Class Will Be Reduced by the War.

Preaching the baccalaureate sermon at Columbia University's 164th commencement, Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery, rector of Grace Church, yesterday declared that the war would purify the world, and urged that people start now to take advantage of the finer spirit which the war has already brought. He disparaged the "cheap and shallow oratory" which sees the end of the war utterly dependent upon the annihilation of the foe, and voiced the hope that divine power would yet stir the German people to rebel for liberty. Dr. Slattery preached in the university gymnasium, and one of the largest crowds that ever attended the baccalaureate service heard the sermon.

"So far as man has knowledge of human history he knows that the race is now passing through a stupendous crisis," said Dr. Slattery. "He thinks that a thousand years hence this tragic period will still be remembered. It is such a convulsion of human forces as marked the failure of Asia at Marathon, the agony of Rome in 410, the birth of nationality in the Protestant Reformation, or the upward thrust of the little and the weak in the French Revolution. No one can tell what the morrow's sun will shine upon. Almost anything seems possible.

"What I wish to urge upon you this Summer afternoon is that no high dreamer with God's hope in his heart may dare to wait till the war is over. The world today is plastic and fluid. Without for one moment losing sight of the insistent demands of the hour that democracy free itself from the cruel snares which autocracy has planned for it, the courageous spirit at the very same time must see that this melting world be thrown into such form, moment by moment, that, when the war is over and the hardening process sets in, there will be indeed a new world.

"The war can be studied as a contest between two conceptions of unity. Autocracy desires a unity depending upon force, whereby the strongest shall impose his will upon all others; democracy desires a unity which shall be a federation of states, using by common consent a leadership whose continued authority shall depend upon skill and service. At the bitterest moment of the war the initial step toward a federated unity has been taken. While Germany in its hands was reducing its allies to miserable vassals, the democracies of the west chose a superb French soldier to be General in Chief of all their armies. It was not an easy step for independent nations to take. It must have cost pride. But for a common good all sacrifices were ignored, and the inevitable and necessary step was taken."

Freedom's Value Enhanced by War.

Dr. Slattery said that already the war was awakening in men a better sense of the value of freedom, but suggested that the advice of many to wait for the coming of peace before utilizing this appreciation was a mistake. He continued:

"The world is not going to wait for the war to be over. Already Russia is groping wildly and, as we think, stupidly toward its freedom from oppression. Austria is seething. England honestly tried to solve the problem of home rule in Ireland. Though we dare not hope it, we could hardly be surprised if this very Summer the German soldier rebelled against the brutal sacrifice which in the end can profit only a greedy and cruel Government and a certain fanatical family."

Alluding to the idealism of America in entering the war with no thought of gain for itself, Dr. Slattery characterized it as "a task imposed upon us by a national conscience open toward God; to the cause of the Lord against the mighty have we gone forth." He added that the trials of the conflict had quickened appreciation of man's dependence upon God, but said that a realization of this dependence was but beginning.

"We have all heard the cheap and shallow oratory which assumes control of God's will," he said, "and declares that the one way in which the victory can be gained is by the continuance of the war till the foe is utterly crushed, practically annihilated. It may be that the safety of the world can be assured in no other way. But to proclaim that this is the only way is to say that God is our servant, not our Master. We know not whether God may yet put such vigor and daring into the oppressed citizens of Germany that, seeing the perfidy of their Government, they shall kindle to flame a revolution more fiery than any revolution the world has yet seen.

"We do not expect it. We must not for a moment count upon it. But the power of God in human hearts and wills can bring such a marvel to pass within a week if it serves His divine purpose. We must give all and spend all to the winning of a decisive victory; but the victory when it comes will not be ours; it will be God's. He may require a sacrifice which shall exhaust millions upon millions of lives and billions upon billions of treasure, or in some sudden surprise He may compel the enemy from within, with fear and penitence, to give such uncompromising evidence of defeat that the world will again be safe, even safe for all time."

The names of girls in Barnard College who for proficiency in certain studies will receive formal mention on commencement day, Wednesday, in the official program of announcements have been announced by Columbia University as follows:

Botany—Dorothy Keck, 30 North Twenty-sixth Street, Flushing, third-year honors.
English—Mary Foster Barber, Brooks Hall, Barnard; Marion Frances McCaffrey, 106 Morningside Drive, and Margaret Schlauch, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., third-year honors.
French—Catherine Accurso, 449 East 116th Street, and Margaret Elizabeth Sayford, 353 West 117th Street, third-year honors.
Geology—Harriet Williams Van Nostrand, 418 West 118th Street, third-year honors.
German—Sophia McKinley Amson, 2,894 Valentine Avenue, the Bronx, final honors; Hedwig Koenig, 106 East Ninetieth Street, second-year honors.
History—Charlotte Redmond Burns, 684 St. Nicholas Avenue, third-year honors.
Mathematics—Joyce Buckle, Metuchen, N. J., third-year honors; Elsa Brandon Grimmof, 557 West 148th Street, final honors.
Spanish—Misses Accurso and Sayford, first-year honors.
Zoology—Elizabeth Mary Hoffman, 505 West 141st Street, third-year honors, and Ethel Alva Mott, 75 East 120th Street, second-year honors.

Announcement of the von Wahl prize will be made tomorrow afternoon at the exercises in Students' Hall.

DEGREES FOR 13 RABBIS.

Jewish Seminary Certifies Others as Instructors in Teachers Institute.

The twenty-fifth commencement exercises of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America were held yesterday at Aeolian Hall, 29 West Forty-second Street. Thirteen students received the rabbinical degree from Dr. Cyrus Adler, Acting President of the seminary, while twenty-two young girls and men were certified as instructors in the Teachers' Institute of the seminary.

Dr. S. Solis Cohen, the first speaker, traced the growth of the plan which resulted in the establishment of the seminary back to Dr. Jacob de Silvis Solis of Mount Pleasant, N. Y., who some 100 years ago projected an institution for Jews but was unsuccessful. Dr. Cohen said that in 1843 it was first proposed to start a college of Hebraic learning, but that nothing came of it until four years later, when Isaac Leser inspired the Hebrew Educational Society of Philadelphia to start the institution which still flourishes.

Dr. Cohen said that his coreligionists should be thankful for the American system of government, which had leveled all inequality, and, referring to the German system, said he pictured the German scientists as paraphrasing the words of Cain just before he killed Abel thus:

"'There is no judgment, no punishment, no Lord'—these are the words which have gone out from the laboratories of Munich, Leipsic, and Vienna—the words of men whose science is perverted."

Felix M. Warburg, the banker, a trustee of the seminary, said that the ministers were now called upon to do social work in addition to their clerical duties. He said that in view of this it had been decided to add social betterment work courses to the seminary's curriculum. He also said that for the last several weeks examinations had been in progress at the institution to select men to work among the Jewish soldiers at the cantonments.

Letters expressing their deep interest in the work were read from Louis Marshall and Jacob H. Schiff. Earlier in the day services were conducted by Lieutenant Harry S. Davidowitz, Chaplain at Large, U. S. A.

FEWER GRADUATES AT N. Y. U.

War Reduces Class to 600, but Exercises Will Be Resumed.

New York University, which curtails its commencement last year on account of the war and held all exercises in its Washington Square building, will resume its customary program of ceremonies at University Heights, beginning on Saturday. The Faculty announced yesterday the change of program was made because the necessity for abridging this feature of the student life no longer exists, but that there is need for a full expression of university activities as an effective way of displaying confidence in the nation.

On Saturday, Stevenson Hall, which has been remodeled by Louis G. Blunt and the class of '02, for the use of the Faculty Club, will be presented to the university. There will also be alumni meetings, dinners, a baseball game, between the University and Naval Reserve Headquarters teams, and a review of the 600 National Army men now being trained in the mechanics department.

The conferring of degrees will take place on Wednesday afternoon, June 12, in the Heights Auditorium, and the address to the graduates will be made by Dr. David Jayne Hill, former Ambassador to Germany. The effects of the war are shown by the reduced number of graduates, which will not exceed 600 this year.

FOCH FELICITATES MARCH.

French General Sends Message to American Chief of Staff.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The War Department tonight authorized the publication of cable correspondence exchanged between General Foch, Commander in Chief of the allied armies, and General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, in connection with General March's promotion from Acting Chief of Staff to be Chief of Staff. General Foch sent this message to General March:

"I hear with deep satisfaction your promotion to the rank of General. I associate myself to the just pride which you must feel in evoking the names of your glorious predecessors, Grant and Sheridan.

"I convey to you my sincere congratulations, and I am happy to see you assume permanently the huge task of Chief of Staff of the United States Army which you were already performing in so brilliant a way."

The reply of General March to General Foch follows:

"Your message of congratulation upon my promotion to the grade of General Chief of Staff, United States Army, was personally conveyed to me by General Vignal, French Military Attaché. I appreciate deeply your most kindly greetings, and, in expressing my sincere thanks, avail myself of the opportunity to assure you of every assistance and constant support which may lie in my power to aid you in the furtherance and successful accomplishment of your great task."

KEHILLAH PLANS EXTENSION

Announces Drive for 100,000 Members—Seeks 5-Day Working Week.

After much discussion as to the various phases of its work, the Kehillah of New York at its ninth annual convention yesterday adopted several resolutions providing for the expansion of the organization and for the betterment of conditions of Jewish life. One resolution that was adopted after much discussion urged that steps be taken to have established in all industries where Jews are largely represented a five-day working week. A campaign for 100,000 new members was announced. The resolution was adopted without opposition after one delegate pointed out that with the present Saturday half-holiday the four hours' loss that would be entailed by

RED CROSS FUND NEARLY $170,000,000

More Than 47,000,000 Americans, Almost Half the Population, Contributed.

EVERY DIVISION OVER TOP

Some States More Than Trebled Their Quotas—Shows War Determination, Says Davison.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The American Red Cross Second War Mercy Fund now totals $166,439,291, with indications that when all reports from the drive of a week ago are tabulated a $70,000,000 oversubscription of the $100,000,000 goal will be shown.

In announcing these figures tonight Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the Red Cross War Council, said the returns showed that more than 47,000,000 Americans—nearly half the total population of the country—contributed. Those giving to the first fund last year numbered only about 5,000,000.

Not only did every Red Cross division in the country oversubscribe, but one, the Gulf, turned in more than three times the amount of its quota, while five others, the Atlantic, Mountain, Northwestern, Southern, and Southwestern, more than doubled their allotments. The Insular and Foreign Division quadrupled its $300,000 quota. Every State attained its goal, five more than tripled it, and sixteen others and the District of Columbia more than doubled their allotments.

The supreme feature of this achievement," said Mr. Davison, "is to be found not in the amount of money subscribed, but in that it came from every part of the United States—from its cities, its towns, its farms, its factories, from the rich and the poor, regardless of sect, color, or political creed.

"This manifestation of loyalty and sacrifice by the people of our country brings to the Red Cross War Council a renewed consciousness of the sacredness of its trust. It will stamp indelibly on the minds of our soldiers and sailors more strongly than before that the American people are behind them to the utmost.

"Such an outpouring of generous enthusiasm and determination to win the war, and, in the words of our President, 'to win it worthily and greatly,' will also carry a deepened assurance of sympathy and support to all the armies and civilians fighting the battles of democracy in this war.

"No American wants thanks because his country has so richly fulfilled her obligations, but I do congratulate every American who has contributed either time or money toward this, the greatest work of mercy, pity, and love in the history of mankind."

The quotas and subscriptions by divisions were announced as follows:

Division.	Quota.	Subscribed.
Atlantic	$10,000,000	$20,192,092
Greater New York	25,000,000	33,455,764
Central	13,800,000	20,483,604
Gulf	1,300,000	4,133,769
Lake	10,000,000	14,441,008
Mountain	1,350,000	3,056,052
New England	6,650,000	11,100,000
Northern	2,200,000	4,217,029
Northwestern	7,700,000	9,771,999
Pacific	3,730,000	7,058,404
Pennsylvania	12,000,000	18,100,000
Potomac	3,300,000	5,821,050
Southern	2,950,000	5,904,600
Southwestern	2,250,000	10,504,493
Insular and Foreign.	300,000	1,200,000

The States trebling their quotas were Alabama, Mississippi, Wyoming, Arizona and South Carolina, and those more than doubling their allotments were New Jersey, Connecticut, Michigan, Nebraska, Kentucky, Colorado, New Mexico, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Washington, Idaho, Delaware, West Virginia, Tennessee, Texas, and Kansas. Alaska turned in more than four times its $20,000 quota.

Illinois, which on earlier returns appeared more than $2,000,000 short of its $8,000,000 quota, exceeded that figure by $709,000, while the Central Division, at first reported behind its allotment, went over the top by more than $6,000,000.

The Red Cross begins today its drive for 25,000 nurses for the Army and Navy Nurse Corps. Retired and married nurses who cannot join the camps will be asked to return to work in hospitals on part or full time to take the places of those who are sent to France or to base hospitals here. Young women are urged to become student nurses in the Army Schools of Nursing and in civil hospitals. The general public will be asked to conserve nursing skill by not using trained nurses except where their services are absolutely needed. There are approximately 50,000 graduate nurses employed at present on civil cases in this country.

MISSIONARIES IN DANGER.

Montclair Friends Await News of Dr. Dodd, in Persia.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 2.—News has reached Montclair of the safe arrival at Port Said of Captain William S. Dodd of this town, who left this country with the Palestine Red Cross Expedition in March. Letters have also been received from him from South Africa telling of the progress of the expedition across the Atlantic. The excitement of the trip was their flight from a supposed raider. Their ship being faster, they were able to outdistance their pursuer with ease.

Much more serious is the news received from Captain Dodd's son, Dr. Edward M. Dodd, a graduate of Montclair High School, class of 1905, who has been doing relief work in North Persia.

A cablegram from the American Consulate at Tabriz says that the Uramia missionaries across the lake are still safe and well, although surrounded by all the horrors of massacre, famine, and typhus and typhoid epidemics. The Kurds and revolutionaries from the north west, sweeping in on the heels of the retreating Russians, have massacred and utterly destroyed towns where Captain Dodd's son, Dr. Edward M. Dodd, was when last heard from directly. Whether he had to flee or was withdrawn to Uramia earlier is not known.

Meanwhile, the Turkish army is only twenty-five miles from Lake Uramia, cutting off entirely from all outside communication the little band of missionaries who went through a similar experience three years ago, before the Russians advanced. At that time the missionaries, by raising the American flag over their gate, were able to protect thousands of helpless refugees from the bloodthirsty Kurds.

The advance of the British army toward Mosul is the movement upon which rests the anxious hope of families and friends for the safety of the men and women at Uramia.

Tour Raises $683,000 for Red Cross.

The receipts of the tour of the all-star cast of "Out There," which ended its three weeks' swing around the country in Pittsburgh Saturday night, were $683,000. All of this money will go to the Red Cross. The two performances in Pittsburgh on Saturday netted $135,000, the largest sum yielded by any city. An autographed program was sold in Pittsburgh for $20,500.

DR. DUFFIELD'S LAST SERMON AT OLD FIRST

Tells of War Revealing Germans' Lack of Christ—Sermons on the War in Other Pulpits.

The Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield preached last night at the last service to be held in the old First Presbyterian Church, at Eleventh Street and Fifth Avenue, which is to be merged with the congregation of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church of Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst and the Presbyterian Church on University Place, presided over by Dr. Charles Alexander. After services, which were unusually impressive, Dr. Duffield said in his sermon:

"We are living in a changing world. The changes come so rapidly and startlingly that no prophet can foretell the outcome. Old landmarks have been swept aside and the world is groping in darkness. Chaos seems to have come again. But after all, it is a glory and privilege to be living now, for a new world is in process of creation. The living Christ is greater than ever before.

"The Germans reveal in this war what the civilization is that leaves out Christ. Lacking Christ, peoples are reduced to the manners and conduct of beasts."

The Rev. Dr. S. Edward Young, who spoke at the Bedford Presbyterian Church, Bedford Avenue and Dean Street, Brooklyn, said last night that the German offensive had taught that this country should proceed to raise at top speed an army not to stop short of 10,000,000 men; that there should be no more talk of Germany being nearly exhausted; that America should recognize the fact that the tide is against the Allies until America puts into the field armies large enough to turn it; that this country owes the Allies, if necessary, four years of fighting as good as theirs before this country can boast a part in the war as noble as theirs. He urged a revision of the policy of taxation under which all classes would be reached with proportionate equality, so that a clerk or laborer, whose income had increased 50 per cent., should have as large a per cent. of the increase taken by the Government as is taken from a rich man or corporation.

The Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, who preached at the Church of Ascension, said:

"The army is what defends the nation. I see no reason why the whole nation should not take part in its own defense. Suppose there should be such strength in the German Government as allowed them to organize the Eastern peoples who come under their sway. This is not impossible. The sooner the American people awaken to the needs of the situation, the sooner the American people will meet the duty with which they are face to face."

Memorial services in honor of the late Rev. Minot J. Savage, who died on May 22, were held yesterday at the Church of the Messiah, of which Dr. Savage was at one time pastor.

AIDS 3,500 BLIND SOLDIERS.

Miss Holt Reports Work in France Is in Great Need of Funds.

In a report to John H. Finley, President of the Committee for Men Blinded in Battle, 111 East Fifty-ninth Street, Miss Winifred Holt, the committee's representative in France, announced that the three French branches or "phares" of the famous Lighthouse for the Blind, were now assisting about 150 blind soldiers daily and giving about 2,800 lessons monthly. Miss Holt, who recently received a gold medal from the French Government for her pioneer work in aiding the sightless, reports:

"Through its Filiale and Annexe the Phare de France now daily assists about 150 men, some of whom are still in the hospitals. Some 130 blinded soldiers have received re-education at the Phare de France in Paris. This does not include, of course, the blind men taught in the nospitals or at the Phare de Sevres or at the Phare de Bordeaux. Together, the three French Lighthouses have come in touch with about 3,500 blind or partially blind, whom they have assisted directly or indirectly. During the year 1917 about 2,000 woolen wraps were made by the blind knitters in the Lighthouses and sold for their benefit. About 600 pieces of weaving were turned out by soldiers who had been fitted for commercial life and discharged from the Lighthouse."

Miss Holt stated that more than 10,000 gifts had been distributed through the Lighthouses to the blind of the Allies, ranging from food and coal to live ducks, typewriters, musical instruments, and housefurnishings. In some cases baptismal, wedding, or funeral expenses were paid by the phares. Declaring that the work increases daily, she wrote:

"The total repeated loss by the Germans on the west front have rendered our needs enormous, immediate, acute, and daily increasing, as blinded soldiers are returning. Although we stretch our resources to their utmost capacity, we are in urgent and instant need of further financial help, if we are to continue and develop our work for those who have given their sight in the cause of liberty, and who trust us to lead them to find 'light through work.'"

Donations to help the Lighthouses should be addressed to W. Forbes Morgan, Treasurer, 111 East Fifty-ninth Street, or directly to M. Ernest Mallet, Regent of the Bank of France, who is Treasurer of the Phare de France, 14 Rue Dara, Paris.

VANDERBILT WEDDING PLANS

Mr. Baker Will Reach Lenox Friday —Ceremony Set for June 12.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, June 2.—Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt will go to New York early this week to visit her modiste. Her fiancé, Ray T. Baker, is expected at Homewood Friday for the week-end. A license for the marriage will be applied for by Mr. Baker and Mrs. Vanderbilt at the Town Clerk's office Saturday. Five days' notice of intention of marriage is required by the laws of the State. The ceremony will be at Homewood on the afternoon of Wednesday, June 12, and they will go to Mrs. Vanderbilt's lodge at Racquette Lake in the Adirondacks for the early part of the honeymoon.

Mrs. Vanderbilt attended service in Trinity Episcopal Church this morning, arriving unattended. The remainder of the day she passed quietly at Homewood. During the afternoon she talked with Mr. Baker in Washington by telephone.

C. W. FAIRBANKS SINKING.

Doctor Holds Out No Hope for Ex-Vice President's Recovery.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 2.—Charles W. Fairbanks, former Vice President, who is ill at his home here, lost ground continually during today, and no hope is now entertained for his recovery by his chief physician, Dr. J. A. Macdonald.

Dr. Macdonald said tonight that the former Vice President's condition is more critical than at any time during his illness. Mr. Fairbanks has been seriously ill for about two weeks.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE PLAZA
TO-NIGHT
Opening of the
SUMMER GARDEN
and
OUTDOOR TERRACE
Daily Tea, Dinner and Supper Dances in the Rose Room.
Music by JOSEPH C. SMITH and Orchestra.

PROF. TROWBRIDGE, PHYSICIST, DEAD

Well-Known Columbia Educator Victim of Blood Poisoning at Roosevelt Hospital.

CAUSE OF DISEASE UNKNOWN

Ernest Kempton Adams Precision Laboratory Was Founded Through His Efforts.

Charles Christopher Trowbridge, Assistant Professor of Physics in Columbia University and a noted ornithologist, died suddenly yesterday in Roosevelt Hospital of blood poisoning. Professor Trowbridge had been ill only four days, and his case puzzled physicians, who were unable to determine the cause of the septic infection which first appeared on his neck. Professor Trowbridge had been a member of the teaching staff of Columbia since 1892. He was in his forty-ninth year.

Due to his efforts in physical research the Ernest Kempton Adams Precision Laboratory was founded at the university six years ago. The laboratory was given to the university by Edward Dean Adams in memory of his son, and Professor Trowbridge planned the laboratory and developed the institution until at the present time it is considered one of the best-planned and best-equipped laboratories of its kind in the country. In it are kept instruments equipped to determine with the highest accuracy matters pertaining to optics, electricity, radio-activity, and other branches of physical science.

Professor Trowbridge was born in this city, a son of General William Petit Trowbridge and Lucy Parkman Trowbridge. His father for many years was the head of the Department of Engineering at Columbia. The young man received his degree of Bachelor of Science from Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., in 1892, and a year later got a degree of M. S. After graduation he immediately joined the Faculty of the School of Mines at Columbia, then under Professor Rood, a noted scientist, and it was at the instance of the latter that Professor Trowbridge entered on a scientific career.

At the age of 15 he had done no little research work in ornithology, and by experimentation determined that many birds that soar interlock their wings, reducing the factor of fatigue to a minimum. A paper which he wrote on this subject was widely read in scientific organizations. In his own home, then in New Haven, Conn., he had many bird specimens, and several other discoveries along ornithological lines were credited to him. He was the author of papers on the migrations of birds and habits of certain birds.

George B. Pegram, Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science at Columbia, speaking of Professor Trowbridge's career last night, said:

"Professor Trowbridge was known for his interest in a wide range of natural phenomena, as well as for his work in physics. He made notable contributions to the knowledge of meteors and of the mechanics of bird flight, besides carrying on laboratory investigation in fields of modern physics. Among his notable services at Columbia is the development of the Ernest Kempton Adams Precision Laboratory in the Department of Physics, one of the most complete in the country. He was the author of many scientific papers, having begun his production at the age of 15 with some discoveries in ornithology."

Professor Trowbridge was Secretary of the Library Committee of the Department of Physics at Columbia, and had been Chairman and Secretary of the Physics, Chemistry, and Astronomy Section of the New York Academy of Science. He was a member of the American Physics Society and the Society of Sigma Xi. In addition to scientific papers, some twenty-five in all, he was the author of several papers on fluorescence of solids and gases, and in connection with this research devised methods of studying fluorescence by making apparatus at the Ernest Kempton Adams Laboratory.

Professor Trowbridge lived at St. Andrew's Hall, 434 Riverside Drive. He leaves two brothers, William P. Trowbridge of Tacoma, Wash., and G. Breck Parkman Trowbridge of this city, and three sisters, Mrs. F. G. Ingersoll, Mrs. J. M. Toumey of New Haven, Conn., and Miss K. H. Trowbridge. The funeral will be held in St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia, on Tuesday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Interment will be in Evergreen Cemetery, New Haven, Conn.

FUNERAL OF GEN. CLARKSON

Former Port Surveyor Lauded as Friend of Fugitive Slaves.

The funeral of General James S. Clarkson, who died last Friday, was held yesterday from the Old First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street, where Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, an old friend of General Clarkson, officiated.

General Clarkson retired as surveyor of the Port of New York in 1910, and had a distinguished career as an editor and Republican leader. Dr. Hillis eulogized General Clarkson's activity in the civil war. General Clarkson, said Dr. Hillis, established and operated a twenty-mile section of the "underground railway" for fugitive slaves, and enabled some 500 of them to reach Canada in safety.

The honorary pallbearers were Jeremiah B. Sullivan, Colonel Henry L. Swords, George D. Roberts, Max Beckert, George F. Brownell, Henry H. Bigallion, W. R. Huntington, S. Strauss, William Cowan, Frank Reif, George F. Parker, and Howard Paschal. General Clarkson's widow attended the services with her three sons, Harold P. Clarkson, Grosvenor B. Clarkson, and Coker Fifield Clarkson, and her three daughters-in-law.

Many former political and business associates of the veteran politician were present at the services. Burial will be in the family mausoleum in Des Moines, Iowa.

May End Chile's Nitrate Production.

Edward E. Moecke, United States Vice Consul for fifteen years at Iquique, Chile, returned yesterday from his post on account of his health. He said that the high rate of exchange at the present time was working against the nitrate producers, and if the Government of Chile did not readjust the matter the concerns would be obliged to close. He pointed out that nearly all the nitrate product is going to the Allies for the manufacture of munitions, and if the supply was stopped it would be serious.

H. C. MacLean Takes New Post.

Henry Colt MacLean, for two years Assistant Manager of the Foreign Trade Bureau of the Merchants' Association of New York, has assumed his new duties as Manager of the New York office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The economic phase of the world war is engaging most of the attention of the bureau at present. It is seeking new sources of supply for needed raw materials, together with manufactures that formerly came from the Central Empires.

LOST BOTH HIS HANDS BY U-BOAT BRUTALITY

Mason, Boston Fisherman, the Only Survivor of a Crew Left to Freeze.

LONDON, June 2.—Another story of a German submarine atrocity was told today by Joseph Mason, a Boston fisherman, repatriated from Germany after fourteen months of captivity. Mason lost both his hands as a result of German inhumanity.

While a trawler on which he was engaged was fishing on April 6, 1917, a German submarine opened fire on it. After firing forty or fifty shots, according to Mason, the U-boat came alongside and put the crew of ten men into a boat, sank the trawler with bombs, and then left the crew to live or die in mid-ocean in bitterly cold weather, with half a gale blowing and a drenching rain falling.

For six days and five nights the ten men packed in the open boat drifted helplessly in the heavy seas. Their sufferings were terrible, and one after another all of them died except Mason, who was badly frostbitten. He was barely conscious when a second German submarine approached the boat with its nine dead men and took him off as a prisoner to Germany.

SUDDEN ALARM AT CAPE MAY

Navy Men Are Called to Bases and Vessels Put to Sea.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., June 2.—Navy men on motor cycles sped through the streets of the village about 7 o'clock tonight, calling officers and sailors on liberty back to quarters.

Soon afterward signal lights began flaring up at Sewell's Point, and submarine chasers resting at the base were manned and put out to sea.

Hydro-airplanes followed them, shooting out over the waves as excited crowds on the boardwalk listened to the whirr of the motors and concocted visions of anything from enemy submarines to Zeppelins.

Officers and enlisted men, enjoying the day at the resort, were hurried back to the barracks in automobiles.

Inquiries at the bases brought no information. Officers and seamen, whose "liberty" had been interrupted by the hasty summons, did not have time to answer questions.

ENEMY BADLY BATTERED.

Registered German Alleged to Have Spoken Too Freely.

Because, it is alleged, he said "To hell with Liberty bonds, I won't buy any," Henry Lattel of 128 Adams Street, Hoboken, a registered German alien, is in St. Mary's Hospital there suffering with a much battered head.

Joseph McDonald, 43 years old, of 132 Adams Street, says he overheard Lattel make this statement. He is held by the Hoboken police on a charge of assault and battery. At St. Mary's Hospital it is said that Lattel is in a serious condition.

BACK FROM WORK IN FRANCE

Dr. Farrand and Head of Rockefeller Foundation Arrive Here.

Dr. Livingston Ferrand, President of the University of Colorado, returned yesterday from Europe and hurried off West to be present at the commencement on Wednesday. He went to France a year ago as head of tuberculosis work for the Rockefeller Foundation, and was joined two months ago by George F. Vincent, President of the Foundation, who came back with him.

Dr. Farrand said that he had not heard any evidence that the Germans had spread tuberculosis among the French soldiers in prison camps. The increase in the disease was caused chiefly by the crowding, he said.

Miss Christina Sloss of Melbourne, who arrived on the same vessel with Dr. Farrand, said she had been working in a munition factory in England, and was on her way home for a rest.

BUY AMERICAN PIANOS.

Spain Spends Her War Profits on Musical Instruments.

The American Government is buying mules and blankets in Spain and paying for them with pianos made in the United States, according to George W. Pound, manager of the National Piano Manufacturers' Association, 119 West Fortieth Street, in calling attention to one of the striking developments at the present time in this country's export trade.

"As is the case with neutrals generally," Mr. Pound said, "much of Spain's population has profited largely by the war, and the demand for pianos has persisted in spite of the fact that the prices of all musical instruments in Spain have doubled and trebled since the war began."

Paris Curtails Processions.

PARIS, June 2.—Although the feast of Corpus Christi falls on Thursday, Paris churches long have been accustomed to celebrate it on the following Sunday, a special feature being the processions around those churches which lend themselves to such a rite. The processions today kept within the buildings as a precaution against a bombardment by the German long range guns.

Newark Plans Jewish Relief Drive.

Acting on the suggestion of Nathan Straus of New York and Jacob Billikopf, Executive Secretary of the American Jewish Relief Committee, Felix Fuld, State Chairman of the committee, has invited 100 prominent Jews to meet at the Robert Treat Hotel in Newark at noon today. The purpose is to organize the city campaign for funds to aid suffering Jews in Palestine and the other war-devastated districts of Europe. A luncheon will precede the meeting, with Mr. Fuld as the host. Newark's quota of the fund to be raised is $100,000.

Plans Fight on Hookworm.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 2.—Dr. Howard, in charge of the work of the Rockefeller Commission to the West Indies for the eradication of the hookworm, is expected here this month. He will discuss with the Government plans in connection with the operations of the expedition which the Government has requested the Rockefeller Institute to send to Jamaica and which the institute agreed to send. Funds have been voted by the Legislature for the purpose.

1% Per MONTH on PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY
THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
Applications for loans of large amounts will be considered at the office at Fourth Avenue and 25th Street.
MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
Eighth Av., cor. 127th St.
BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.
BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

MEETING HERE TODAY TO PLAN Y. M. C. A. DRIVE

Business Men to Complete Arrangements of Campaign for at Least $75,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 2.—The Young Men's Christian Association will make the preliminary arrangements for a drive for funds to be started in the Fall at a meeting tomorrow at the Bankers' Club in New York, it was announced here today by Charles Sumner Ward. He said that it is expected to raise at least $75,000,000, and the amount might reach $100,000,000.

An enormous budget for the broadening out of the present endeavors is under consideration and the success of the work is said to be contingent upon the result of the campaign. Mr. Ward said that the Y. M. C. A. has erected in this country 613 buildings and huts in the various camps, and that these were operated by 3,600 association Secretaries. Four thousand additional workers, it was said, will be recruited and shipped abroad at the rate of 1,000 a month.

Plans for making the Y. M. C. A. the greatest foreign international missionary agency the world has ever known were made here today by the International Committee and staff leaders from all parts of the world in a war council of the Foreign Department.

"I sometimes wonder whether there is to be any decisive military victory for either side in this great cataclysm of strife," said John R. Mott, International Secretary. "I believe, as I said before, that the Allies are going to win, technically, but the world is going to come out of the fire of trial and suffering so chastened that there will be little of boasting. This is no time for viewing our responsibility to the world within narrow lines. We must have a program upon lines in keeping with the needs of a suffering world."

J. M. Clinton told the gathering of the way in which the South American countries were supporting the Y. M. C. A. "Brazil is preparing to send an army of 100,000 men to Europe to cast her lot with the Allies and where they go the Y. M. C. A. will go with them," he declared.

George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A., said last night that the meeting today will bring together 150 prominent business men from all parts of the country. The meeting will begin at 10 o'clock and will continue all day. The exact financial requirements will be determined and plans for raising the money will be discussed. William D. Sloan will be Chairman of the meeting.

Y. M. C. A. CHIEFS TO MEET.

Fortieth Annual Convention to Open at Springfield, Mass., on June 7.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 2.—With its scope and opportunities suddenly and greatly expanded by the war, bringing in a flood of new problems for solution, the Association of Employed Officers of the Y. M. C. A. will assemble at the Association College here on June 7 for the fortieth annual conference. The session will end on June 11.

Because every problem of the association has been intensified by the war, unprecedented interest attaches to the addresses of Dr. John R. Mott, General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., who has just returned from the war zone after three months' inspection of the work in Great Britain, France, and Italy.

SOUTH LOSES NEEDED LABOR

Contractors Hiring Men from Farms Stirs Lively Protest.

The practice of private contractors in recruiting labor from farms, especially in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee, has so demoralized the labor situation in those States that the Labor Department, with the Department of Agriculture and the Shipping Board, have asked the War Department to take action to stop it. One suggestion offered is to have the whole subject put under the direct control of the United States Employment Service, in which event it would be possible to prevent the present demoralization of labor conditions in the South.

Senator Fletcher of Florida has informed the Labor Department that men are being taken from the farms and from plants with contracts for the supplying of lumber for ship construction, and Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi has also complained to the Labor Department in behalf of the farmers of that State that farms are being swept bare of labor in the vicinity of Vicksburg to supply labor for the nitrate plants being erected at Sheffield, Ala., in his reply to Senator Williams's complaint, Assistant Secretary of Labor Post stated that private contractors had refused to co-operate with the Government in its endeavor to get men from sections with surplus labor and that they insist that they must be allowed to get labor where they please and whenever they want it.

EVANS IN FOOD SERVICE.

Heads Office of Division of Foods and Markets Here.

W. E. Evans of this city has been appointed Director of the New York City office of the Division of Foods and Markets, it was announced yesterday by the State Department of Farms and Markets. Mr. Evans is a graduate of the Pennsylvania Normal College, and has had long experience as principal of the Gardenville and Alden High Schools.

Following his experience as high school principal, Mr. Evans became agriculturist for the Borden's Condensed Milk Company, and later special assistant for the Merchants' Association of New York. Since then he has held the position of managing secretary of the New York Food Distributors' Association. He is an author and speaker. Mr. Evans was appointed on the recommendation of Commissioner Eugene H. Porter of the Department of Farms and Markets.

Theatre Crowd Aids Soldier Canteens

The Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense arranged a performance last night at the Astor Theatre, at which many well-known performers appeared in aid of a fund for the erection of soldiers' and sailors' canteens in New York. The sale of seats and programs netted about $1,700, and a general collection added several hundred dollars more to this sum. Those on the program included Hipolito Lazaro, Clifton Crawford, Fanny Brice, W. C. Fields, Harry Fox, the Dolly sisters, Florence Moore, Jerome Kern, Adele Rowland, Donald Brian, Ernest Truex, and members of the casts of the "Oh, Lady! Lady!" and "Rock-a-Bye Baby" companies.

James Undergoes Minor Operation.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Senator James of Kentucky, who has been undergoing treatment for several weeks at a Baltimore hospital, had his tonsils and adenoids removed yesterday. A report from the hospital tonight said the Senator's general condition was much improved.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
B'WAY AND 79TH ST.
Pastor, I. M. Haldeman, D.D.
Monday Night, June 3d, 8 o'clock,
Dr. Haldeman will speak on:
"APPLES OF GOLD IN PICTURES OF SILVER,"
"AN EARRING UPON THE EAR OF GUILTY,"
"COLD WATERS TO A THIRSTY SOUL,"
"SNOW IN HARVEST TIME."
Baptism at close of service.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

DOD.—On May 31, at Weehawken, N. J., to Mr. and Mrs. Halsey H. Dod, a son.

HILLELSON.—Mr. and Mrs. Irving H. Hillelson, (nee Mildred Lyon,) announce the birth of a son Saturday, June 1, Flower Hospital.

COHEN.—May 28, 1,014 Home St., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. E. Cohen, a son.

GOTTLIEB.—May 26, 814 West End Av., to Dr. and Mrs. M. J. Gottlieb, a son.

KORBIN.—May 31, Lying-In Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Korbin, a daughter.

MENDEL.—May 31, 600 West 144th St., to Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Mendel, a daughter.

RYAN.—May 30, 807 St. Ann's Av., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Z. Ryan, a daughter.

SILVERMAN.—May 31, Sydenham Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Silverman, a daughter.

Engaged.

ALPERN — COBLE. — Jeanne Coble to Louis Alpern.

ALTMAN—NUNES.—Ivy Nunes to Owen L. Altman.

FISCHER — SCHMIDT.—Hedwig Schmidt to Carl Fischer.

GOTTLIEB—LOEB.—Marion Loeb to Isaac Gottlieb.

JOSEPH—SCHMIDT.—Cecelia Schmidt to Ellis G. Joseph.

MAYER—GOODMAN.—Elsie G. Goodman to Joseph Mayer.

NATHANSON—WEINSTEIN.—Ann Weinstein to Al Nathanson.

OPPENHEIMER—SAPERSTON.—Ruth Saperston to Alan D. Oppenheimer.

ROSENSTEIN—LEVY.—Nellie B. Levy to Emanuel Rosenstein.

ROTH—SELLNER.—Sadie Sellner to Maurice S. Roth.

SAFRAN — GOLDSTEIN—Rose Goldstein to David N. Safran.

SCHAAP—SAPERSTON.—Myra Saperston to Irving M. Schaap.

SICHER—KRITZER.—Lily Kritzer to Benjamin Secher.

Married.

ADDICKS—BIGGART.—On Saturday, June 1, 1918, by Dr. L. B. Longacre, Sue Biggart to Walter E. Addicks.

ALKER — JONES.—At All Saints' Church, Great Neck, L. I., on Saturday, June 1, by Rev. Kirkland Huske, Miss Joyce Augusta Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Jones, to Lieutenant James Ward Alker, U. S. N., R. F.

BAUMANN.—Era, on Sunday, June 2, at 9:50 P. M., at her residence, 61 East 86th St. Survived by her brothers, William and Isaac Baumann, and her sister, Mrs. Lizzie Vogel. Funeral at 10 A. M. Tuesday.

COLEY — WURTS. — On Saturday, June 1, 1918, at Calvary Episcopal Church, Pittsburgh, Penn., by the Rev. Dr. James H. McIlvaine, Laura Jay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Jay Wurts, to Bradley Lancaster Coley of New York.

ECKMAN—CAHILL.—On Saturday, June 1, 1918, at the rectory of the Church of the Holy Name, East Orange, N. J., by the Rev. M. J. Farley, Charles A. Eckman to Rose A. Cahill.

EICKEMEYER—BREVOORT.—On Saturday, June 1, 1918, at 390 North Broadway, Yonkers, Florence, daughter of James Renwick Brevoort, to Rudolf Eickemeyer, Jr. No announcement cards.

MORRIS—GROSS.—Mr. and Mrs. M. Gross announce the marriage of their daughter, Sadye, to Max Morris, June 2.

SANFORD—POWERS.—On Saturday, June 1, 1918, at Grace Church Chantry, by the Rev. Charles L. Slattery, Rector, Ruth Margaret, niece of Mr. and Mrs. Chase E. Williams, to Durant Powers of New York, son of Mrs. John A. Weekes.

BROMLEY—DRISCOLL.—May 30, Mrs. T. J. Driscoll to James Bromley.

DEUTSCH — SCHOENFELD. — May 30, Blanche Schoenfeld to Martin Deutsch.

LENNON—FOLEY.—June 1, Margaret Foley to Michael Lennon.

GEIGER—BRANDAU.—June 1, Elsa Brandau to Walter J. Geiger.

HOFSTATTER—BURGER.—May 29, Beatrice S. Burger to Karl L. Hofstatter.

PENDLETON—SMITH.—June 1, Emma L. Smith to Howard Pendleton.

SPLAINE—ROGERS.—June 1, Grace H. Rogers to James A. Splaine.

SOMMERFELD—WIMPIE.—May 30, Elsie E. Wimpie to Dr. George J. Sommerfeld.

SUGARMAN—COLEMAN.—May 29, Jeannette Coleman to Jacob Sugarman.

Died.

AHEARN.—At Spring Valley, N. Y., Patrick, beloved husband of Mary, on June 1, a native of Moore Abbey, Tipperary, Ireland. Funeral from his late residence, 67 Flushing Av., Jamaica, on Tuesday, June 4, at 9 A. M.; thence to the Church of St. Mary, where a mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment St. John's Cemetery.

ALLIN.—On June 1, 1918, Ann E. P. Bogert, widow of Charles M. Allin, M. D. Funeral from her late residence, 139 Manhattan Av., Monday, June 3, at 2 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn.

BABCOCK.—On Saturday, June 1, at his residence, 20 East 52d St., Henry Denison, son of the late Samuel Denison and Elizabeth C. Babcock, in the 71st year of his age. Funeral services at St. Thomas's Church, 5th Av. and 53d St., on Tuesday, June 4, at 10 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent. Interment private.

BONNER.—At Lynnbrook, L. I., June 2, 1918, Susan M., wife of William C. Bonner, aged 59 years. Services at late residence, 223 Scranton Av., Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

BROOKS.—Arthur T., Jr., age 5, beloved son of Rev. and Mrs. Arthur T. Brooks, 809 Avenue J, Brooklyn, Sunday morning. Interment Bethel Cemetery, Tottenville, Staten Island, Tuesday, 2 P. M.

BUCKHARD.—On June 2, 1918, Josephine, beloved wife of Ferdinand Buckhard, mother of Heresa Simonet, Augustine Volt, and Albert, Henry, and Edward Buckhard and Josephine Fabbrain, at her residence, 3,129 Broadway. Funeral notice later.

BULL.—On board U. S. Steamship Kroonland, en route for oversea service, May 10, Seaver Ebenezer Bull, U. S. A., aged 28 years. Funeral service at the residence of his father, Charles M. Bull, 36 Morrall Av., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Tuesday, June 4, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited. Further services and interment at Fairhaven, Vt., on Wednesday.

CONNOLLY.—John A., in his 88th year, at his residence, 90 Kent St. Solemn requiem mass on Wednesday, June 5, at 10 A. M. St. Anthony's Church, Milton St.

CORDES.—John D. Cordes, June 2, 1918. Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral services at his late residence, 690 East 147th St., corner of Trinity Av., Monday evening, June 3, at 8 o'clock.

DOUGHERTY.—Entered into rest on Sunday, June 2, Sarah Elizabeth Dougherty, in the 80th year of her age. Funeral services at the home of her daughter, Mrs. DeWitt L. Pierson, 10 Elston Road, Upper Montclair, N. J., on Tuesday, June 4, at 5:30 P. M. Automobiles will be at Upper Montclair Station to meet trains leaving Erie Terminal, Jersey City, Jersey Central, at 4:44.

FAIRCHILD.—On Saturday, June 1, 1918, Anthony Fairchild, dearly beloved father of William V. Fairchild and grandfather of Dr. Beatrice C. Fairchild, in his 87th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 894 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, on Monday evening, at 7:45 P. M. Cohoes papers please copy.

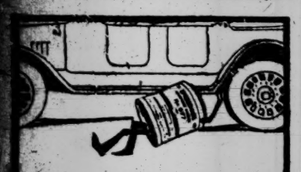
FEIBER.—Isaac J., husband of the late Rosa, father of Harry, Elias, Henry, and Minnie, and Mrs. Victor Layman of London, England, June 1, in his 82d year. Funeral from his late residence, 560 West 165th St., June 3, at 10 A. M. Omit flowers.

FRANKEL.—Fanny, on Sunday, June 2, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Alfred Blumenthal, 2,802 Bayswater Av., Far Rockaway. Fannie Frankel in her 74th year, widow of David Frankel, and devoted grandmother of Jesse B. Periman, Grace H. Guinzburg, and Alfred I. Blumenthal. Funeral services at Temple Rodeph Sholom, Lexington Av. and 63d St., on Tuesday, June 4, at 10:30 A. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

FREUNDLICH.—May 31, Minnie, (nee Bromberg,) beloved wife of Isidor Freundlich and devoted mother of Harry Freundlich and Elsie Sommerfield. Relatives and friends invited to attend funeral from her late residence, 286 Fort Washington Av., Monday, June 3, at 2 P. M.

FREUNDLICH.—Minnie. Members of the United Sisters of Yorkville will kindly attend the funeral of our deceased sister, Minnie Freundlich, on Monday, June 3, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, 286 Fort Washington Av. By order of the President, Sadie B. Falk.
JULIA BLUM, Secretary.

HEYMAN.—On June 2, after a short illness, Samuel M. Heyman, beloved husband of Mary and son of the late Moses and Clara Heyman. Notice of



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RECHECKING OF AUTOMOBILE RACE FINDS DE PALMA LEADER INSTEAD OF MILTON

DECISION REVERSED IN HARKNESS RACE

De Palma, and Not Milton, Was Victor in Auto Classic at Sheepshead Bay.

ERROR MADE BY SCORERS

Failed to Credit Victor with Lap Which He Won from His Rivals Late in the Race.

Because of a blunder by the official scorers at the Harkness Handicap at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway on Saturday, it was erroneously announced that Tom Milton had won the race. A later examination of the score sheets showed that the race was won by Ralph De Palma, who drove a Packard car.

The corrected order of finish as announced last night is as follows:

1—Ralph de Palma, Packard.....0:88:21
2—Tom Milton, Duesenberg.....0:88:81
3—Barney Oldfield, Special.....0:89:20
4—Eddie Hearne, Duesenberg.....1:00:52
5—Dan Hickey, Hudson.....1:01:40
6—Ira Vail, Hudson.....1:01:41
7—Omar Toft, Special.....1:03:28
8—Louis Chevrolet, Frontenac.....1:03:48

The scorers made their error after the fifty-fourth mile, when they announced that De Palma was in the lead, after taking the honors from Ralph Mulford, who had been in front up to that time. Then the scorers announced that De Palma was a lap behind and that Milton was the leader. While this was questioned at the time by several of the officials in the stand, the scorers seemed positive about it.

At sixty miles, although De Palma had continued to gain, it was announced that Milton was in front, with De Palma and Hearne in second and third places. During that stage of the race, the scorers had overlooked the fact that De Palma had lapped the field and that they had deprived him of this accomplishment.

Throughout the race the Packard set the fastest pace of any of the cars, and although Chevrolet at times gave De Palma a thrilling race, the pace was too fast for Chevrolet, and his effort to keep up resulted in several punctured tires, which eventually put him out of the running.

W. C. Hunt of the Packard Motor Company first made a protest after the race, following a talk with De Palma and his mechanician, who were positive that they had lapped the field twice. Mr. Hunt severely criticised the officials, because De Palma made the entire distance without a stop or break, just as Milton and Oldfield had done, and lapped Milton once and twice passed Oldfield's Golden Submarine.

"The decision of the judges was an outrage," De Palma said. "More care should have been exercised by the scorers."

PELL BEATEN IN DOUBLES.

Backhand Expert Loses with Walker at North Hempstead C. C.

Theodore Roosevelt Pell was among the defeated players in the continuation of the Nassau and Queens tennis championship on the courts of the North Hempstead Country Club yesterday. The famous backhand expert was paired with Allen Walker in doubles, and these two, after winning a first round match from Donald Chaney and Charles Renner at 6—3, 6—4, were forced to give way before the play of E. T. Creilly and John Lay in the next round at 7—5, 9—7. The victors won a place in the semi-final round of the doubles.

In singles Alston Yorke Bernuth and John Lay attained semi-final round brackets. The former defeated H. K. Roberts at 6—4, 6—2 and Lay vanquished Merle Johnson at 6—1, 6—3.

FEW SEE SPEEDWAY RACES

Less Than Dozen Spectators Remain for Final Event.

The intense heat of yesterday, ocupied with an unattractive card, had a noticeable effect on the crowd at the fifth Spring matinée of the Road Drivers' Association on the Harlem Speedway. Less than one dozen spectators remained for the deciding heat of the 1:09 trotting event, the last of the day. This, incidentally, went to L. Albano's black gelding, Pavana, handled by W. J. O'Neil. Pavana scored in straight heats over E. Carpenter's Bessie Baron and A. Bruno's Bruno.

The summaries:

1:10 CLASS—PACING.

Exultant, br. g., (R. O. Currie)	2	1	1
Silent Sister, b. m., (J. Leonard)	1	2	2
Sir Thomas, blk. h., (L. Albano)	3	3	3

Time—1:17, 1:10; 1:18.

COLT CLASS.

Kitty Justo, b. m., (R. Jacob)	2	*0	1
John Gayton, Jr., b. c., (A. Bruno)	1	*0	2

*No heat.

Time—1:18, 1:17, 1:13, 1:18.

1:09 CLASS—TROTTING.

Pavana, blk. g., (W. J. O'Neil)	1	1
Bessie Baron, br. m., (E. Carpenter)	2	2
Bruno, b. g., (A. Bruno)	3	3

Time—1:08, 1:04.

RUTH DEFEATED BY TIGERS.

Red Sox Pitching Star Gets Home Run, but Loses Game.

DETROIT, June 2.—Detroit bunched hits with bases on balls off Ruth today and won the second game of the series from Boston 4 to 3.

The score:

DETROIT. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	BOSTON. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bush,ss	3	1	1	2	1	Hooper,rf	3	0	0	0	0
Young,2b	3	0	0	4	3	Shean,2b	3	0	0	1	1
Veach,lf	4	0	2	1	0	Strunk,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Heilman,rf	4	0	1	3	0	Whitem'n,lf	2	2	0	3	0
Dyer,1b	4	0	2	6	0	McInnis,1b	4	0	2	11	0
Walker,cf	4	1	1	2	0	Thomas,3b	3	0	0	2	4
Vitt,3b	4	1	1	2	2	Scott,ss	4	0	1	1	3
Yelle,c	2	1	0	7	1	Agnew,c	2	0	0	8	1
Erickson,p	3	0	1	0	0	Schang,c	1	0	0	0	0
						Ruth,p	3	1	1	1	3
Total	31	4	9	27	7	aHoblitzell	1	0	1	0	0
						Total	30	3	5	24	14

a Batted for Thomas in ninth.

Detroit	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	—	3

Two-base hits—Bush, Veach. Home run—Ruth. Stolen bases — Hooper, Whiteman. Double plays—Vitt, Young, and Dyer; Ruth and McInnis. Left on bases—Boston, 4; Detroit, 6. Bases on balls—Off Ruth, 3; Erickson, 4. Struck out—By Ruth, 2; Erickson, 3.

TONEY'S RECORD IS BROKEN

Phillies Drive the Star Cincinnati Pitcher to Cover and Win, 6 to 3.

CINCINNATI, June 2.—The Cincinnati and Philadelphia clubs jumped back here from Philadelphia for a single game today, Philadelphia winning, 6 to 3, by bunching hits off Toney in the early innings. It was Toney's first defeat of the season. He had won five straight games.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA. (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CINCINNATI. (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bancroft,ss	4	1	1	1	1	Groh,3b	5	0	1	2	2
Williams,cf	5	2	3	4	0	L.Magee,2b	5	1	2	1	3
Stock,3b	4	1	1	0	1	Roush,cf	2	0	1	3	0
Luderus,1b	5	1	3	8	0	Chase,1b	4	0	2	6	1
Cravath,rf	4	1	1	5	0	S.Magee,lf	4	0	1	5	0
Meusel,lf	5	0	2	3	0	Neale,rf	4	1	1	4	1
McGaf'n,2b	2	0	0	2	5	Black'ne,ss	4	0	1	3	1
Burns,c	3	0	0	4	0	Wingo,c	4	0	1	5	4
Prend'gast,p	4	0	1	0	1	Toney,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Regan,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	6	12	27	8	Bressler,p	3	1	1	0	2
						Total	36	3	11	27	14

Error—Blackburner

Philadelphia	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0—6
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0—3

Two-base hits—Williams, Cravath. Three-base hits—L. Magee, Neale. Sacrifice flies—Roush, (2.) Double play—Chase, Blackburne, and Chase. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 9; Cincinnati, 8. Bases on balls—Off Regan, 3; Bressler, 3. Hits—Off Toney, 8 in 2 2-3 innings; Regan, 2 in 1 1-3; Bressler, 2 in 5. Struck out—By Prendergast, 2; Regan, 1. Wild pitch—Prendergast. Winning pitcher—Prendergast. Losing pitcher—Toney.

Eastern League.

Bridgeport, 8; Providence, 6.
Springfield, 6; Waterbury, 4.
New Haven, 5; New London, 3.

BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia, 6; Cincinnati, 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, 6; New York, 2.
Detroit, 4; Boston, 3.
Cleveland, 1; Washington, 0. (Eleven innings.)
St. Louis, 4; Philadelphia, 2.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	26	11	.703
Chicago	24	12	.667
Cincinnati	21	20	.512
Pittsburgh	17	18	.486
Boston	18	21	.462
Philadelphia	17	20	.459
St. Louis	14	23	.378
Brooklyn	13	25	.342

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	26	16	.619
New York	23	16	.590
St. Louis	20	16	.556
Cleveland	22	20	.524
Chicago	18	17	.514
Washington	17	24	.415
Detroit	18	20	.394
Philadelphia	14	23	.378

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh at New York.
(Game starts at 3:45.)
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3:30.)
Chicago at Boston.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Boston at Detroit.
Washington at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

COLLISION ENDS SLAB DUEL

Cleveland Gets Only Run Off Johnson in Eleventh Inning.

CLEVELAND, June 2.—Cleveland defeated Washington 1 to 0 in an eleven inning pitchers' battle when Shotton and Morgan, going after Chapman's fly in right field, collided, letting the ball fall safely, Halt scoring.

O'Neill singled to left and went to second on Bagby's sacrifice. Halt was sent in to run for O'Neill. He went to third on Graney's out and scored on Chapman's hit. Two double plays cut off runs for Washington.

The score:

CLEVELAND. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	WASHINGTON. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Graney,lf	4	0	1	0	0	Shotton,rf	5	0	0	2	0
Chapman,ss	4	0	1	1	6	Judge,1b	3	0	0	13	1
Speaker,cf	4	0	1	3	0	Foster,3b	5	0	1	1	2
Wambs'ss,2b	4	0	2	4	2	Milan,cf	5	0	2	2	0
Wood,rf	4	0	0	1	0	Schulte,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Miller,1b	4	0	0	11	0	Morgan,2b	4	0	1	5	6
Evans,3b	4	0	0	1	1	Lavan,ss	4	0	3	4	4
O'Neill,c	4	0	3	8	2	Ainsmith,c	4	0	0	2	1
Bagby,p	3	0	0	0	0	Johnson,p	4	0	1	0	4
aHalt	0	1	0	0	0						
Total	34	1	8	33	10	Total	38	0	9	*32	19

* Two out when winning run was scored.
a Ran for O'Neill in eleventh.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Lavan, Wambsganss, Speaker, O'Neill. Stolen base—Wambsganss. Sacrifice hits—Judge, Chapman, Bagby. Double plays—Chapman and Miller; Evans and Wambsganss; O'Neill and Wambsganss; Lavan, Morgan, and Judge. Left on bases—Washington, 7; Cleveland, 5. Bases on balls—Off Johnson, 2; Bagby, 1. Struck out—By Johnson, 2; Bagby, 1.

MACKMEN FALTER AT END.

Browns Bunch Hits in Late Rally to Win Game, 4 to 2.

ST. LOUIS, June 2.—Driving out three singles and two doubles off Perry's delivery in the seventh and eighth innings, and aided by a wild pitch and Gardner's error, St. Louis came from behind and beat Philadelphia again today, 4 to 2.

The score:

ST. LOUIS. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Tobin,cf	3	0	1	0	0	Jamieson,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Austin,3b	4	0	0	3	0	Oldring,lf	3	1	0	2	0
Sisler,1b	4	0	1	12	3	Walker,cf	3	1	2	0	0
Demmitt,rf	4	1	2	1	0	Burns,1b	3	0	1	11	1
Smith,lf	4	0	2	2	0	Gardner,3b	3	0	2	1	1
Gedeon,2b	4	0	2	1	0	Shannon,ss	3	0	0	1	4
Nu'maker,c	4	0	0	5	3	Dugan,2b	3	0	0	3	4
Gerber,ss	2	1	2	3	2	Perkins,c	4	0	0	4	3
Lawd'm'lk,p	2	0	1	0	5	Perry,p	3	0	0	0	3
aJohns	1	0	0	0	0	bMcAvoy	1	0	0	0	0
Shocker,p	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	32	4	11	27	13	Total	31	2	5	24	13

a Batted for Lawdermilk in seventh.
b Batted for Perry in ninth.
Errors—Gerber, Lawdermilk, Gardner.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2—4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Sisler, Gedeon, Gerber 2. Lawdermilk, Gardner. Three-base hits—Burns, Smith. Sacrifice hit—Dugan. Double play—Perkins, Dugan, and Burns. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; St. Louis, 6. First on errors—Philadelphia, 2; St. Louis, 1. Base on balls — Off Perry, 2; Lawdermilk, 2; Shocker, 1. Hits—Off Lawdermilk, 4 in 7 innings; Shocker, 1 in 2. Hit by pitcher—By Shocker, (Shannon.) Struck out—By Perry, 2; Lawdermilk, 4; Shocker, 1. Wild pitches—Perry, Lawdermilk. Winning pitcher—Shocker.

International League.

Binghamton, 7; Jersey City, 5.
Baltimore, 4; Newark, 3.
(First game.)
Baltimore, 4; Newark, 3.
(Second game.)
Syracuse, 8; Toronto, 0.

Southern Association.

Mobile, 5; Chattanooga, 3.
New Orleans, 8; Nashville, 2.
Atlanta, 9; Memphis, 6.

WHITE SOX CHECK YANKS' FLAG RUSH

Love Holds Chicago Hitless Four Innings, Then Is Hammered from Mound.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Slim Love chased the White Sox back to the bench for four innings here this afternoon, and in the fifth the Sox turned on Slim and chased him to the clubhouse. That one inning proved enough for the champions, as the Yankees never again threatened to win back the ground which they had lost in a few brief moments. Some very poor playing by Huggins's men figured heavily in the scoring bee which Chicago indulged in during this one frame. The score was 6 to 2.

Love went along for four innings without furnishing the big Sunday crowd with even a ray of hope. Now and then he walked a home player, only to tighten up after the lapse and set down the succeeding batsmen. The White Sox were missing his flings to the plate by wide margins or lifting the ball into the air. Meantime, Slim was working under a two-run lead, and victory appeared to be beckoning to him.

Just as suddenly as Thormahlen blew up yesterday, Slim got his today. A poor throw by Al Walters to second base helped to put him in a hole, and Love showed that he was on his way when he handed out a pass to Shellenback, a recruit pitcher of the champions. From this time on his ascension was rapid. A double, a single which Miller let escape by a circuit dash by Eddie Collins, and then a smash into the bleachers by Hap Felsch quickly carried the Sox to a commanding lead, and the Yankees never again threatened.

Shellenback held the Huggins crowd in his hand after the opening inning, when they pushed two runs over on a pass, two singles, and an error. From the second inning to the finish only one of the visitors got beyond second base, and only three passed the initial sack. Walters and Baker got two hits and Jack Collins robbed the little catcher of a clean slate by making the best catch of the day in the seventh inning. The other Yankees were as tame as they usually are with Cicotte working.

Two runs by the Yankees in the opening frame caused Clarence Rowland to wigwag to the bull pen for a warm-up pitcher. Forth, by the way, he was needed after that first inning was over. Gilhooley started the scoring by drawing a pass, going to second on Peck's grounder to Gandil and finishing the trip on Baker's single to left. John Collins fanned and Pratt and Baker got around to third before it was returned to the infield. Pratt sent Baker in with a single to centre.

That was about all the Yankees did except in the fifth inning, when singles by Walters and Gilhooley and a throw to the plate on the latter's hit put runners on second and third with two out. Peck flied to Felsch and the chance was gone. Walters, in this frame, was the only Yankee to reach third in the first eight innings.

Risberg's single, which opened the White Sox fifth, was the first hit made off Love. Schalk popped out trying to sacrifice and then Risberg made a dash for second. Walters threw poorly and the ex-farmer reached third. Love let a weak batsman escape when he walked Shellenback. John Collins's double to right scored Risberg and put runners on second and third. Peck got Murphy's roller and threw Shellenback out at the plate. Eddie Collins scored J. Collins with a single to centre and when the ball rolled through Miller both Murphy and E. Collins counted. Felsch then hit into the bleachers and Love departed.

The Sox did no damage in Finneran, who succeeded Love, but got a run off Mogridge in the eighth after Caldwell had batted for Finneran. Felsch's single a sacrifice, an infield out and Risberg's single sent the run over.

The score:

CHICAGO. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	NEW YORK. (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
J.Collins,lf	4	1	1	2	0	Gilhooley,rf	2	1	1	1	0
Murphy,rf	3	1	0	3	0	Peck'gh,ss	4	0	0	0	4
E.Collins,2b	3	1	1	2	5	Baker,3b	4	1	2	0	1
Felsch,cf	4	2	2	2	0	Pratt,2b	4	0	1	1	2
Weaver,ss	3	0	1	1	4	Pipp,1b	4	0	0	11	0
Gandil,1b	3	0	1	14	0	Bodie,lf	4	0	0	4	0
Risberg,3b	4	1	2	2	2	Miller,cf	3	0	0	1	0
Schalk,c	4	0	0	1	0	Walters,c	3	0	2	6	1
Shel'bach,p	2	0	0	0	1	Love,p	1	0	0	0	1
						Finneran,p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	30	6	8	27	12	Mogridge,p	0	0	0	0	1
						Total	30	2	6	24	11

Errors—Miller, Walters, (2,) J. Collins.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—6
New York	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hit—J. Collins. Home run—Felsch. Stolen bases—E. Collins, Risberg. Sacrifice hits—Love, Weaver. Double plays—Weaver, E. Collins, and Gandil, (2.) Left on bases—Chicago, 5; New York, 4. Bases on balls—Off Shellenbach, 2; Love, 4. Hits—Off Love, 4 in 4 2-8 innings; Finneran, 2 in 2⅓; Mogridge, 2 in 1; Shellenbach, 6 in 9. Struck out—By Love, 3; Finneran, 1. Losing pitcher—Love.

Giants, to-day, with Pittsburgh, 3:45 P. M., Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

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NEW DRAFT ORDER MAY FREE PLAYERS

Big League Club Owners Believe Present Contracts Worthless if Rule Stands.

With less than a month left before the Government puts into effect the new draft rule which may force baseball players to give up the game and take up some essential war work, the club owners are all topsy-turvy about what action to take with the players' contracts. A condition confronts baseball which may disrupt the entire structure of the game. The club owners may be compelled to operate the ten days' reserve clause in the players' contracts, thus releasing all claim to the players' services. With all the star players of the game free agents, the players can hold themselves aloof when they are released from military service and sign with the club bidding highest for their services.

By releasing the players on ten days' notice, the clubs cannot hope to hold their men by the reserve clause, which gives them first call on their players' services for the following season. Baseball men have figured the situation out in a way which will make it possible for the prosperous clubs to corral all the star players when the war is over. This state of affairs is the very thing which the reserve clause has prevented in the past and made it possible for clubs to hold their star players.

It may be possible that some of the richer clubs may live up to the contracts and pay the players for the season, thus holding them for next season, but this would necessitate a large expenditure of money with no return, and it is doubtful if more than one or two of the clubs could afford to do it. There are many players who have been tied up to contracts with clubs season after season who could command larger salaries with other clubs, but have been unable to break their contracts. Nothing would suit these players better than to get a chance to be in a position where half a dozen managers would be trying to outbid one another for their services.

The club owners are now trying to devise some scheme to hold their players when they are compelled to break their contracts because of the new draft order. It is expected that the National Commission will take up the matter within a short time. Naturally the club owners are doing no slight amount of worrying about being compelled to break contracts with the players, and will make every effort to effect some arrangement, so as to be able to have first claim on their services after the war.

McNAMARA HAS LOW SCORE.

Paired with Anderson He Wins Staten Island Exhibition.

John Anderson, the Siwanoy Captain, and Tom McNamara, a local professional, took kindly to the course of the Richmond County Country Club in a four ball Red Cross golf match there yesterday afternoon, defeating A. L. Walker, Jr., the Staten Island champion, and A. W. Chiappan, the Richmond County "pro," 6 and 5. The winners had a best ball of 70 as against 74 for the other side.

So fast did the visitors play that they practically swept the home pair off their feet on the outward journey. McNamara, as steady as a clock, had nothing worse than 4 to the turn except a 5 at the 635-yard eighth hole. He won the ninth in 2, where he brought off a 20-foot putt. He was out in 35, the best ball for his side being 34.

McNamara made the round in 75, Anderson 77, Walker 78 and Chiappa 82. It was estimated that more than $200 had been raised. The best ball card follows:

Anderson and McNamara—											
Out	4	5	3	4	4	3	4	5	2	34	
Walker and Chiappa—											
Out	3	6	3	5	5	4	5	5	5	39	
Anderson and McNamara—											
In	3	5	4	5	5	3	4	4	3	36	70
Walker and Chiappa—											
In	4	5	4	5	5	3	4	2	3	35	74

YOUNG WEFERS IN LEAD.

Son of Veteran Track Coach Twice Victor in Jersey Games.

The axiom about a chip of the old block was brilliantly demonstrated yesterday in the track and field sports held by the Jersey Harriers' A. A., in aid of the Red Cross at Bayonne, N. J., by Bernie Wefers, Jr., son of the old-time sprinting champion of the same name. Wefers, Jr., outshone a collection of some of the most prominent athletes of the Metropolitan district, who participated in the games in aid of the Red Cross. He won the 110-yard dash and the 300-yard run, eclipsing a track record in the former event, and equaling the existing track mark for the 300-yard competition.

ARIA LEADS STAR YACHTS.

Abbott Sails Craft to Victory in Interclub Race.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., June 2.—George Abbott, sailing the Aria, won the first of a series of interclub races of the star class over the triangular course of the Port Washington Yacht Club in Manhasset Bay today. The Aria flew the pennant of the Bayside Yacht Club and crossed the line 20 seconds ahead of George A. Corry, who sailed the Little Dipper, flying the colors of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club. B. L. Linkfield of the Bayside Yacht Club, in the Taurus, was third, 22 seconds behind the Little Dipper.

The summary:

INTERCLUB RACE, STAR CLASS.
Start, 4:45.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Time.	Finish.
Aria, George Abbott	5:32:00	0:47:52
Little Dipper, Geo. A. Corry	5:32:20	0:47:20
Taurus, B. L. Linkfield	5:32:42	0:47:42
Hydra, Charles E. Hyde	5:38:45	0:48:45
Half Moon, Theodore R. Pell	5:34:03	0:49:03
Mara, L. A. D. Percival	5:35:40	0:[illegible]:40
Shadow, W. L. Inslee	5:36:13	0:01:13
Banshee, M. Egerton	5:36:25	0:51:25

MRS. GAVIN MAKES AN 88.

Plays Good Golf Against Dowling, but Is Beaten, 4 and 2.

Jack Dowling, professional at the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club, triumphed over Mrs. W. A. Gavin, women's metropolitan champion, yesterday in their handicap match over the Hartsdale links by 4 up and 2 to play. The exhibition was arranged for the benefit of the Red Cross. The sum of $200 was realized. This, with the funds which have been raised throughout the past week at Scarsdale, gives the club a total of $500 which will be donated to the Red Cross.

Dowling, following the precedent set by other golfers who have opposed Mrs. Gavin in exhibition matches, conceded the Doughlas woman a handicap of nine strokes. These strokes were given on the first, second, third, fifth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, fourteenth, and seventeenth holes.

Dowling led easily on the outgoing journey, and at the turn had a 38 against a 46 for Mrs. Gavin. On the return trip Mrs. Gavin's play improved somewhat, but Dowling maintained his pace, and finished the match with a 75. Mrs. Gavin's card showed 88 strokes.

The cards were as follows:

Dowling—Out	4	4	5	3	5	4	4	4	3	36	
Gavin—Out	*7	*7	*5	3	*6	6	5	4	3	46	
Dowling—In	5	5	5	4	5	3	3	5	4	39	75
Gavin—In	*7	5	*6	4	*4	4	4	*8	4	42	88

*Where strokes were conceded.

McLEAN DEFEATS NICHOLLS.

Makes a 65 at Great Neck to Dethrone Golf Rival.

In a thirty-six holes golf match at Great Neck yesterday George McLean, the new professional there, defeated his predecessor, Gil Nicholls, 4 up and 3 to play.

A week ago the rivals met, the match ending all square, but yesterday McLean got the jump on the veteran by registering a 65 in the morning, a score that placed him 6 up. That 65 represents record figures for the present Great Neck layout.

In the afternoon Nicholls got going in something like old-time form, making the round in 68 to the homebred's 70.

VOSHELL DEFAULTS IN BRONX SINGLES

Indoor Champion Unable to Play in Tourney Which Attracts a Host of Stars.

Two of the most prominent entrants in the Bronx County singles tennis tournament on the courts of the New York Lawn Tennis Club were among those defaulted yesterday. S. Howard Voshell, the national indoor champion, was expected to compete, but word was received that he could not be present. Voshell is in the aviation service, and has been stationed for some weeks in Texas. Another who defaulted was Ward Dawson, the California star, who was runner-up with Maurice E. McLoughlin for the national doubles championship two years ago. Dawson is at Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, and found it impossible to obtain leave for the tournament.

Although these two prominent players were out of the event, the play of yesterday held a wealth of interest. Several spirited matches were contested, and three players slipped through to fourth round brackets.

One of the sharpest battles was the third-round contest between Charles L. Johnston, former New England intercollegiate champion, and Henry Bassford. The latter was in fine form, but even at that was defeated at 4—6, 8—6, 6—3. Bassford at times made good use of his passing shots down the lines and occasionally carried the play to the net, where he volleyed well for placements. Bassford, having captured the first set, there was a merry struggle for the second set, and Bassford almost had it within his grasp several times. After the set had been carried twice to deuce, Johnston brought all the cunning of his game to bear and clinched the set. In the third set Bassford weakened a little and Johnston closed it out to his credit after nine games.

The summaries:

Singles.—First Round—W. Goff defeated W. H. Pritchard, 7—5, 6—3; H. L. Bowman defeated H. McLaughlin, 6—2, 6—2; Walter Toussaint defeated George Walker, Jr., 6—3, 6—1, default; Cecil Donaldson defeated J. Keyes, 6—1, 6—1; R. Anderson, Jr., defeated E. Putnam, 2—6, 6—1, 6—2; S. C. Cook defeated A. Mandelstan, by default; Benjamin Letson won from Anton von Bernuth by default; W. T. Tilden, 2d, defeated T. Schmidt, 6—0, 6—1; C. Donaldson won from Allen Behr by default; S. Spaeth won from L. W. Fisher by default; J. C. Seagar, Jr., won from H. W. Foster by default; H. L. Rothschild defeated A. Salambier, 6—1, 6—1; Elliott Binzen defeated F. Osgood, 6—2, 6—2.

Second Round.—J. H. Steinkampf defeated H. L. Bowman, 6—3, 6—4; Paul Martin defeated Walter Toussaint, 6—3, 7—5; F. Anderson, Jr., defeated Cecil Donaldson, 6—2, 6—2; S. C. Cook defeated F. Osgood, 6—0, 6—3; W. T. Tilden, 2d, defeated Benjamin Letson, 6—0, 6—2; C. L. Johnston, Jr., defeated Gerald Donaldson, 6—2, 6—4; Henry Bassford defeated Frank Loughman, 6—2, 6—1; Fred Letson defeated J. C. Seagar, Jr., 7—5, 6—3; H. B. O'Boyle defeated W. Fisher, 6—2, 6—0; Embree Henderson defeated C. H. McGibbon, 6—2, 7—5; B. W. Stair defeated J. W. Merserau, 6—3, 6—3.

Third Round.—F. Anderson, Jr., defeated Paul Martin, 6—3, 6—2; W. T. Tilden, 2d, defeated S. C. Cook, 6—2, 6—3; C. L. Johnston, Jr., defeated Henry Bassford, 4—6, 8—6, 6—3.

NORSE NET TEAM DEFEATED

Miss Bjurstedt and Mrs. Rogge Lose in Pelham Final.

The women's invitation tennis tournament at the Pelham Country Club came to a close yesterday when the final round in both women's doubles and mixed doubles was played. In the women's doubles event the victors were Mrs. Homer S. Green and Miss Marie Wagner, these two defeating the Norse team of Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Mrs. Johan Rogge after a three-set match, in which there was the surprisingly odd score of 6—0, 0—6, 6—1. The semi-final round as well as the final round was played in mixed doubles. The expert team of Miss Florence Ballin and William T. Tilden, 2d, secured the laurels after a keenly waged match against Miss Marie Wagner and H. W. Forster. The score was 6—4, 8—6.

Miss Ballin and Tilden had a merry contest in the semi-final round before making their way to an advanced bracket. Their opponents then were Miss Marion Chapman and J. B. Hughes, and these two did not accept defeat except under a score of 8—6, 6—2.

American Association.

St. Paul, 5; Minneapolis, 1.
St. Paul, 2; Minneapolis, 1.
Kansas City, 8; Milwaukee, 2.
Louisville, 5; Indianapolis, 2.
Columbus, 11; Toledo, 3.

A Good Buy

and a farewell to other kinds of underwear! Once you've put on a suit of *this* and found how it *fits* and lets you *bend* and *stretch* and *sit down* in total freedom, you're a convert, a rooter, for

ROCKINCHAIR
Athletic Underwear for Men & Boys

**RACING AT BEAUTIFUL BELMONT PAR

WANTS LAW TO END RIVER POLLUTION

Merchants' Association Asks Congress to Forbid Discharge of Waste Into Streams.

STATE ALSO URGED TO ACT

Hope Held Out That the Hudson May Be Made Valuable Again as a Fishing Ground.

The Merchants' Association, through Edward Hatch, Jr., Chairman of its Committee on Pollution and Sewerage, has appealed to Congress and to the State authorities to take action with a view of checking the further contamination of the Hudson River waters through chemical waste from industrial plants and the sewage from cities and towns on its margin.

The appeal to Congress called on that body to insert in the Rivers and Harbors bill now pending a clause prohibiting the pollution of navigable streams or their direct or indirect tributaries.

In connection with the crusade about to be launched by the Merchants' Association, Mr. Hatch also has addressed a letter to Conservation Commissioner George D. Pratt at Albany urging rigid and immediate enforcement of State laws against river pollution.

"It is a crime for the mills in these times of economic stress to throw away the valuable chemical by-products that are contained in the wastes defiling our rivers," said Mr. Hatch yesterday. "It is a crime to poison and kill the fish, which could contribute so importantly to our food supply."

In his letter to Commissioner Pratt he makes reference to the considerable catch of shad in the Hudson this year and the subsequent report that Commissioner Pratt intended to re-stock the river with this valuable food fish.

"Before you proceed in this undertaking, may I call your attention to the increasing pollution of the river, and ask you to use the influence and power of your department to compel observance of the law prohibiting the pollution of streams by sewage and manufacturing wastes?" the letter read. "The shad, which came up the Atlantic Coast and rounded Sandy Hook to ascend the North River, had to face and nose their way through the Narrows against the sewage of the 10,000,000 population of the Metropolitan district, and the wastes from countless oil factories and many manufacturing plants.

"After running this gauntlet of filth and germ-laden waters, they encountered the sewage products and surface contamination of an area containing over a million inhabitants, supplied by the towns and industrial establishments along the Hudson, the Mohawk, and the Hoosick Rivers, and the tributaries thereof.

"The pollution of the Hudson River and its tributaries by industrial wastes in these districts comes from 35 pulp and paper mills, 10 knitting mills, 8 woolen mills, 7 wall paper mills, 3 cotton mills, and numerous other factories. The total solid material in this polluted water from industrial wastes alone amounts to more than 1,500,000 pounds daily. Besides this the sewage of the inhabitants of 175 towns and municipalities enters these rivers.

"According to the late John Bigelow, time was when the money value of the shad taken from the Hudson River from New York to Albany exceeded the revenue of the farming community on either side adjacent to the river for the same distance. And now, Mr. Commissioner, does it not appear that this condition of the river means the utter destruction of all fish life?

"To make one ton of paper by the 'soda process' requires 51,000 gallons of water. To make one ton of paper from old rags, old rope, &c., requires 92,000 gallons of water. It requires 3½ gallons of water to make one yard of calico.

"Not far from the very point where the shad were recently reported caught a straw board mill is located that requires 25,000 gallons of water to make one ton of board.

"All the water used in these operations is highly polluted and fatal to fish life. With all this poison, in addition to the sewage already entioned, the spawn, fingerlings, and fish have little chance for surviving.

"Objection may be raised that to compel the mills to recover these by-products from these intolerable wastes would involve interference with the manufacture of war essentials. These wastes contain valuable war essentials, which are especially valuable at this particular time.

"The paper mills on rivers tributary to Lake Champlain are recovering their waste, and 15 cents a gallon is realized from the waste of sulphite mills with unlimited demand, and $1.50 a load for precipitated lime from soda mills. These mills were compelled to find a method to dispose of this refuse, and they have reaped the consequent benefit and saved Lake Champlain."

TO CONFER ON HOSPITALS.

Problems Arising from War to be Discussed Here Today.

A conference on hospital problems resulting from the war begins at 10:30 o'clock today at the Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street. The features to be considered include the medical service, dispensary staff, interns, medical students, nursing service, labor supply, medical and surgical supplies, and income and expenditures. The conference will be under the auspices of the War Service Committee of the American Hospital Association.

It is said the shortage of paid workers in hospitals is acute, and no relief can be expected under present conditions in competing with the Government and war industries. There is said to be great need for the stimulation of production and for the proper regulation of distribution of medical and surgical supplies, and this question is submitted to the conference: "Where will next year's instruments come from?"

In taking up a discussion of the provisions for the care of Government patients the conference will study the problems involved in caring for invalided soldiers and sailors, location and capacity of army and navy hospitals, use of civil hospitals, and the best methods for co-operation.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,921.—In Bankruptcy.—NORA VAN LEEUWEN ZHITLOWSKY, individually and as co-partner trading as The Dutch Oven, Bankrupt.

Nora Van Leeuwen Zhitlowsky, individually and as a co-partner trading as "The Dutch Oven," was duly adjudicated bankrupt on May 28th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on June 18th, 1918, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 25925.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—ANNIE LEVY, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on May 28th, 1918, she was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on June 18th, 1918, at 2 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 24452.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—WILLIAM KERNER, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on May 17th, 1918, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on June 13th, 1918, at 3 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BURELLAS Wanted.—09056, all shades, submit, swatches, quantities and best prices. N. Times.

BURELLA Wanted.—American 09057 or similar, all shades, for cash. Farragut 613.

BURELLA Wanted.—American; also F. & H. 3097 tricotines. Stone. Orchard 4482.

CAMBRICS wanted; open for 64-60 bleached cambrics; "White Rock Rutledge," or "Converse G 1" preferred; must be successive deliveries. Answer, giving price, terms, and deliveries, Cambrics 84 Times.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber will place stock orders on Fall coats and suits. Call Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing orders on medium and better grade. Call mornings, 4th floor, 6 West 32d St.

COATS Wanted.—The very best coats on the market, in large quantities, from $10 to $15. Mr. Richards, Hotel Claridge.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Up-to-date models only will place orders. Elsen & Son, 122 West 26th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber buying better grade ladies', misses' coats, with or without your material. 51 West 24th, 6th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Looking at large size coats and better grade fur trimming. Cohen & Edelman, 35 West 31st St.

COATS Wanted.—Cash better grade coats, suits, waists, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Manufacturer looking at coats and suits. Third floor, 38 West 25th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on coats all week. 5th floor, 45 West 27th.

COATS Wanted.—High-grade coats, suits, dresses for cash. Gottdiener, Franklin 4133.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Better grade Fall line. 131 West 28th St., 4th floor.

CORDUROY Wanted.—White, wide or narrow wale, any quantity; cash. United Infants Wear, 462 Broadway. Spring 8719.

CORDUROYS Wanted.—Wide wale; copen, rose, wisteria, delft; any quantity. Chelsea 1219.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Open to buy spot lots consisting of voiles, beach cloths, poplins, repps, coat linings, sleeve linings, madras shirtings, cotton serges, gabardines, sateens, and white drills; price must be low and goods must be packed for export. Exporters' Dry Goods Exchange, 21 Pearl St. Broad 1439.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Nainsook, 64x60. Call Franklin 1174.

CREPE DE CHINES Wanted.—1,000 pieces satin striped crepe de chines; 32, 36 and 40 inches wide, for cash. Telephone 3228 Gramercy. Mr. Raymond.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—800 pieces heavy four thread. Greeley 5700, Room 2044.

CRYSTAL CLOTH Wanted. — Holden & Leonard; will pay spot cash for all shades. Miltex Cloak and Suit Co., 22 West 32d St. Madison Square 1080.

CRYSTAL CLOTH Wanted.—Holden & Leonard, Fall shades; quantity. Greeley 1544.

DRESSES Wanted.—We are placing stock orders for immediate delivery on silks and Jersey dresses; will furnish materials if necessary. Call, with samples, 37 West 32d St., 3d floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—We are in the market for snappy styles serge satin and jersey dresses for Fall, we furnish all materials or use your goods. 105 East 29th, 8th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—We will place immediate orders on snappy styles serge, silk and jersey dresses for Fall samples, 1 to 4 P. M. daily. Schwartz, 105 East 29th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing Fall stock orders on serge and silk dresses. Call with samples, Rappaport, 30 West 26th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders, Fall silk serge and jersey dresses, also georgette. 12th floor, 150 Madison Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Can use quantity of silks and wash dresses at price for cash. Phone Mad. Square 2630.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at silk and serge dresses; ready to place orders. 7-9 West 18th.

DRESSES Wanted. — Jobs of silk dresses, quantity no object. J. Heilbron, 1,199 Broadway.

DRILLS AND KHAKI Wanted.—Any quantity. Call with samples, 11th floor, 118 West 22d St. Chelsea 3650.

EIDERDOWNS, Printed and Plain Flannels Wanted. U. S. Textile, 200 5th Av.

FIBRE HOSIERY Wanted.—For men and women; call with samples, 11th floor, 118 West 22d St.

FLAGS Wanted.—Cash paid for jobs in cotton bunting flags, American and Allies; sizes up to 12x20 feet. Sachs, 32 West 29th St. Farragut 417.

FORESTRY FABRICS Wanted.—Open for all Forestry fabrics, O. D. cotton khaki and 28-ounce blue kersey. Phone Stuyvesant 7498.

GABARDINES Wanted.—Fine colored yarns, gabardines, stripes, 36 inches. A. Quint & Brother, Madison Square 7559.

GABARDINES Wanted.—Garfield preferred; cash for large quantities. M 7 Times.

GEORGETTES Wanted.—Any shade bought for cash; also open for navy. Chelsea 4976.

GEORGETTE Wanted.—Open for gray and tan. Daily Waist, 158 West 27th.

GINGHAM Wanted.—Waverly; quantity for cash. Royal Novelty, 20 East 12th. Stuyvesant 2594.

JAP SILK Wanted.—Navy, black, and taupe. Fifth floor, 39 West 32d St.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—Heather mixtures and plain colors. Jonas Finger, 141 West 28th St.

JERSEY Wanted.—Silk, any quantity, for cash. Ragovin, 109 West 26th.

JERSEY Wanted.—Khaki, 16 ounces, for cash. N Y Times.

KHAKI Wanted.—28-inch cotton; large quantities; olive, drab and field gray only. Room 1613, 354 4th Av.

KHAKI Wanted.—16-ounce, all wool or cotton warp; 30 and 54 inch. June delivery; cash. Telephone 9451 Spring.

METALAMB Wanted.—Open for Dollson or other make, black metalamb. Louis Rosenheim & Co., 119 West 24th.

MILLINERY and Dress Trimmings Wanted. —Job lots only. O 31 Times.

NEEDLES Wanted.—Sewing and machine needles; any quantity call with samples. 11th floor, 118 West 22d St.

PEAU DE CYGNES AND MESSALINES Wanted.—All colors. Rashkind & Soloff, 244 5th Av.

PEAU DE CYGNES Wanted.—All shades. Henry Leavy & Sons, 9 West 31st. Mad. Sq. 1921.

PECO Wanted.—Navy, black, taupe, and Copenhagen. Fifth floor, 39 West 32d St.

PLUSHES Wantcd.—Hudson Bay Blumenthals; also plain plushes, all makes. Rashkind & Soloff. Madison Square 3564.

POM POM Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for all shades American pom pom. Miltex Cloak and Suit Co., 22 West 32d St., Madison Square 1080.

POM POM Wanted; also bollvias, silvertones, and Oxfords; will pay cash. Cohen & Edelman, 35 West 31st.

POMPON Wanted.—1816, 0860, 90610, 0859, K 544; spot cash. Gramercy 1074.

POPLINS Wanted.—Susquehanna file lustre or similar silk and cotton poplin; open for quantity; also taffeta. Liman Dress Co., 17 West 17th.

POPLINS Wanted.—Sx, Myers-Jolesch, Am. Brightw.; cash; state quantities. M 9 Times.

SATINS and Peau de Cygnes Wanted.—Up to $1.65. Telephone Chelsea 8766.

SERGE Wanted.—C, S., half wool, French serge, galateas; black crepe, number 9000, navy serge, 54 inch, marquisette, satin sleeve linings, cotton gabardine. Call with samples, Room 1539, 17 Battery Place.

SERGES Wanted.—11483 and 809 for $2.50; 54289, $2.20; American or similar poplins in Pekin, copen, and burgundy, $2.60; double warp storm serges, $1.70 spot cash. Spitzer Woolen Exchange, 1,265 Broadway.

SERGES Wanted.—285, 838, 7614, 3185. S. G. Kahn, 366 5th Av. Greeley 2926.

SERGES Wanted.—Call personally. Selecta Trading Corporation, 488 Broadway.

SERGES Wanted.—Gilbert 8200, U. S. 835, navy, spot cash. Farragut 9143.

SILKS Wanted.—Stripes, plaids, plain color taffetas, silk and satin poplins; high lustres; quantity no object; odd lots and jobs; spot cash. Room 1,106, 44 East 23d.

SILKS Wanted.—Open to buy of all descriptions, small or large quantities. Madison Square 3867.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Spring shades, Copenhagen, infantry blue and mist shades; also Stevens tan velour 4281-541, five pieces each. Vanderhil 4065.

SILVERTONE and Black Thibets Wanted.—Will buy for cash any quantity. Herman Cloak Co., 1,333 Broadway. Greeley 4582.

SILVERTONES AND CASHMERES Wanted.—Best prices; any quantity. Chopak, Mad. Sq. 6045.

SILVERTONE and AMERICAN POPLINS Wanted. Louis Baumann, 12 East 32d.

SILVERTONE VELOURS Wanted. — Fall shades; quantity. Tel. Greeley 1544.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Fall skirts. Call Monday and Tuesday, 8 to 11, 225 5th Av., Room 781.

STOCKINGS Wanted.—Mercerized ladies' black, white; small sizes. Marbro, 52 University Place.

SUITS Wanted.—Placing orders on snappy styles. 122 West 26th, 7th floor.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Read's or F. & H. Chopak, Mad. Square 6045.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Garfield 4718 navy, cash. Mad. Sq. 3675.

VELOURS Wanted.—Saxonia; Fall shades; will pay cash if priced reasonably. Madison Square 809.

VELOUR Wanted.—F. and H., two peices, shade 850, $3.75 a yard. Madison Square 6810.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BEAVER PLUSH, $3.75; Velour du Nord, Blumenthal's sacrifice for cash, $2.50. You will save $1 yard. Chelsea 2995.

BROADCLOTHS.—150 pieces botany Columbia, very cheap; also serges, gabardines, tricotines. Farragut 9811.

BROADCLOTH, 56 inches wide, very fine quality; black only. Call 6416 Greeley, Mr. Goodman.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 815; leading shades; also 838 serge; reasonable. Farragut 588.

BROADCLOTH.—Worumbo, 10 pieces, assorted colors. Telephone Gramercy 5174.

BROADCLOTH.—Stevens 7022, botany 50-inch. Madison Square 1183.

BROADCLOTHS.—315, all shades, $3.50. Chelsea 493.

CAPES, COATS AND SUITS.—The balance of our Spring stock to close out; headquarters for F. & K. tweeds and velvet coatees. Five Per Cent. Cloak Co., 11 West 32d St.

CHASE'S furwove trimming for sale cheap. Chelsea 9867.

CHEVIOTS—¾ goods, cheap; also Kelly's velours, Bauendahl American otta aqueechee. Farragut 9812.

CHIFFON VELVET, 42 inches wide, all silk, in dark and evening shades, to sell far below present market price. Call 6416 Greeley, Mr. Schulman.

CHINCHILLA, navy and gray, 52 inch, $1.20 net. Gram. 2871.

CLOAKINGS.—Large assortment broadcloth, velours, kerseys, off price. 118 West 27th, 12th floor.

CLOTH.—Mannish serge. Farragut 2830.

COATEES and Stoles.—Plush, beaver, karami, and also fur effects; we are headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th St.

COATS.—Jobs in silk and cotton plush and woolen coats, 2,000 coats on the racks; ready for immediate delivery. Ulin Bros., 34 East 12th. Stuyvesant 3046.

COATS.—High grade Winter flapper coats, for the hard to fit girl, broadcloth, velours, velvet, corduroy; moderately priced. Julius L. Goldstein, 153 West 23d.

COATS AND SUITS.—Snappy styles; splendid materials; values up to $15.75; to close at $8.75. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Showing strongest line of our career this coming Fall season. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobs to close out; cloths and silks; also Summer novelties at sacrifice. M. R. Kaufman, 6 West 32d St.

COATS.—Wonderful Fall sample coats; job lot to close out at reasonable prices. 19 West 21st, Room 44.

COATS.—Wonderful styles in better grade coats for jobbers. I. Novick, 45 West 27th.

COATS.—1,000 velours and others, 6 to 14 years, $3.50. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

COATS, SUITS.—Sacrificing Spring goods; Fall line ready. Talbot, 39 West 32d.

COATS, SUITS.—Job latest models taffeta; below cost. Bernstein, 118 West 27th.

COTTON DRESSES, Voiles, and Ginghams at after-season prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

COTTON GOODS.—Pink and blue repps, narrow wales, pique. Ashenheim, 80 W. 15th.

COTTON SKIRTS, all wash material, $8 per dozen up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Forty pieces of Juillard 2842 and Crememeyer 4780 to sell way below the present market price. Call 6416 Greeley, Mr. Goodman.

CREPE METEOR.—Eagles, 851; all colors. Republic Novelty Works, 244 5th Av.

DRESSES.—400 taffetas on hand at a price; first-class assortment of large sizes in all materials always on hand. Princess Dress, 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—In georgettes, satins, taffetas, and ginghams; large variety; low prices; immediate delivery. Lorraine Dress Co., 41 West 28th.

DRESSES.—Special offering in 1,000 silk, poplin, taffeta, and satin dresses; snappy styles. Kirschner & Bosniak, 20 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Wonderful value; taffetas, crepe de chines, ginghams, $3.75, $7.50; jobs to close out. Loeb and Nussbaum, 31 West 26th.

DRESSES, &c.—Drafted, will sell lot of dresses, shirtwaists, and skirts cheap, quickly. Inquire Tire Store, 789 7th Av.

DRESSES.—120 men's wear serge dresses to close at a sacrifice; fall models. 12 East 32d, 6th floor.

DRESSES.—Better kind, novelty voile, Anderson gingham and organdie. Glockner, 40 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Samples at reduction; ginghams, linens, voiles, silks. 15 East 26th St., 5th floor.

DRESSES.—Jerseys, silks, washables, serges, very specially priced. Deutsch, 23 W. 32d.

DRESSES, Taffetas, and Silk Foulards at sacrificed prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—300 stylish voiles to close out at $2.85. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

DRESSES, 500 voile, gingham, to close out. Superior Waist Co., 114 West 26th St.

EIDERDOWN FLANNEL.—Ripple red. Chelsea 1220.

GABARDINES, cotton sport, 3,000 yards; Terry cloth, 3,000 yards; satin, all colors, 2,000 yards; all below market price. B. Brown & Sons, 31 West 17th.

GABARDINE.—White cotton 6511; 10,000 yards; reasonable. Orchard 5433.

GEORGETTE, Taffetas, and Satins, at a price. Royal Wear Co., 1,133 Broadway.

GINGHAMS.—In stock, for immediate delivery, plaids, good assortment. Room 1514, 114 5th Av.

GINGHAM.—Cotton, plaid and stripe, cheap. Fifth floor, 39 West 32d St.

GINGHAM, AMOSKEAG.—Striped, bleached, madras. Farragut 9910.

GLOVES.—Fifty dozen ladies' all white kid and black stitched, $15 dozen spot; exceptional value. Mord, Tompkinsville 853.

JERSEY for immediate delivery, all colors, for cash only. M. S. Wechsler, 150 West 28th St. Farragut 8838.

KHAKI CLOTH, woolen, 25 pieces 54 inches, two grades, $1.65 and $2 per yard. Call 6416 Greeley, Mr. Goodman.

LACERS for sale, 1,000 gross 54-inch breeches lacers khaki at $1.35. North American Sales Co., 390 Broadway, New York.

MOLETEX.—Fine quality of moletex plush. Chelsea 9868.

NEEDLES for Singer machines, sizes 1 and 2; immediate delivery. Rector 6584.

OXFORD Silvertone Mixtures, $2.75 net cash; do not phone. Call Monheimer & Cohen, 42 East 32d St.

PLUSH.—Cotton; Timme, 54-inch, in all shades. Garfinkel, 112 Madison Av. Madison Square 4152.

PLUSHES.—Esquimette, pico, H. & H., 40-40, reasonable prices. Chelsea 3186.

PLUSHES.—We have Philadelphia 4040; reasonable. Chelsea 9864.

POMPON.—American 0816, Burellas 0310, Juillard Kersey 2002; big quantity; best shades. Farragut 6210.

POM-POM.—90610, 906, Garfield serge; light and heavy weight velours; all wool. Gramercy 1807.

PONGEE, Silk.—Natural khaki and Belgian; 75¢ cents below market price. J. Shapiro, 71 West 23d.

POPLIN.—American, 15 pieces navy and black. Gramercy 5296.

POPLIN.—Susquehanna silk faille lustre poplin. Farragut 5830.

PUTTEES.—Wolfe's improved spiral puttees, limited quantity; $25 per dozen. Room 410, 260-266 West Broadway.

SERGE.—Jullard 54289; 50 pieces navy, 6 pieces black, 2 pieces tan, 1 piece plum, 1 piece gray; $2.25 net cash. Engel Textile Co., 1,123 Broadway. Farragut 2491.

SERGES.—6120, 528, W. F. 1059, 4408, 4060, 228, P. N. A., and other serges and velours very reasonably priced. 41 West 25th St., eighth floor.

SERGE.—1210, 1209, K. S. 4050, C. S. G., C. S., S. B. G. L.; 300 pieces Pacific, Poiret twill, M. Weinstein & Co., Mad. Sq. 4620, Ext. 31.

SERGES.—4682, 94, 3850, 9302, Jamestown, 41-1, 41-102. 9, 888, 7614, 4765, 519, 528, H. Davidoff, Madison Square 4620, Extension 31.

SERGES.—594 Garfield, 35 navy, $2.50; 7512-35, navy, $2.70; original tickets; net cash. Shapiro, Mad. Square 3564.

SERGES.—528 W. X., 1059, 4408, 4060, 228, P. N. A., also velours; below market price. 41 West 28th, 8th floor.

SERGES.—50 pieces navy 54289, $2.50 net cash; botany 11483, 25 pieces navy, $2.90 net cash. F 53 Times.

SERGE.—4408, 99, and odd lots velour, serge, gabardine cheap. Madison Square 6916.

SERGES.—764 S. Botany, French serge, 50 pieces, $1.65, net cash. N 110 Times.

SERGES.—All Wellington Sear's storm, 4040, 4848, 1856. Lamesbury, Farragut 8525.

SERGE.—15 pieces navy 9056 Gera Mills. Telephone Chelsea 3773.

SERGES and silk dresses to close out at a sacrifice. Lutzer, 279 5th Av.

SERGE.—U. S. 838, 40 pieces navy, $3, 60 days. Mad. Sq. 3675.

SERGE.—0086 navy; reasonable. Madison Square 2947.

SERGES.—1210 Whitman's. Telephone Canal 1724.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

SERGES.—11488, $2.80; 7122, $2.70; 104, $2.80; 519, $2.85; 0036, $3.10; 9288, $2.75; 1464, $2.80; 9056, $2.70; 9302, $2.85; 3850, $2.75; 528, $2.60; 6120, $2.45; 787, $3; 7301, $2.25; poplin, 67091/2 American, $2.05; 25 to 100 piece lots, all navies, perfect merchandise. S. G. Kahn, 366 5th Av. Greeley 2929.

SILKS of every description for the dress, waist, underwear, and retail trade, for immediate delivery; buyers are invited to call at our showroom; lowest prices. M. Marks Co., 854 4th Av. 9380 Madison Square.

SILK MATERIAL for suits, dresses, skirts and linings; close out cheap. Madison Sq. 7950.

SILK SKIRTS, stripes and black, assorted, to close, $2.75 up. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

SKIRTS.—500 cloth and silk to close at a sacrifice; price exceptional; good values. Albert Skirt Co., 149 West 28th.

SKIRTS.—To close out, 2,000 job skirts; also white corduroy. H. B. Schwarts, 127 West 26th. Farragut 8207.

SKIRTS.—1,000 all-wool American poplins, $3.25, in quantities. Ford, 149 West 36th.

SILVERTONE AND VELOUR.—Fall shades; price reasonable. Madison Square 509.

SUITS.—To close out, poplin, serges, silks; also a few coats. Plager, 1,161 Broadway.

SUITS.—Wool jersey, at a price. N. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 26th St.

SUITS.—Navy serge; immediate delivery; $7. Jacob Cohn, 152 West 34th.

TAFFETAS.—All qualities and colors. Republic Novelty Works, 244 5th Av.

TNB SKIRTS.—200 dozen seconds, regular, to close out cheap. Ford, 149 West 36th.

TRICOTINES.—Botany 5933, also poplins, gabardines, fine serges; very cheap. Farragut 9812.

TRICOTINES.—All shades. Call or phone Branson Bros., 48 West 25th St. Farragut 6264.

TRICOTINES.—F. & H. 3057 and other qualities; also velours. Franken, 180 East 25th.

TRUNKS.—Four cloak trunks for sale; reasonable prices. Gilston, 17 West 28th.

VELOURS.—American Botany 5816, Kelly Rafter, Buckley & Cohen, Kelley, cheap. Farragut 9810.

VELOUR DE NEUR for sale, low market price. Farragut 3555.

VELOUR.—Medium weight, all shades, $3.75. Madison Square 2947.

VENETIANS.—Specializing in black imported. Franco Silk Mills, 32 West 25th St. Farragut 3464.

VOILE.—40-inch, imported yarn, 3,500 yards, 50 cents per yard. Well & Well, 36 East 31st St.

VOILE.—Cotton, 40-inch, imported yarn, 3,500 yards, 50 cents per yard. Well & Well, 36 East 31st St.

WASH DRESSES, 5,000 ginghams and voiles, to close out in quantities only, jobbers and department stores. Queen, 149 West 36th.

WASH SKIRTS, immediate delivery, $9 to $36 per dozen. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

WOOLENS, Silk and Cotton Goods for sale; large assortment. Max Solomon, 20 West 33d. Madison Square 6329.

WOOLENS AND SILKS for sale. 35 West 35th St., 3d floor.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS Wanted.—We are open to look at high-class dresses in serge, satin, and georgette. Premier Costume Co., 12 West 32d, 8th floor.

CONTRACTORS on silk and serge dresses; neat and good styles; orders placed immediately. 3-5 East 28th, 1st floor.

CONTRACTORS on silk dresses; bring sample; 12-16 years. 23 West 31st St, 6th floor.

CONTRACTOR on Dresses Wanted.—Also cut work given out. 19 West 24th, 3d floor.

DRESSES Wanted. — Contractors, call with samples. Stolz & Kutler, 270 5th Av.

WAISTS Wanted. — Contractors wanted on Georgette and crepe waists; bring samples; work year round. Bronner Mfg. Co., 1,270 Broadway, Room 517.

Help Wanted.

SALESMAN and bookkeeper for a skirt house; salary and commission; state age. Y 233 Times Annex.

Situations Wanted.

CREDITS AND COLLECTIONS; seven years' successful experience with largest cloak and suit jobbers; capable office man, bookkeeper, correspondent, advertising and inside man; age 26; draft exempt; moderate salary. 153 Times.

PIECE GOODS.—Buyer open for new proposition; at present engaged with one of the largest concerns in the cloak line; have A1 record. Address P. B., Box 11, 200 East 23d.

SALES AGENT seeks article of merit; can finance own office, New York location. V 151 Times.

Scranton Car Strike Ends.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., June 2.—The six hundred conductors and motormen of the Scranton Railway Company, who last night called off their one week strike, deciding to submit their wage demands to former President Taft and Frank P. Walsh of the Federal War Labor Board for adjustment, returned to work today. Messrs. Taft and Walsh are expected here to take up the dispute tomorrow.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, June 1.—Charters filed: Kanber Silk Co., Paterson, $25,000; David Kangisser, Sarah Kangisser, David Weber, Paterson.

Empire Produce Mfg. Co., rendering grease, &c., Secaucus, $4,500; Max Klick, Beckie Kelledkin, Simon Steinhauser, Secaucus.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Hess Bros.; S. M. Herrmann, millinery; 41 Union Square; Gregorian.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—M. Lurie & Co.; A. D. Lurie, silk; wash dresses, crepe de chine waists, middy blouses; 37 W. 26th.

ATLANTA, Ga.—M. Rich & Bro. Co.; Miss A. M. Gallagher, ready-to-wear; Miss R. Kling, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 1,150 B'way.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; A. J. Bernard, Miss Bennett, girls', juniors' Fall coats, dresses; 2 West 37th.

BANGOR, Me.—Besse-Ashworth Co.; George C. Dorr, women's coats, suits, dresses, shirtwaists; Prince George.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—A. R. Swartz Co.; A. R. Swartz, jobs wash dresses; 1,133 Broadway.

BOSTON—E. T. Slattery & Co.; B. B. Stern, jewelry, fancy goods, toilet, leather goods; 25 W. 33d.

BOSTON—"Halfpenn's;" Mrs. H. Canning, coats; Prince George.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Mr. Nathan, representing; 432 4th Av.

BRIDGEPORT—Hudson Cloak and Suit Store; S. Feinstein, women's sweaters; Room 711, 1,133 Broadway.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Clawson & Wilson Co.; J. Wilson, dry goods; 43 Leonard.

BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; Miss McFarlane, girls', juniors' Fall coats, dresses; 2 West 37th.

BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; Miss A. L. Hess, girls', juniors' Fall coats, dresses; 2 West 37th.

CHICAGO — Marshall Field Co.; Miss E. Bergh, misses' apparel; Miss H. Duggan, silk, muslin underwear; 1,107 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Sears Roebuck & Co.; D. L. Atkinson, hosiery; R. Buchner, boys' clothing; H. Felsenthal, baby merchandise; 115 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Boston Store; C. Linderman, carpets, rugs; W. J. McEdwards, silks; 44 East 23d.

CHICAGO—Hillman's; M. H. Meyers, domestics, silks, dress goods, wash goods; 105 Grand.

CHICAGO—The Fair; Miss M. B. Clifford, muslin, knit, silk underwear, corsets, negligees, infants' wear; 225 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—Hirsch Co.; Miss E. Cohen, jobs silk, wash dresses; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—The Bailey Co.; Mrs. Moscovitz, suits; Miss Wilson, waists; 37 W. 26th.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Miss Moscovics, Spring, Fall suits; Miss Vincent, silk, cotton waists; 37 W. 26th.

COLUMBUS, Onio—S. D. Friedman, jobs wash, silk dresses; 7th floor, 1,140 B'way.

DALLAS, Texas—Titche-Goettinger Co.; S. Mayer, waists, millinery; 1,150 B'way; Cumberland.

DALLAS, Texas—Dreyfus & Son; A. Dreyfus, clothing; Woodward.

DANVILLE, Ill.—Meiss Bros.; J. Meiss, dry goods; 116 West 32d.

DES MOINES, Iowa—N. L. Goldstone; I. Gurman, notions, furnishing goods; Lathan.

DETROIT—The Emporium; Miss M. Appley, ribbons, laces, embroideries, art needlework; H. G. Mayn, domestics, linens, wash goods, silks, dress goods; 116 W. 32d.

DETROIT—Burnham, Stoepel & Co.; A. L. Brevitz, underwear; 43 Leonard.

EASTON, Penn.—Ross Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 B'way.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y.—Kempner & Merkel; C. Gellman, jobs bargain basement; 1,133 Broadway.

INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Miss R. Wagoner, misses' ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Bro.; Mr. Jacobs, jobs silk dresses; 37 W. 26th.

LITCHFIELD, Ill.—Henley-Alden Co.; Miss Kelly, Fall silk dresses, cloth skirts; 1,239 Broadway.

LOS ANGELES—Broadway Dept. Store; W. W. Penry, laces, ribbons, neckwear; 95 Madison Av.

LOS ANGELES—Bullock's; D. J. Whelan, notions, toilet goods, stationery; 95 Madison Av.

LOUISVILLE—Stewart D. G. Co.; Miss Bennett, girls', juniors' Fall coats, dresses; 2 West 37th.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Kaufman-Straus Co.; B. Marcus, domestics, linens, blankets; J. W. Clar, rugs, upholstery goods; 220 5th Av.

MEMPHIS—D. Alperin, ready-to-wear; Aberdeen.

MEMPHIS—Bry Block Mercantile Co.; E. B. Weisner, jobs waists, dresses; 470 4th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS—Bowers Mercantile Co.; Miss L. Carufel, girls', juniors' Fall coats, dresses; 2 West 37th.

NEWARK, N. J.—Hahne & Co.; Miss L. Bartel, girls', juniors' Fall coats, dresses; 2 West 37th.

NEW ORLEANS—Meyer, Israel & Co.; B. Argus, ready-to-wear; Imperial.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—M. Lurie & Co.; Mr. Perlver, jobs silk dresses, waists; 37 W. 26th.

OMAHA—M. E. Smith & Co.; J. E. Brice, E. W. Connell, piece goods, mfg. dept.; 200 5th Av.

OTTUMWA, Iowa—Ottumwa Mercantile Co.; C. L. Graham, domestics, blankets, men's furn. goods; H. B. Trogersen, hosiery, underwear, gloves; T. J. Leonard; Cumberland.

PHILADELPHIA—Brown Bros.; Mrs. Bronner, georgette crepe waists; R. 517, 1,270 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH — Lewin-Neiman Co.; Miss Platow, jobs silk, wash dresses; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; C. M. Shuart, men's, boys' clothing; 470 4th Av.

PITTSTON, Penn.—Waldman & Co.; H. Waldman, silks, cotton dresses; 404 4th Av.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—F. L. Liles & Co.; F. L. Liles, ready-to-wear; Cumberland.

ST. LOUIS—Schwerdtmann Toy Co.; E. R. Schwerdtmann, fancy goods, toys; Miss M. Wolfmeyer, notions; Cumberland.

TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Millinery Co.; H. Gross, millinery; 621 B'way.

TROY, N. Y.—Goodkind Co.; F. Kranson, general merchandise; 1,133 Broadway.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Forecast:

N. C., S.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

America's Help Begins to Show Results

For the time being, the resumption of the great German offensive after a delay of a month to make good the heavy losses inflicted by the Allies monopolizes attention. It is perfectly clear now that Germany no longer underestimates the ultimate influence of American participation in the war. The Allies have chosen to fight entirely on the defensive, knowing that every passing day increases their strength, and the enemy has undoubtedly reached the conclusion that a decisive battle must be provoked as soon as possible to utilize the advantage in numbers which he appears to possess on the western front. If General Foch had vigorously contested the ground won in the first week of the new offensive the gains would undoubtedly have looked less imposing, but the loss of men to the Allies would have been much greater. No one doubts that the onrush will be checked after the Germans have expended their accumulated advantage in men and munitions. They have taken a considerable number of prisoners and guns, a large area of French territory denuded of everything of value, and some valuable stores, but no one outside of the high command knows what it has cost them in lives that cannot be replaced. The situation is critical, and the security markets have so regarded it, but there has been less apprehension over the outcome than was shown at the corresponding stage of the March drive. Time is the vital factor now, and if the Allies can retard the advance as they did its forerunner the enemy will be much more uncomfortable at the end of another month than he is today.

Except in respect to the Russian situation, which is manifestly the mainstay of Germany's hopes, recent developments have materially improved the prospects for the triumph of civilization. The peak of submarine sinkings has been passed and launchings of new vessels to replace those lost are rapidly increasing in frequency. The crop outlook in this country has bettered with each succeeding day since the excellent report of a month ago. The Allies have gone through the most critical Winter for supplies, and in a few short weeks will be safely through the food crisis, which looked so serious last Fall. The United States is landing troops in France at a rate which surpasses the wonderful record made by Great Britain under a greater urge of necessity; Secretary Baker announces that more than 500,000 American soldiers are now in Europe, and this figure does not include a great number which are being rounded into shape to take their place in the line. Production of airplanes and motors is getting its stride; destroyers are being turned out in numbers that should make the life of a submarine short and eventful, and practically all of the industrial capacity of the United States has been bent to the needs of war. The daily expenses are mounting at a terrific rate, but that is a source of satisfaction, for it accurately measures the progress which this nation is making toward bringing all of its tremendous resources to bear on the Central Powers.

The meeting together of 1,100 iron and steel manufacturers under any circumstances ought to be an inspiring occasion; the annual gathering this year of the members of the American Iron and Steel Institute held a special significance because of the importance of their work in the war. Optimism prevailed on all sides, but there was no jubilation. These men know what the Government's program for ships, for rails, for guns and ammunition means; they have speeded up production to new figures without meeting the requirements for Government work alone, and now they are laboring to expand capacity. Unfinished orders for Government steel now on the books totals almost 17,000,000 tons, and every day sees a further expansion in the war requirements. The steel trade is resourceful; it does not see how it can keep up with the cry for greater and greater output, but it is going to provide more. When the United States heard Lloyd George's call for ships, ships, and more ships there were 60,000 men engaged here in yards and plants making accessories for vessels. All of the ways were in use on contracts for the Navy Department, or for foreign account. Today there are almost 750,000 men engaged directly in the manufacture—for that is what it has come to be—of ships and parts. In the month just ended 250,000 dead weight tons of new vessels went into commission from American yards, and Mr. Schwab expects each succeeding month to belittle this performance. For every working day in May two stanch vessels went into the water. On the Great Lakes they have been working up to an annual output of between 400,000 and 500,000 tons; now the builders have accepted a challenge to double their schedule. New yards are being rushed wherever suitable sites offer themselves. Mr. Schwab knows that the war will be won by ships, and he promises the vessels if he can have the steel. Judge Gary, for the industry, says the steel will be ready.

Many corporations, particularly public utilities, seem to have misunderstood the purpose for which the War Finance Corporation was created. Notwithstanding the fact that the law made it perfectly clear that the resources of the corporation were not intended to be loaned directly to applicants, but only indirectly through banks, many companies have already filed application for direct assistance, and have evidently made no earnest effort to finance themselves through the customary channels pending a decision from Washington. The unfortunate consequences likely to result from such misapplied faith have been realized by the New Orleans Railway and Light Company, which only learned on the eve of the maturity of $2,000,000 of 6 per cent. notes on Saturday that funds would not be advanced by the corporation. The amount involved in this particular application is small, but it is understood that the total on file with the new board is very large. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has to meet its issue of $57,735,000 of six-year 5 per cent. secured notes on the first of next month and has been awaiting word of help from the corporation. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit is more closely identified with war activities as the carrier of many thousands of workers to shipyards and other industries performing Government work, but the statement of the War Finance Corporation's functions as made last week holds little promise for direct aid even in such circumstances. The provision permitting direct loans by the corporation was inserted in the bill to provide for rare instances where a deserving borrower is unwisely discriminated against by banks.

Offer Building Bonds.

Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co. and William R. Compton Company are offering jointly an issue of $175,000 of Westchester County, N. Y., registered 5 per cent. county building bonds, due serially 1920 to 1954, at a price to yield investors 4½ per cent.

MONEY RATES

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Re-new'ls.
May 27	6	5¾	6	6
May 28	6	5¾	6	6
May 29	5¼	4¾	5	5½
May 30	Holiday			
May 31	5¼	4¾	5¼	5
June 1	5	5	5	5
Week's Range—				
High	6			6
Low	4¾			5
Same week last year—				
High	4½			4
Low	2½			3
Year to date—				
High	6			6
Low	2			2
Same period last year—				
High	4			4
Low	1½			1½

	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
May 27	5¾@6	6	6
May 28	6	6	6
May 29	6	6	6
May 30	Holiday		
May 31	5¾@6	6	6
June 1	5¾@6	6	6
Week's range—			
High	6	6	6
Low	5¾	6	6
Same week last year—			
High	4¾	4¾	5
Low	4	4¼	4¼
Year to date—			
High	6	6	6
Low	5¼	5¼	5½
Same period last year—			
High	5	5	5
Low	2½	2½	2¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	4¼@4¾
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	4⅝@4½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	5¼@5¾

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.	
30 to 60 days	5¾
4 to 6 months	6
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	6

DISCOUNT RATES—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	Within 15 Days, Incl. Member-Banks' Collateral Notes.	16 to 60 Days, Inclusive.	61 to 90 Days, Inclusive.
Boston	4	4⅛	4⅛
New York	4	4⅛	4⅛
Philadelphia	4	4⅛	4⅛
Cleveland	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
Richmond	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
Atlanta	4	4⅛	4⅛
Chicago	4	4⅛	5
St. Louis	4	4⅛	4⅛
Minneapolis	4	4⅛	5
Kansas City	4	4⅛	4⅜
Dallas	4	4⅛	5
San Francisco	4	4⅛	4⅛

The rate of 3 to 4½ per cent. for one-day day discounts, in connection with the loan operations of the Government, is approved in the case of the New York district.

Secured by United States certificates of indebtedness of Liberty Loan bonds:

	Within 15 Days, Agricultural & Live Stock Paper, 90 Days.	Incl. Member-Banks' Collateral Notes.	16 to 90 Days, Over Collateral Inc'sive.
Boston	5	4	4½
New York	5	4	4½
Philadelphia	5	4	4½
Cleveland	5½	4	4½
Richmond	5	4	4½
Atlanta	5	4	4½
Chicago	5½	4	4½
St. Louis	5½	4	4½
Minneapolis	5½	4	4½
Kansas City	5	4	4½
Dallas	5½	4	4½
San Francisco	5½	4	4½

Trade acceptances one to sixty days and sixty-one to ninety days at 4½ per cent.

Acceptances purchased in open market, minimum rate, 4 per cent.

Rates for commodity paper have been merged with those for commercial paper of corresponding maturities.

In case the sixty-day trade acceptance rate is higher than the fifteen-day discount rate, trade acceptances maturing within fifteen days will be taken at the lower rate. Whenever application is made by member banks for renewal of fifteen-day paper, the Federal Reserve Banks may charge a rate not exceeding that for ninety days' paper of the same class.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
May 27	Par	Par	†15c	Par
May 28	Par	Par	†15c	Par
May 29	Par	Par	†15c	Par
May 30—Holiday.				
May 31	Par	Par	†15c	Par
June 1	Par	Par	†15c	Par

†Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Discounts. Short Money.	Bills.	3 Mos.	Exch. on London.
May 27	2½	3½	3⅝	27f 16c
May 28	2½	3½	3⅝	27f 16c
May 29	2½	3½	3⅝	27f 15½c
May 30	2½	3½	3⅝	27f 15½c
May 31	2½	3½	3⅝	27f 15½c
June 1	2½	3½	3⅝	27f 15½c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	Brit. 4½%.	Paris Rentes.
May 27	56½	99½	60f
May 28	56½	99½	60f
May 29	56½	99½	60f
May 30	56½	99½	60f
May 31	56¾	99½	60f
June 1	56¾	99½	60f

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
May 27	48⅞d	99½c
May 28	48⅞d	99½c
May 29	48⅞d	99½c
May 30	48⅞d	99½c
May 31	48⅞d	99½c
June 1	48⅞d	90½c

Where A Dollar Will Buy The Most Today

¶ The cost of clothing, food, metals, etc., has risen to a point where, according to Dun's Review of February, the purchasing power of the dollar is but 52c compared with pre-war conditions.

¶ On the contrary,

Municipal Bonds

can be purchased at the lowest prices and best yields in a generation.

¶ Write for list B-71 of Income Tax Free Municipal Bonds

Yielding 4½% to 6%

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Established 1871
Equitable Bldg., New York
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Youngstown, Ohio 5s

Legal for New York Savings Banks.

Price to yield 4.80%

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At present prices Standard Oil Stocks offer, in our opinion, an excellent opportunity for permanent investment.

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Railroad—Industrial—Public Utility
Government—Municipal
Investment Securities

Statistical information regarding securities furnished to investors and trustees.

Security Issues Negotiated

51 Wall Street, New York

Analysis of Liberty Bond Issues

WE have prepared for the use of investors a concise comparison of the several issues of Liberty Bonds.

The table shows the yields and essential details of the issues outstanding.

A copy will be sent upon request for AG-163

The National City Company
Correspondent Offices in Twenty-four Cities

Bonds *Short Term Notes* *Acceptances*

American Tobacco Co.

6% Dividend Scrip

Bought, Sold and Quoted.

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Conservative Bonds

Suitable for Banks, Estates, Individuals and others who seek safety and marketability

		DUE.	PRICE TO YIELD ABOUT
x $46,000	New Haven, Conn. 4½s	1938	4.50%
x 175,000	Elmira, N. Y., Reg. 4½s	1933-35	4.55%
x 100,000	Herkimer County, N. Y. 4½s	1932-41	4.55%
x 4,000	Binghamton, N. Y. 4¾s	1920-27	4.55%
x 150,000	Syracuse, N. Y., Reg. 3½s	1920	4.60%
x 20,000	Yonkers, N. Y., Reg. 5½s	1921-22	4.60%
x 45,000	Cohoes, N. Y., Reg. 5s	1919-40	4.60%
x 10,000	Pittsburgh, Pa. 4s	1921	4.60%
x 10,000	Omaha, Neb. 4½s	1941	4.75%
250,000	Federal Land Bank 5s	1938/23	4.75%
x 15,000	Toledo, Ohio 4¾s	1923	4.80%
x 230,000	Canton, Ohio 5½s	1928-47	4.80%
x 84,000	Central R. R. of New Jersey 5s	1987	4.87%
10,000	So. & No. Alabama Cons. 5s (Tax exempt until maturity in New York.)	1936	4.95%
x 11,000	Northern Pac. Prior Lien, Reg. 4s	1987	5.05%
x 9,000	Schenectady & Duanesburg 1st. 6s	1924	5.25%
12,000	Detroit & Bay City 1st Reg. 5s	1931	5.50%

x Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trustees in the State of New York.

Remick, Hodges & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St., New York
Correspondents: R. L. Day & Co., Boston

The National Bank of South Africa, Ltd.
OVER 300 BRANCHES
10 Wall Street New York, N. Y.

Bankers to the Union Government in the Transvaal, the Orange Free State, and Natal, and to the Imperial Government.

Announcement has been made from the home office, that we have acquired the banking business of the African Lakes Corporation, Ltd., established 1878, with a main office in Glasgow, Scotland, and that we have now opened branches at BLANTYRE, CHINDE, FORT JAMESON, and ZOMBA. This is the fourth bank acquired, the others are the Bank of Africa, Ltd., est. 1879; National Bank of the Orange River Colony, Ltd., est. 1879, and the Natal Bank, est. 1854.

R. E. SAUNDERS, Agent

American Banks and Merchants are offered our superior facilities for the extension of trade and commerce between United States and Africa.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JUNE 1, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	3,430,201	61,882,336
Same period a year ago	5,149,079	88,995,718

	Last Week. High.	Low.	Year to Date. High.	Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	70.72	68.36	74.22	64.12
Same period a year ago.	83.78	81.63	90.46	75.77

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
300	ADAMS EXPRESS	62	62	62	+ ⅝
300	Advance Rumely	15	14	14	— 1⅛
400	Advance Rumely pf	35	33	33	— 2¾
100	Ajax Rubber	58	58	58	— 1
1,500	Alaska Gold Mines	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ¼
4,800	Alaska Juneau	1⅝	1½	1½	..
31,200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	34¾	30½	32⅜	— 2¼
200	Am. Agricul. Chem.	85¼	84⅜	84⅜	— 1⅝
1,800	Am. Beet Sugar	72½	69½	69½	— 3
31,900	Am. Can	46⅜	42⅜	43¼	— 2⅜
100	Am. Can pf	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	— ½
12,400	Am. Car & Fdy	78⅜	74⅜	75¾	— 2⅜
100	Am. Car & Fdy pf	110	110	110	..
6,300	Am. Cotton Oil	40¾	37¾	38	— 2⅝
200	Am. Express	88	85	*88	+ 5½
2,200	Am. Hide & Leather	14	13	13	— ⅞
5,850	Am. Hide & Leather pf	68¼	64½	65	— 2¾
3,600	Am. Ice	32½	28½	32½	+ 3
200	Am. Ice pf	49¼	49	49½	+ ⅜
4,200	Am. International	57¾	52¼	56½	+ 1¼
12,100	Am. Linseed	40¾	38	39¼	— 1⅝
1,800	Am. Linseed pf	79½	78	78	— 1½
6,900	Am. Locomotive	65	62	62⅝	— 3⅛
1,400	Am. Malting	8¼	7½	7⅞	— 1
700	Am. Malting 1st pf	46	45	45	— 2
20,265	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	77	73	74½	— 2¼
400	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	104½	104	104	— 1¼
100	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A.	89	89	89	..
100	Am. Shipbuilding	130	130	130	— 7¼
3,400	Am. Steel Foundries	65	61	63½	— 2½
2,800	Am. Sugar Refining	113	107⅝	*108½	— 1¼
57,500	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	135½	121¼	131	— 4¼
400	Am. Sumatra Tob. pf	99	98½	98½	— ½
11,500	Am. Tel. & Tel.	99	97⅝	98½	— 1
700	Am. Tobacco	158	155½	156½	— 5¼
300	Am. Tobacco pf., new	94¼	93	94	— 8½
11,300	Am. Woolen	58¼	53⅜	54⅜	— 3½
100	Am. Woolen pf.	94¾	94¼	94¼	..
200	Am. Writing Paper pf	23	23	23	— ¼
1,900	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	16¾	15	15⅜	— ½
61,000	Anaconda Copper	64⅞	61¼	61¾	— 3⅝
3,200	Atch., Top. & S. F.	85½	84¼	84¼	— 1
100	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	82	82	82	— ½
800	Atlantic Coast Line	94¾	94	94	— ½
13,200	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	108¾	101¾	105½	— 3½
400	Atl., Gulf. & W. I. pf.	63	62	62	— 1¼
231,900	BALDWIN LOCO.	90¾	79¼	82⅞	— 8½
15,400	Baltimore & Ohio	53⅞	53⅜	54⅞	— ⅝
300	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	57	56	57	..
600	Barrett Co.	88½	88	88	— 1¼
800	Batopilas Mining	1	1	1	..
100	Bethlehem Steel	80	80	80	—18
146,700	Bethlehem S., Class B.	84⅛	77½	79¼	— 4⅝
2,450	Bethlehem S. f. p. c. pf.	106	104	104½	— 2
500	Booth Fisheries	22½	22¼	22¼	— ¼
2,200	Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	44	41	42	— 1¼
4,200	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec.	11⅝	10	11	+ 1¼
1,400	Burns Brothers	130	123½	*123¾	+ 3½
1,200	Butte Copper & Zinc	10	9⅝	9¾	— ¼
1,900	Butte & Superior	22½	20⅞	21⅝	— 2⅝
300	CAL. PACKING	40	39¾	*39¾	— 1⅜
9,800	Cal. Petroleum	19⅞	16⅝	19¾	+ 2
7,100	Cal. Petroleum pf.	59	51	58⅜	+ 6¼
900	Calumet & Arizona	70	69	69	— 2
5,200	Canadian Pacific	148	143¾	*143½	— 1
200	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	85	84	84	— 4¼
400	Central Foundry	37	35	35	— 5
400	Central Foundry pf.	47	45	45	— 2
11,600	Central Leather Co.	67¼	63¼	63⅝	— 4
100	Central Leather Co. pf.	104	104	104	..
50	Cert-Teed P. 1st pf.	90	90	90	..
1,000	Cerro de Pasco Copper	33¾	31⅜	33¼	+ ⅝
700	Chandler Motor	82½	80⅜	82	+ 1⅝
7,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	59⅞	57⅛	57½	— 2
1,800	Chi. Great Western	7⅝	6⅞	7¼	..
400	Chi. Great Western pf.	23	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
16,500	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	46½	42½	43⅜	— ⅝
20,800	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	75⅝	72⅛	73¼	— 1¼
200	Chi. & Northwestern	92¼	92	92¼	+ ¼
20,400	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	23½	20⅜	23	+ 1½
1,800	Chi., R.I.& Pac.7 p.c.pf.	70½	69⅜	70¼	+ 1⅝
2,500	Chi., R.I.& Pac.6 p.c.pf.	59⅞	58⅝	59¼	+ ⅝
18	Chi., St. P., Minn.& Om.	69½	69⅞	69¾	..
3,100	Chile Copper	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	— ¼
4,800	Chino Copper	42⅜	40	40	— 2⅜
800	Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	33⅜	31¾	31¾	— 1⅝
100	Cluett, Peabody	48½	48½	48½	— 3½
34,000	Colorado Fuel & Iron	52½	44⅝	46	— 5¼
1,300	Colorado Southern	23¼	22¼	23	+ 1
600	Columbia Gas & Elec.	32⅜	32¼	32¼	— ⅜
100	Consolidated Gas	87¼	87¼	87¼	— ⅜
100	Con. Inter. Cal. Mining	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
82,300	Corn Products Ref.	41¼	38⅝	39⅜	— 2
400	Corn Products Ref. pf.	99½	99½	99⅜	..
43,100	Crucible Steel	65½	60	61½	— 3⅝
24	Crucible Steel pf.	91½	91½	91¾	..
11,000	Cuba Cane Sugar	30¾	29	30⅛	— 1¼
700	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	81	79⅞	80	— ¾
1,100	DEL. & HUDSON	112	110	112	+ 2
100	Den. & Rio Grande	5	5	5	..
300	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	8⅝	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
475	Detroit United Ry.	85	85	85	..
119,100	Distillers Securities	61¼	54¼	55⅜	— 5⅝
300	Dome Mines	7¼	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
200	Duluth, S. S. & Atlantic	4½	2⅜	4½	+ 2
100	Duluth, S. S. & At. pf.	6	6	6	— 1⅝
1,000	ELK HORN COAL	27	26½	26⅝	+ ⅜
7,500	Erie	16½	15½	15⅝	+ ¼
11,800	Erie 1st pf.	33½	31	32	..
561	FEDERAL M. & S. pf.	30½	29	30½	— 1½
5,900	GASTON, WM. & W.	33⅝	31	32	— 1⅝
200	General Chemical	175	174	175	..
5	General Chemical pf.	100	100	100	..
500	General Cigar	42	41	41	— 2
5,600	General Electric	148¾	142⅝	146	— 3
29,900	General Motors	122	115	119	— 3½
400	General Motors pf.	81	80½	81	..
600	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	43	42	42	— 2
600	Goodrich pf.	100	99⅝	100	..
600	Granby Consol.	76¼	75½	75¾	— 1⅞
2,000	Great Northern pf.	90	89	89⅝	..
18,200	Great Northern Certs. for Ore Properties	32	30	31¾	— ⅛
2,400	Greene-Cananea Copper	41⅜	40	40¾	— 1
800	Gulf States Steel	86⅝	84	84	— 2½
800	Gulf, Mobile & Northern	10	10	10	+ 1½
100	HARTMAN CORP.	42	42	42	+ ½
1,900	Haskell & Barker	41½	40	41¾	+ ½
100	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	96	96	96	+ ⅝
21,700	Inspiration Copper	51¼	47⅛	48¾	— 3½
3,800	Interboro Consolidated	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
6,400	Interboro Consol. pf.	40¼	35½	37¼	— 3⅝
1,800	Inter. Agricultural pf.	17	16	16½	+ ¼
2,000	Inter. Agricultural pf.	56½	52⅜	56	..
1,000	Inter. Harvester, N. J.	126	124	124¼	— 2¼
100	Inter. Harv., N. J. pf.	110	110	110	+ ½
100	Inter. Harv. Corp. pf.	95	95	95	— ¾
69,300	Inter. Mer. Marine	31¼	24⅜	29⅜	+ 2⅜
236,500	Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	100½	92⅜	104½	+ 4⅝
4,900	Inter. Nickel	28½	27⅜	27½	— ⅛
11,800	Inter. Paper	38½	33⅝	35½	— 4⅛
57	Inter. Paper pf., st'ped.	59	59	59	..
100	JEWEL TEA	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ¾
2,900	KAN. CITY SOUTH'N.	18¼	17	18	+ ⅝
100	Kan. City Southern pf.	53	53	53	..
100	Kayser (Julius) & Co.	100	100	100	— 4
800	Kelly Springfield Tire	45	44	44	— 1½
100	Kelsey Wheel pf.	87	87	87	— 3
11,800	Kennecott Copper	32¼	31½	31⅝	— ⅝
15	Kings Co. El. L. & P.	92½	90	90	..
100	Kress (S. H.) Co.	56	56	56	— 1½
10,400	LACK. STEEL	86	81⅛	83¼	— 3⅜
200	Lake Erie & Western	9	9	9	— 1½
100	Lee Rubber & Tire	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¾
2,200	Lehigh Valley	60	58⅜	58⅜	— 1
100	Liggett & Myers	167	167	167	..
520	Ligett & Myers pf.	102	101⅞	102	— ⅞
100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	21½	21½	21½	—

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To Holders of
SAN FRANCISCO AND NORTH PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

Five Per Cent. Thirty Year First Mortgage Bonds.

Bankers Trust Company, as Successor Trustee under the First Mortgage of the above Company, dated January 1, 1889, to the Mercantile Trust Company, as Trustee, in accordance with the provisions of Article Fourth thereof, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it of an amount of said bonds bearing all coupons maturing subsequent to July 1, 1918, at prices not to exceed 110% of the principal thereof, sufficient as nearly as may be to exhaust the sum of $25,435.84. All proposals should be enclosed in sealed envelopes and be delivered to the undersigned, at its Trust Department, 16 Wall Street, New York City, at or before 12 o'clock noon on June 25, 1918, after which notice will be mailed to bondholders whose proposals may be accepted, and the undersigned, to the extent of funds then in its hands and available therefor, will, on July 1, 1918, purchase the bonds so accepted. All proposals should be for all or any part of the bonds offered.

Dated at New York, this 3d day of June, 1918. BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Successor Trustee.

By H. F. WILSON, Jr., Vice President.

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4½ PER CENT on Savings

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EXPORTS TO NORWAY UNDER NEW RULES

Trade Board Explains License Plan and Names Firms That May Receive Goods.

LETS IN JAPANESE PAPER

Limit Put on Amount of Vegetable Ivory That May Be Brought Into the Country.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The War Trade Board today announced the procedure governing the issuance of licenses for the exportation of commodities to Norway.

Applications for licenses to export commodities to other than a Norwegian import association will not be considered unless the prospective importer has given a guarantee certified by the Norwegian Finance Department and further certified by an American Consul in Norway, who will furnish to the importer a code word and an identification number.

Temporary arrangements have been consummated, in accordance with which commodities consigned to Norwegian import associations may be exported on the basis of import certificates issued by such associations either subsequent or prior to May 10, 1918. Certificates issued prior to May 10, 1918, must be confirmed.

The War Trade Board is advised that the following import associations in Christiania will accept, on behalf of the Norwegian importer actually interested, consignments of the articles mentioned below:

1. The Oil and Color Merchants' Association — Paraffin wax (including stearine, stearic acid, palmetic acid), turpentine (including vegetable and mineral turpentine and white spirit), varnishes (alcoholic and non-alcoholic siccative oils and polishes-politur), linseed oil raw, linseed oil boiled, rape seed oil, ceresine and carnauba wax, rosin, all animal and vegetable oils and fats and fatty acids whatever (including Chinese wood oil). Materials in small quantities in general use in the ordinary course of business of the members of the association such as: Starch, chalk, tar composition, sulphate of iron ore, copper, borax, saltpeter (common), soda (calcined, caustic and bicarbonate), bleaching powder, sulphuric acid, silicate of soda, &c.

2. The Norwegian Soap Makers' Association—Oils (vegetable and fish), tallow and animal fats of all kinds, caustic soda, solway soda, rosin.

3. Norwegian Wholesale Grocers' Association—Sugar, coffee, syrup, rice (of all kinds except bran), tea, honey (including artificial honey, sago (and similar articles), starch (of all kinds), starch gum, farina, potato meal and flour, dessicated cocoanut and cocoanut paste, dried fruits (of all kinds), dried potatoes, all other similar commodities.

4. Norwegian National Association of Grain and Flour Importers and Norwegian Millers' Association — Grain, flour, meal of all kinds (including oat and excepting potato), beans, peas, lentils, maize (and other feeding stuffs, &c.).

5. Norwegian Chocolate Manufacturers' Association—Cocoa, cocoa butter.

6. Norwegian Cotton Mills' Association—Cotton, cotton yarn, cotton waste.

7. Norwegian Margarine Manufacturers' Association—All materials used in the manufacture of margarine.

8. The Norwegian Paper Makers' Association—Rosin, alum (including aluminous compounds of all sorts), cotton felts, woolen felts, china clay, sulphur, hoop iron, baling wire, bleaching powder, leather machine belting, lead, soda calcined (solway soda), soda caustic, soda sulphate (salt cake).

9. Norwegian Wholesale Provision Merchants' Association—Meat of all kind, casings, compound lard.

10. Royal Norwegian Automobile Club—Automobile tires and tubes, motor cycle tires and tubes.

11. Norwegian Cycle Tire Importers' Association—Bicycle tires.

12. Lubricating Oil Merchants' Association—Lubricating oils, lubricating greases.

13. Norwegian Tanners' Association—Skins, hides, tanning materials.

14. Cork Manufacturers' Import Association—Cork wood, cork stoppers, other manufactured articles consisting wholly or principally of cork—not including linoleum and similar materials.

Limits Vegetable Ivory Imports.

The War Trade Board also has decided as a further step toward the conservation of tonnage to limit the importation of vegetable ivory (tagua nuts) for the remainder of the year to a total of 12,000 long tons. Licenses for the importation of 10,000 tons of this commodity will only be issued upon condition that the same be used for governmental requirements.

The 12,000 tons for which import licenses will be granted will be allocated the manufacturers of vegetable ivory buttons.

The War Trade Board will, however, grant licenses for the importation of vegetable ivory in excess of the 12,000 tons above mentioned for shipments which will move on vessels which are suitable for no other necessary imports.

No licenses for the importation of this commodity will be granted except upon condition that all waste produced in the manufacture of articles therefrom shall be turned over to the Gas Defense Service of the United States Army.

All outstanding licenses for the importation of vegetable ivory are revoked as to ocean shipments made after June 1.

Admits Japanese Paper.

The War Trade Board, as an exception to its second list of restricted imports, has authorized the issuance of licenses for the importation of paper manufactured in Japan, known as mino, hakone, and yoshino, upon the following conditions and limitations:

(a) Paper known as mino and hakone, but only when such paper is intended to be manufactured into paper parachutes, and paper parachutes in manufactured form. Licenses may be granted pursuant to this section only up to and including Dec. 31, 1918.

(b) Paper known as yoshino. Licenses may be granted pursuant to this section only up to and including Aug. 31, 1918.

(c) Paper known as yoshino, (stencil paper,) upon condition that the applicants for such import licenses shall certify that the paper proposed to be imported is intended to be manufactured into stencil paper. Licenses may be granted pursuant to this section only up to and including Aug 31, 1918.

TO TEACH FIRE PREVENTION.

U. S. Bureau of Education Will Enlist Children All Over Country.

Announcement was made yesterday that the United States Bureau of Education and the National Board of Fire Underwriters had collaborated in an attempt to enlist the interest of children in fire prevention. The board has been conducting an energetic campaign among business interests since this country entered the war to reduce fire hazards. Despite the progress made by this propaganda, figures compiled by the board show that the losses by fire in 1917 amounted to $250,000,000, or more than in any previous year since 1875, with the exception of 1907, the year of the San Francisco earthquake and conflagration.

An announcement issued by the board said that the Federal Bureau of Education believes that children can be interested in fire prevention, and, to this end, is sending to State and County Superintendents and to local Boards of Education throughout the country copies of a ninety-one-page manual upon the subject, with the suggestion that it be made a regular textbook for use in the first half of the seventh grade work. This idea has been indorsed by many national and State officials. The booklet is entitled "Safeguarding the Home Against Fire," with a subtitle, "A Fire Prevention Manual for the School Children of America."

GERMANY TO TAX LUXURIES.

Details of Proposed Levy Made Public in London.

Some details of the new German tax proposals, reported in The London Times, include the so-called "luxury" tax, which forms part of a "turnover tax" which the German Finance Minister hopes will produce some $250,000,000 a year. This is a tax on all transactions of any description, including all sales of commodities, brokers' commissions, and lawyers and doctors' fees, at the rate of one-half of 1 per cent., with exemption to persons whose income during the assessment period is not over $500.

The "luxury" tax is in the form of an increase in this transaction levy on all sales of precious metals, pearls, precious stones, &c., to 20 per cent.; and on transactions in sculptures, paintings, and drawings or copies of such works whose sale price exceeds $75, save works of living German artists, or those who have been dead only five years, to 10 per cent. The 10 per cent. levy is also imposed on antiquities and other objects of the collector's zeal, photographic apparatus, pianos, phonographs and records, firearms and ammunition, all kinds of motor cars and motor boats used for sport or pleasure, costing more than $200, carpets and tapestries costing more than $50, and furs.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON.

	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
May 27	4.75½	4.75⅛	4.75⅛	4.76⅞	4.76⅝	4.76⅞
May 28	4.75½	4.75⅛	4.75⅛	4.76⅞	4.76⅝	4.76⅞
May 29	4.75½	4.75⅛	4.75⅜	4.76⅞	4.76⅝	4.76⅞
May 30	Holiday.					
May 31	4.7545	4.7545	4.7545	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞
June 1	4.75⅛	4.75⅛	4.75⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
Week's range—						
High			4.75½			4.76⅞
Low			4.75⅛			4.76⅛
Same week last year—						
High			4.7555			4.76⅞
Low			4.750			4.76⅛
Year to date—						
High			4.7550			4.7650
Low			4.75¼			4.76⅛
Same period last year—						
High			4.7590			4.77
Low			4.75			4.7648⅝

	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
PARIS.						
May 27	5.71½	5.71¼	5.71½	5.70	5.70	5.70
May 28	5.71½	5.71½	5.71½	5.70	5.70	5.70
May 29	5.71⅞	5.71⅝	5.71⅝	5.70⅞	5.70⅞	5.70⅞
May 30	Holiday.					
May 31	5.71⅞	5.71⅝	5.71⅝	5.70	5.70	5.70
June 1	5.71⅜	5.71⅜	5.71⅜	5.70⅛	5.70⅛	5.70⅛
Week's range—						
High			5.71½			5.70
Low			5.71⅜			5.70⅛
Same week last year—						
High			5.72⅛			5.71⅛
Low			5.72⅜			5.71⅜
Year to date—						
High			5.70⅞			5.68¼
Low			5.75⅛			5.71⅜
Same period last year—						
High			5.68¼			5.67⅛
Low			5.85⅝			5.84⅜

	Switzerland. Dem. Cables.	Holland. Dem. Cables.	Italy. Dem. Cables.
May 27	4.06	4.00	49.25
May 28	4.05	4.01	49.875
May 29	4.06	4.01½	49.50
May 30	Holiday.		
May 31	4.06½	4.08	49.25
June 1	4.05	4.01	49.50
Week's range—			
High	4.05	4.00	49.50
Low	4.06¼	4.03	49.25
Same week last year—			
High	5.05½	5.04¼	41.25
Low	5.08	5.06⅞	41.15⅝
Year to date—			
High	3.89	3.85	50.50
Low	4.53	4.51⅝	42.87½
Same period last year—			
High	5.00¼	4.98	41.75
Low	5.16⅛	5.15⅝	40.75

	Dem. Cables.	Dem. Cables.	Dem. Cables.
SCANDINAVIA.	Copenhagen.	Stockholm.	Christiania.
May 27	31.15	31.40	34.40
May 28	31.125	31.375	34.35
May 29	31.15	31.40	34.15
May 30	Holiday.		
May 31	30.875	31.25	33.75
June 1	31.00	31.25	33.87½
Week's range—			
High	31.15	31.40	34.40
Low	30.875	31.25	33.75
Same week last year—			
High	28.60	28.80	30.00
Low	28.50	28.70	29.90
Year to date—			
High	31.50	32.00	34.50
Low	29.75	30.87½	31.50
Same period last year—			
High	29.00	29.20	30.85
Low	27.05	27.12	29.35

	Dem. Cables.	Greece. Bid.	Greece. Ask.	Rubles, 100. Bid.	Rubles, 100. Ask.
May 27	19.45	19.50	14.15	14.20	14.05
May 28	19.45	19.50	13.65	13.90	13.50
May 29	19.45	19.50	13.65	13.90	13.50
May 30	Holiday.				
May 31	19.45	19.50	13.90	14.10	13.80
June 1	19.45	19.50	13.90	14.10	13.80
Week's range—					
High	19.45	19.50	14.15	14.20	14.05
Low	19.45	19.50	13.65	13.90	13.50
Same week last year—					
High	19.95		19.90	27.20	27.30
Low	19.85		19.80	26.10	26.20
Year to date—					
High	19.45		19.50	15.40	15.75
Low	19.40		19.45	11.00	11.25
Same period last year—					
High	20.05		20.65	29.90	29.50
Low	19.70		19.75	26.40	26.50

CHINA.

	Hongkong. Dem. Cables.	Peking. Dem. Cables.	Shanghai. Dem. Cables.
Week's range—			
High	78.00	78.25	116.50
Low	78.00	78.25	116.50
Same week last year—			
High	57.50	57.60	91.50
Low	57.50	57.80	91.50
Year to date—			
High	78.00	78.25	116.50
Low	71.25	71.50	109.50
Same period last year—			
High	58.00	58.10	94.00
Low	55.00	55.10	85.50

	Bombay. Dem. Cab's.	Calcutta. Dem. Cab's.	Manila. Dem. Cables.
	INDIA.		PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.
Week's range—			
High	38.75	39.00	38.75
Low	38.75	39.00	38.75
Same week last year—			
High	32.75	33.00	32.75
Low	32.25	32.37½	32.25
Year to date—			
High	38.75	39.00	38.75
Low	34.50	34.75	34.50
Same period last year—			
High	32.25	32.375	32.25
Low	32.25	32.375	32.25

	SPAIN. Dem. Cables.	Kobe. Dem. Cables.	Yokohama. Dem. Cables.
		JAPAN.	
Week's range—			
High	28.25	28.50	52.25
Low	28.20	28.35	52.25
Same week last year—			
High	22.60	22.75	51.37½
Low	22.50	22.50	51.12½
Year to date—			
High	28.25	28.50	52.25
Low	27.50	27.75	51.90
Same period last year—			
High	21.95	22.10	50.87½
Low	21.80	21.90	50.75

	Buenos Aires. Demand. Cables.	Rio. Demand. Cables.
	SOUTH AMERICA.	
Week's range—		
High	45.50	45.60
Low	45.40	45.50
Same week last year—		
High	44.26	44.36
Low	43.75	43.85
Year to date—		
High	46.21	46.31
Low	43.72	43.82
Same period last year—		
High	44.75	44.87½
Low	43.00	43.12½

	Dem. Cables.	Bid.	Ask.	Bid.	Ask.
		Rubles, 500.			
Week's range—					
High	28.25	28.50	52.25	52.35	52.25
Low	28.20	28.35	52.25	52.35	52.25
Same week last year—					
High	22.60	22.75	51.37½	52.00	51.37½
Low	22.50	22.50	51.12½	51.25	51.12½
Year to date—					
High	28.25	28.50	52.25	52.35	52.25
Low	27.50	27.75	51.90	52.00	51.90
Same period last year—					
High	21.95	22.10	50.87½	51.00	50.87½
Low	21.80	21.90	50.75	50.87½	50.75

	Demand. Cables.	Demand. Cables.
	Buenos Aires.	Rio.
Week's range—		
High	45.50	45.60
Low	45.40	45.50
Same week last year—		
High	44.26	44.36
Low	43.75	43.85
Year to date—		
High	46.21	46.31
Low	43.72	43.82
Same period last year—		
High	44.75	44.87½
Low	43.00	43.12½

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
	Demand.		Cables.	
Week's range—				
High	26.60	26.75	26.75	26.90
Low	26.40	26.50	26.50	26.65
Same week last year—				
High	26.43	26.53	26.53	26.63
Low	26.43	26.53	26.53	26.63
Year to date—				
High	27.04	27.14	27.14	27.24
Low	25.09	25.19	25.19	25.29
Same period last year—				
High	26.68	27.00	27.00	27.30
Low	23.50	23.60	23.60	23.80

Refugees from Picardy

streaming away from the German advance are shown in one of the photographs in the current Mid-Week Pictorial. This unique magazine contains 24 pages of the most interesting and unusual photographs of the war. Etched in rotogravure. Published by The New York Times Co. Issued every Thursday. At all news stands, 10c a copy—$5.00 a year.—Advt.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—Dealings discontinued.

	June. High.	June. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
May 27			1.35⅝	1.33⅝
May 28			1.37	1.35½
May 29			1.35	1.33¾
May 30	Holiday.			
May 31			1.32	1.30½
June 1			1.32	1.30½
Week's range			1.37¼	1.30½

	May. High.	May. Low.	June. High.	June. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
OATS.						
May 27	75¼	74½	71¾	71	66¾	65¾
May 28	75¼	74	72	71	66⅞	65⅝
May 29	75⅞	74½	71¼	70⅜	66¼	65⅜
May 30	Holiday.					
May 31	75½	72	71⅜	69	65¾	63⅞
June 1			70⅜	69	65⅞	64⅛
Week's range	75½	72	72	69	66¼	63⅞

Provisions.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
LARD.				
May 27	24.32	23.95	24.55	24.35
May 28	24.20	23.92	24.47	24.20
May 29	24.05	23.72	24.30	23.97
May 30	Holiday.			
May 31	24.15	23.75	24.35	23.97
June 1	24.25	24.15	24.45	24.40
Week's range	24.32	23.72	24.55	23.97

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
RIBS.				
May 27	22.05	21.85	22.52	22.30
May 28	22.00	21.52	22.45	22.00
May 29	21.85	21.32	22.00	21.52
May 30	Holiday			
May 31	21.77	21.35	22.20	21.80
June 1	21.95	21.72	22.42	22.12
Week's range	22.05	21.32	22.52	21.80

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
PORK.				
May 27	40.50	40.47	40.60	40.15
May 28			40.40	39.80
May 30	Holiday			
May 31	39.86	39.40	39.90	39.40
June 1			40.45	40.20
Week's range	40.50	39.40	40.60	39.40

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	June. High.	June. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Aug. High.	Aug. Low.
May 27	24.45	24.45	24.75	24.18	....	....
May 28	24.45	24.43	24.90	24.35	24.22	24.52
May 29	25.50	25.14	25.60	24.70	25.05	24.47
May 30	Holiday					
May 31	....	....	25.85	24.80	....	....
June 1	....	....	24.84	24.40	....	....
W'k's r'ge	25.50	24.43	24.90	24.40	25.05	24.52

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
May 27	23.60	23.05	23.60	23.25	23.25	22.85
May 28	23.78	23.13	23.50	23.00	23.38	22.92
May 29	24.50	23.55	24.30	23.40	24.08	23.26
May 30	Holiday					
May 31	24.45	23.60	24.17	23.40	23.98	23.20
June 1	23.45	23.00	23.18	22.76	23.00	22.64
W'k's r'ge	24.50	23.00	24.30	22.76	24.08	22.64

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JUNE 1, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$36,998,500	$608,996,000
Same period last year	11,643,000	455,708,800

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds.	77.57	77.30	77.87	75.77
Same period a year ago.	83.67	83.49	89.48	83.25

Range, 1918 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
95⅛	91	7	AM. AG. CH. deb. 5s	93⅛	92¾	92¾	— 2¼
100¼	91	2	Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	+ ¼
87	86¾	24	Am. S. & R. 1st 5s	87⅝	87	87	— ¼
83½	80¼	18	A. T. & T. col. 4s	82¾	81	82¾	— ⅛
95⅛	89⅞	55	A. T. & T. col. tr. 5s	90¾	89⅞	90	— ⅛
87	79	14	Am. Writing P. 5s	84¾	84	84	— ⅝
87	82¾	16	Armour & Co. 4½s	85⅛	83¾	85⅛	+ ⅛
83¾	80	27½	A., T. & S.F. gen. 4s	81¾	80¼	81¾	— ⅛
87	81⅛	32	A., T. & S.F.cv.4s,'55	85½	81½	84½	— 2½
87⅜	82	5	A., T. & S.F.cv.4s,'60	85½	85½	85½	— ½
80½	77	1	A.,T.&S.F.,Tr.S.L.4s	78	78	78	+ 1
84¾	80¾	5	At. Coast L. 1st 4s	80¾	80¾	80¾	— 1¼
73⅞	70	1	A.C.L., L. & N.col.4s	71½	71½	71½	— 2
82½	75	5	A. C. L. unif. 4½s	78	78	78	— 1⅝
78¾	76	10½	BALT. & O. gold 4s	78¾	77¼	77¼	— ½
83½	80	31	Balt. & Ohio ref. 5s	81½	80	80	— ½
89½	85⅝	2	B. & O. pr. lien 3½s	87¾	86¾	86¾	— 2½
76	72	1	B.& O.,P.,L.E.& W.4s	75	75	75	+ ⅞
85	82	7	B. & O.,S.W.Div.3½s	88	83	83	..
80⅝	76½	7	Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	79½	79¼	79¼	— ⅝
83¾	78	18	Beth. Steel p. m. 5s	83¼	82¾	83	..
93½	87	7	Beth. St. 1st ref. 5s	90½	90	90¼	..
99	93¼	8	Beth. Steel ext. 5s	95⅝	95	95	— ⅛
97¾	92¾	57	B. R. T. 5s, 1918	97¾	96½	96½	— ¾
98	89½	55	Braden Copper 6s	91	90	90	— 1
79	74	1	Bush Ter. Bldgs. 5s	77	77	77	+ ½
97¼	93	11	CENT. LEATH. 5s	95½	95	95½	+ ⅝
82	77¾	7	Cent. Pac. gtd. 4s	80¾	80¼	80¼	..
104	100	2	Cent. of N.J. gen.5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	— ¾
100¼	93	3	Ches. & O. cv. 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾	..
82¾	76	145	Ches. & O. cv. 5s	80⅞	79¾	80	— ⅛
88	80	4	Ches. & O. fd. 5s	88	88	88	..
75½	65½	30	Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	75¾	74½	75¾	+ ¼
52	50	2	Chi. & Alton 3s	52	52	52	..
84½	80	9	C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	81¾	81¼	81¼	— ⅝
94⅝	92	183	C., B. & Q. jt. 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾	— ⅝
93¾	91⅜	7	C., B. & Q. jt. 4s,reg.	93¼	92¾	92⅞	— ⅝
95	87¾	1	Chi. & Erie 1st 5s	93	93	93	..
60¼	54	21	Chi. Gt. West. 4s	58⅞	57½	58¼	— ½
70	64⅜	10	C.,M. & St.P.ref.4½s	69¾	68⅞	68⅞	— 1⅛
77½	71¼	45	C., M. & St.P.cv.4½s	77	75¾	76⅛	— 2¼
80	76¼	1	C., M. & St.P.cv.5s	77	77	77	— 2½
98⅛	96½	13	C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	....	97½	96¾	97⅛ — ⅛
74	68⅞	10	C., M. & St. P.4s,'34	70	70	70	— 1
82	76½	2	C., M. & St. P.4s,'25	81½	81½	81½	..
96	96	2	C.,M.&St.P.,M.&M.5s	96	96	96	— 4¼
96¼	95	5	C. & N.W.deb.5s,'21.	95½	95⅜	95¼	+ ⅛
73⅜	70	5	C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	71	70⅞	71	+ ⅛
86¾	81½	1	Chi. Rys. 5s	82½	82⅛	82⅛	+ ⅛
77⅞	73	4	Chi.,R.I. & P.gen.4s	75¼	75	75	..
64¼	62¼	33	Chi.,R.I. & P.ref.4s	67⅝	66½	67½	+ ¼
90	86¼	2	Chi. Un. Sta.4½s,reg	89	88¾	88¾	— 2¼
108¼	102	1	C., St. P.,M. & O.6s	108½	108½	108½	..
67	64	3	Chi. & W.Ind.con.4s	66¼	65½	66¼	+ ½
107⅛	102⅜	10	Chile Copper 7s	103⅞	103⅛	103⅛	— ⅝
80½	73	56	Chile Cop. 6s, pt.pd.	78	77⅛	78	— 1½
74½	65¼	5	C., G., C. & St. L. deb. 4½s	....	75½	75½	+ 1
90	85½	2	Cleve. Sh. L. 4½s	88¼	88¼	88½	+ ⅝
76	73	4	Col. Industrial 5s	74¼	74¼	74¼	+ ¼
88¼	82¾	21	Col. & So. 1st 4s	85	85	85	..
73	68	12	Col. & So. ref. 4½s	72	71½	71¾	— ⅛
80	76	3	Col. G. & E. 5s, sta.	77	77	77	— 3
102	99¼	18	Con. Gas cv. 6s	100	99¼	99½	— ½
98⅝	95	3	Corn P. R. s.f. 5s,'34	98⅜	98¾	98⅝	+ ⅛
93⅛	90	8	Cumberland Tel. 5s	92¾	92	92	..
88	80¼	11	DEL. & H. ref. 4s	83¾	82½	82½	— 1½
60	60½	2	D. & R. G. cons. 4s	60½	60½	60½	..
76¾	72	1	D. & R. G. imp. 5s	74½	74½	74½	+ 2¼
96⅜	94	3	Det. City Gas 5s	94	94	94	— 2¾
73¼	62	19	Detroit United 4½s	73	72½	72½	— ¾
88	78	5	Distillers Sec. 5s	87½	87	87	..
101	100	1	ERIE 1st cons. 7s	101	101	101	..
57¼	49¼	11	Erie gen. 4s	55¼	54½	54½	..
49¼	42	8	Erie cv. 4s, Series A	49	47	47	— 1¼
56	48¼	20	Erie cv. 4s, Series D	52	52	52	— ½
49¼	42½	8	Erie cv. 4s, Series B	47½	47¼	47¼	— ¼
79	75¼	20	Erie, Pa., col. 4s	78	78	78	..
100	94⅜	13	GEN. ELEC. 3½s	98⅝	98¼	98¼	— ⅛
90	86½	2	Gt. Nor. ref. 4½s	86⅞	86½	86⅞	— 1⅝
9¼	7	10	Green Bay debs., B.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
83	76½	1	Gulf

BUY—SELL

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AETNA
EXPLOSIVES CO.
Questions arising from the re-adjustment plan of the stockholders of this Company are discussed in our Weekly Market Review No. "35," mailed on request. Among other stocks treated are:
Sapulpa Refining | U. S. Steamship
Merrit Oil Co. | Carwen Steel
Houston Oil Co. | Peerless Motor
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We beg to announce that the firm of H. S. Polhemus & Co. has been dissolved by mutual consent.
Herbert S. Polhemus
Wm. J. Banigan.

Wm. J. Banigan has become associated with Chas. H. Jones & Co.

H. S. Polhemus will continue the business heretofore carried on by the firm of H. S. Polhemus & Co., and will make his offices with Miller & Co., 120 Broadway.

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SEES INDUSTRY HERE STIMULATED BY WAR

Pierre Jay Reports Many Factories Being Adapted to Do Government Work.

DEMAND FOR LABOR STRONG

Finds General Business Good, Traffic Nearly Normal, and Crop Outlook Favorable.

Business and industry continue very active in this district, according to the monthly report of Pierre Jay, Chairman of the Board of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, who points out that the adaptation of factories of various kinds to Government work is the most notable feature of the industrial situation. He cites, by way of illustration, the case of a phonograph company where 50 per cent of its capacity is now being devoted to war work. Another concern which before the war made automobile parts, motor truck frames, and sporting rifles and pistols is now making machine guns and light ordnance. This concern now has 5,000 employes, as compared with 1,500 in 1915, and its business is eight times the volume of 1915.

Manufacturers of chemicals, potteries, lead, paper, tableware, sewing machines, silks and knit goods report good business, says Mr. Jay. Dealers in building materials report business as only a fraction of the usual volume. The copper industry is said to be exceedingly active, with approximately 90 to 95 per cent. of its entire production being manufactured into articles required by the United States and its allies. Smelting companies report that the value of copper and other metals in transit between Western smelters and Eastern refineries is about one-third of what it was in the middle of March. Factories producing electrical machinery are working at maximum capacity. Shirt and collar manufactures show decided falling off in production. Glove manufacturers, though hampered by a shortage of skins, are maintaining a volume of business about equal to that of last year. Contracts for 30,000 steel cars, to cost $60,000,000, and 1,025 locomotives, to cost $60,000,000, have been let by the Railroad Administration.

Reviewing other lines of business, Chairman Jay says:

"Department stores and retailers report good business in medium priced furniture, kitchen ware, cotton piece goods, ready-to-wear garments, men's furnishings, shoes, hosiery and knit underwear, gloves, millinery, handkerchiefs, notions and ribbons, food and tobacco, but reports indicate a decrease in sales of high grade silks, woolen dress goods, laces and embroidery, high grade furniture, jewelry and other less essential goods. Collections are good.

Labor in Strong Demand.

"Labor, both skilled and unskilled, is in strong demand at advancing wages. Factories in the State of New York report 1.2 per cent. more employes and 19.9 per cent. larger wage volume in March, 1918, than in March, 1917, and 12 per cent. more employes and 50 per cent larger wage volume than in March, 1916. Wage payments in the metal goods and chemical industries, both of which include the manufacture of munitions, as well as in printing, textiles, clothing and food manufacturing, are larger than ever before. War conditions have caused a shortage of needle trade workers, as it is estimated that an average of 10 to 15 per cent. leave the trade yearly to engage in other pursuits, and the loss has not, as in normal times, been made good by immigration. Because of the large demand for Summer furs, workers in this trade now find employment the entire year, where formerly their dull season extended from January to July. New York and St. Louis are said to have displaced London, for the time being, at least, as the world's largest fur market."

Comment is made upon the improvement in freight conditions in the eastern territory, and the following figures, prepared by the Regional Director of Railroads, are given as showing the accumulation of export freight in carload lots on the eastern seaboard:

	Jan. 1, 1918.	May 1, 1918.
In cars	11,092	9,042
On piers and in warehouses	7,650	6,290
Unloaded on ground	22,451	13,256
Total	41,202	*28,588

*Includes 24,100 cars of export freight for our Government an dits allies.

Traffic Conditions Near Normal.

Exclusive of grain and coal, 28,600 cars of export freight arrived at North Atlantic ports and 27,890 cars were delivered to steamers during the month of April. The estimated export tonnage represented by these cars for April was 17.8 per cent. greater than that handled during March, and exceeded the export volume in the same month of previous years by the following percentages: 1918, 111.6; 1914, 139.3; 1915, 65.1; 1916, 14.8. In the eastern territory there were 34,791 cars in transit on May 9 above normal traffic conditions, as compared with 160,904 on Feb. 6, at the time of the most severe freight congestion.

Regarding the crop outlook, Mr. Jay says:

"The crop outlook for the district is favorable, with planting well advanced on large acreage. The use of farm tractors is in some measure making up for shortage of farm labor. Demand for fertilizers during the last three years has increased considerably because of high prices of farm products and abnormal export demand for food crops. In the potato-growing sections, demand for fertilizers is somewhat decreased because of low prices of potatoes caused by the heavy production in 1917. Reports received by the New York State Department of Agriculture indicate some reduction in potato acreage and some increase in the acreage of corn and tomatoes. Lower prices have stimulated consumption of milk, the supply having been greater than the demand because of the season and limited facilities for the export of condensed milk. Between low price of milk and high cost of feed, the dairymen have had very narrow profits and many have actually run behind."

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended June 1, 1918:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Monday	922,476	1,296,230	268,106
Tuesday	948,320	1,014,683	Holiday
Wednesday	886,498	Holiday	347,388
Thursday	Holiday	1,127,135	854,872
Friday	560,207	1,224,031	717,639
Saturday	312,700	487,050	269,097
Total w'k	3,430,201	5,149,079	1,952,002
Year to date	61,882,336	83,996,718	73,556,450

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

Monday	$7,913,000	$2,213,500	$3,444,000
Tuesday	9,006,000	2,477,000	Holiday
Wednesday	6,004,000	Holiday	4,278,500
Thursday	Holiday	2,568,000	3,919,500
Friday	11,349,500	3,149,000	4,853,000
Saturday	2,637,000	1,235,500	1,934,000
Total w'k	$36,998,500	$11,643,000	$18,428,500
Year to date	608,996,000	455,708,800	467,273,950

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago:

BONDS.

	June 1,'18.	June 2,'17.	Increase.
R. R. & mis.	$4,388,500	$7,216,000	*$2,827,500
Government..	32,483,000	4,264,000	28,219,000
State	2,000	7,000	*25,000
City	125,000	186,000	*11,000
Total all..	$36,998,500	$11,643,000	$25,355,500

*Decrease.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.02	Hale & Norcross	.02
Alta	.02	Jacket	.06
Andes	.07	Julia	.01
Best & Belcher	.02	Justice	.01
Caledonia	.05	Mexican	.47
Challenge Con	.04	Ophir	.01
Chollar	.08	Overman	.01
Confidence	.04	Potosi	.04
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.14
Con. Virginia	.87	Union Con	.73
Gould & Curry	.01	Utah	.01

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.00	Goldfield Cons	.23
Cash Boy	.06	Goldfield Merger	.01
Halifax	.12	Great Bend	.02
Jim Butler	.73	Jumbo Extension	.09
MacNamara	.19	Kewanas	.03
Midway	.06	Silver Pick	.04
Mizpah	.05	Spearhead	.02
Monarch Pitts	.04	MANHATTAN.	
Montana	.12	Big Four	.03
Rescue	.08	Consolidated	.08
Tonopah Divide	1.42½	Union Amalgamat.	.01
Tonopah Exten	1.87½	White Caps	.37
West End	.60	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West Tonopah	.45	Nevada Hills	.03
GOLDFIELD.		Packard	.24
Atlanta	.05	Rochester	.45
Booth	.03	Round Mountain	.25
Florence	.10	United Eastern	3.50

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4½		Isabella	.90	
Dr. Jpt	3½	5	McKinney	5½	10
Elkton	4	5	Portland	80	100
El Paso	10	20	U. Gold M.	13	17
Golden C	167	170	Vindicator	31	33
Granite	20	35	Rose N	8½	10½

FEARS FOR FUTURE OF ELECTRIC ROADS

Joseph H. Choate, for Railways, Says Increased Revenue Is Absolutely Necessary.

SEES SERVICE ENDANGERED

Commissioner Whitney Declines to Reply, as Case Is Now Before Service Board.

Joseph H. Choate, Chairman of the committee appointed by the New York State street and interurban electric railways to conduct their case for increased revenues, issued a statement last night in which he declared that increased revenue was an absolute necessity if the roads were to continue to serve the public. When the gist of Mr. Choate's statement was communicated to Public Service Commissioner Travis H. Whitney, he declined to reply to it in detail, saying that the matter was before the commission for decision.

Mr. Choate's statement was based on an abstract prepared by the Public Service Commission for the Second District of New York, in which the result of operating the railways for 1917 was set forth. Mr. Choate's commentary on the commission's abstract was:

"It shows that the net corporate income remaining to the sixty-five roads reporting amounted to $49,305, as against $2,265,382 in 1916—a decrease of $2,216,017. Only ten of the sixty-five roads were able to make any appropriation for dividends, and thirty-nine of them failed to earn sufficient revenue to pay operating expenses and taxes. Eight of the roads, aside from not making enough to meet operating costs, did not make sufficient even to consider taxes."

Turning to the report covering operations in the last quarter of 1917, Mr. Choate declared he found the alarming condition of the electric roads on the increase, and quoted the following figures prepared by the Second District Commission in support of his contention:

"Forty-eight roads failed to earn any part of their fixed charges, twenty-five did not earn enough to pay operating expenses and taxes, and twenty failed to take in enough to cover their operating expense. Moreover, the commission's figures show that the net corporate surplus of all the eighteen of the sixty-five companies suffered a decrease which amounted in the aggregate to $2,410,872. Some $41,947 was taken from corporate surplus for the payment of dividends and the remainder, $2,369,125, represents what the owners of the electric railways of the Second Public Service District are out of pocket in order that the public might have car service.

"In 1916 but eleven companies out of the sixty-five paid dividends, the total amount being $2,953,751, or at the rate of 5.6 per cents, on approximately $52,000,000 of capital stock. In 1917, ten companies paid out $2,135,732, which, on the same capitalization, means a rate of 4.1 per cent. The United States Internal Revenue Department in an official circular has stated that public utility stocks should earn at least 8 per cent. before their value can be reckoned at par."

"The matter Mr. Choate refers to is before the commission now," Commissioner Whitney said last night, "and for that matter I prefer not to discuss it. We have been investigating the state of the railway companies and do not know to just what extent their condition is serious. It reminds me of the time the companies applied for permission to charge for transfers and, though the companies claimed their condition was then serious, the courts ruled against the extra charge on the ground that the company charters would have to be revised before permission could be granted."

Commissioners Whitney and Hervey, accompanied by William L. Ransom, counsel to the commission, will go to Washington tomorrow to attend the general conference of railroad commissioners to be held by Director General McAdoo on Tuesday and Wednesday. Commissioner Whitney said that the condition of the electric roads would not be discussed, but that the action of the Long Island Railroad in raising its fare to 3 cents a mile would be brought up in an effort to ascertain the extent of Director McAdoo's jurisdiction over interstate rates.

QUOTATION LIST OF OUTSIDE SECURITIES

These quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.
Dividend and Interest Periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. * Sells dollars per share.
† And interest. ‡ Including extra dividend. †† Sells flat. ¶ Special. x Ex dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation June 1, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	70	80
Anac. & Pot., '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	80	87
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '39	..	June & Dec.	68	72
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	6	May & Nov.	80	85
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	92
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	60	68
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	85
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '30	5	Feb. & Aug.	..	97½
Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35	5	Jan. & July	..	99
Do 1st, '42	5	Jan. & July	96½	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '38	5	Jan. & July	..	98
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	90	96
Buf. & S. Iron deb., '26	5	Jan. & July	91½	..
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	..	87
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	June & Dec.	100	101
C. & P. Tel. cons., '29	5	Jan. & July	98	100
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99	5	Mar. & Sep.	87	94
Do '23	5	Jan. & July	98	98
Clevel Elec. Ill., '39	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	92
C. Buck. L. & N Tr., '21	5	Mar. & Sep.	85	..
Colo. Power 1st, '53	5	May & Nov.	84	88
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	80	90
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '43	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	90
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	84	88
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan. & July	84	88
Cons. Gas, (Balt.,) '39	5	Jan. & July	97	100
Do '54	4½	Jan. & July	87	90
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	82½	85
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan. & July	90	..
Do 1st, '65	5	Apr. & Oct.	87	..
Cons. G. of N.J. 1st, '38	5	June & Dec.	91	94
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July	95	98
Do deb., '30	5	Jan. & July	85	90
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	May & Nov.	97	98
Dallas Elec 1st, '22	5	Apr. & Oct.	84	89
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.	80	85½
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '56	5	June & Dec.	87	95
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	Jan. & July	85	90
Ex. Springs Water. G. & Elec. 1st, '32	6	June & Dec.	95	100
Gal.-Houg. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr. & Oct.	78	83
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40	5	May & Nov.	78	82
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June & Dec.	90	..
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	..	65
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	74	78
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan. & July	95	..
Houston Elec. 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	91	90
Hudson Co. Gas, '49	5	May & Nov.	90	94
Hoboken Ferry, '46	5	May & Nov.	89	..
Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49	4	Jn. & July	50	52
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May & Nov.	64	67
K. C. L. & P. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	81	84
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	80	83
K. C. Long D. T., '25	5	Jan. & July	86	88
Kan. C. Rys. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	79	80
Do 2d, '44	5	Jan. & July	73	80
K. C. Home T. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	86	88
Knoxville Trac., '38	5	Apr. & Oct.	95	100
Lock. & Olc. R. 1st, '20	5	Jan. & July	..	96
Middle West Util., '25	6	Jan. & July	85	90
Mass. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	72	73
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	80	85
Musk. G. & E. 1st & ref., '26	5	June & Dec.	94	97
Nash.R.& L.1st con., '53	5	Jan. & July	92	98
Do ref., '58	5	Jan. & July	83	70
Nev.-Cal El. 1st 6s, '46	6	Jan. & July	90	95
Newark Gas, '48	5	June & Dec.	92	95
Newark Pass. Ry., '30	5	Jan. & July	92	..
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	5	May & Nov.	66	69
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004	4	Jan. & July	63	67
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	97	100
Do ref., '32	6	Apr. & Oct.	97¾	..
Norf. & Portsmouth, '36	5	June & Dec.	76	80
Norf. R. & Lt. con., '49	5	May & Nov.	90	94
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '39	6	Jan. & July	75	80
N. St. Pwr. 1st ref., '41	5	Apr. & Oct.	85½	86½
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan. & July	79	94
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. cons., '28	5	Jan. & July	80	83
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '29	5	Jan. & July	81	87
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb. & Aug.	85	87
Do deb., '21	6	Jan. & July	96	97
Ottum. R. & L. 1st, '24	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Pacific Gas & Elec. (Ariz.) 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	85	93
Paterson Ry. 1st, '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	98	..
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	86
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May & Nov.	74	77
Pot. El. Power 1st, '29	5	June & Dec.	96¾	..
Do cons., '36	5	Jan. & July	93¾	..
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46	5	Mar. & Sep.	45	65
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37	5	May & Nov.	83	89
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '52	5	Feb. & Aug.	84	85
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	85
So. Cal. Edison gen., '39	5	Jan. & July	88	88
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '58	5	Mar. & Sep.	85	90
S. W. Pr. & Lt. 1st, '48	5	June & Dec.	81	85
Stand. Gas & El., '35	6	Apr. & Oct.	75	85
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st, '31	5	May & Dec.	70	80
Syracuse Lt. & P., '54	5	Jan. & July	71	74
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	81	87
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	88	93
Twin S. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Apr. & Oct.	80	85
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June & Dec.	70	70½
Un. L. & Rys. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	73	78
Do deb., '32	6	May & Nov.	90	95
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	73	75
Do income, '49	4	June & Dec.	52	54
U. S. Pub. S. 1st, '27	6	Feb. & Aug.	90	95
United Util. conv., '43	6	Jan. & July	90	95
Wash., Balt. & A., '41	4	Mar. & Sep.	82	83
Washington Gas, '60	5	May & Nov.	95	97
Wash. R. & E. con., '51	4	Jan. & July	67	69
W. States G. & E., '27	6	June & Dec.	93	98
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan. & July	84	90
Wisc. Edison deb., '24	6	Mar. & Sep.	88	92

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation June 1, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Power & Light	1	Q	Jun 1, 18	38	41
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 1, 18	68	72
Am. Public Utilities	¾	..	July 1, 14	..	25
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 1, 18	..	55
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.	1¾	Q	..	4¾	5¼
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	May 15,18	57	59
Do participating pf.	..	..	..	13	13¾
Bal Rougge El. cum.pf.	3	S	Jun 1, 17	75	80
Bui Alo Gen. Electric.	1¾	Q	Mar 30,18	97¾	99
Cal Electric Gen. pf.	1½	Q	Apr 1, 18	85	93
Capital Traction	1½	Q	Apr 1, 18	84	86
Car. Power & Light	½	Q	May 1, 18	25	29
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 18	87	91
C. Miss. V El. cum. pf	1½	Q	Jun 1, 18	..	60
Chas. Cons. Ry. ($50).	..	..	..	45	47
Cities Service	½	M	Jun 1, 18	213	215
Do pf.	½	M	Jun 1, 18	75	76
Colorado Power	½	Q	Apr 15,18	23	26
De pf.	1¾	Q	Mar 15,18	95	100
Columbus Elec. pf.	3	S	Jan 17,18	10	17
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	1	..	Nov 1, 17	20	22
Do pf.	a1½	Q	May 1, 18	46	48
Conn. Power pf.	1½	Q	Jun 1, 18	80	84
Con. Trac. of N. J.	2	S	Jan 15,18	63	66
Eastern Texas Elec.	2½	S	Jan 2, 18	54	58
Do pf.	3	S	Jan 2, 18	72	76
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	1¼	Q	May 1, 18	90	93
El Paso Electric	2½	Q	Mar 15,18	..	90
Essex & Hudson Gas.	4	S	Jun 1, 18	118	123
Federal Light & Trac.	..	..	..	7	8
Do pf.	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	32	33
Gal. & Hous. El. pf.	3	S	Mar 15,18	59	65
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	2½	S	Jan 2, 18	70	80
Hudson County Gas.	4	S	Jun 1, 18	115	123
Illum. & Pr. Sec.	..	..	..	15	25
Do pf.	1¾	Q	May 15,18	90	95
Kan. City Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	..	..	85
Do pf.	..	..	..	40	54
Kansas City Rys.	..	..	..	16	22
Do pf.	..	..	..	30	45
Mid. W. Util. pf.	1½	Q	Jun 1, 18	40	50
Kansas G. & Elec. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 18	90	100
Miss. River Pr. pf.	3	S	J. & J.	40	42
Mobile Electric pf.	1¾	Q	May 15,18	80	90
Muskogee G. & El. pf.	1¾	Q	Mar 15,18	83	93
Nashville R. & L. pf.	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 18	64	70
Newark Con. Gas.	2½	S	Jan 1, 18	80	85
Niagara Falls Power.	2	Q	Apr 15,18	102	..
No. Ont. Light & Pwr.	..	..	..	11	15
De pf.	3	S	Jan 15,18	53	56
No. States Power	1¾	Q	Apr 20,18	44	45
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 20,18	84	86
Nor. Texas Electric.	1	Q	Jun 1, 18	55	60
De pf.	3	S	Mar 1, 18	70	75
Pacific Gas & Electric	1½	..	Oct 15, 17	34½	36
De pf.	1½	..	May 15,18	80¾	..
Pac. G. & E. (Ariz.) pf	1¾	Q	Apr 10,18	80	90
Pac. Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	May 1, 18	83	..
Republic Ry. & Light.	1	Q	Apr 15,18	22	23
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 15,18	58½	60
Southern Cal. Edison.	1½	Q	May 15,18	80	81
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 15,18	90	90
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	4	S	Jun 1, 18	110	120
S. W. Pwr. & Light pf	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 18	90	100
Standard Gas & Elec.	..	..	..	5	6
Do pf.	1½	Q	Mar 15,18	24	26
Tampa Electric	2½	Q	May 15,18	100	105
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	..	8	9½
Do pf.	..	..	..	13	15
Texas Pr. & Lt. pf.	1½	Q	May 1, 18	90	100
Tri-City R. & L. pf.	1½	Q	Apr 1, 18	85	88
United Light & Rys.	..	..	..	60	65
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Apr 1, 18	64	65
Un. Ry. & El. (Balt.)	50c	Q	Apr 15,18	18	19
United Utilities	..	..	..	15	25
Do pf.	..	..	..	80	90
Washington Gas	90c	Q	May 1, 18	57	60
Wash. Ry. & Electric.	1¼	Q	Jun 1, 18	48	60
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Jun 1, 18	65	70
Western Power	..	..	..	12	13
Do pf.	1	Q	Apr 15,18	48	51
West States Gas & E.	¼	Q	May 15,18	25	30
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 15,18	85	92
Wisconsin Edison	$1.50	S	Dec 31,17	25	30

*¾ payable in com. stock. †Incl. 2½% payable in com. stock. ‡In 5-year 6% scrip. a—Payable in scrip.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation June 1, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Bankers Tr.	11,250,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 18	365	368
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 18	510	530
Central	5,000,000	7	Q	Apr 1, 18	380	383
Columbia	5,000,000	3½	Q	Mar 30,18	258	262
Commercial	1,500,000	..	..	..	100	..
Empire	1,500,000	3	Q	Mar 30,18	290	300
Equitable Tr.	6,000,000	4	Q	Mar 30,18	337	342
Far. L. & T.	5,000,000	4½	Q	May 1, 18	..	390
Fidelity	1,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 18	200	..
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 30,18	230	240
Fulton	500,000	*7	S	Jan 2, 18	240	255
Guaranty	25,000,000	5	Q	Mar 30,18	327	332
Hamilton	500,000	3	S	May 1, 18	260	275
Hudson Tr.	500,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 18	135	145
Irving Trust.	1,500,000	b2	Q	Apr 1, 18	165	175
Kings Co.	500,000	6	Q	May 1, 18	620	650
Law. Title & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 18	95	97
Lincoln	1,000,000	1¼	Q	May 1, 18	..	100
Manufact'rs.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 18	125	145
Mercantile	1,000,000	..	..	..	198	..
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Mar 30,18	300	306
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Mar 30,18	590	..
N.Y.L. & T.	1,000,000	2½	S	Dec 10,17	..	905
People's Tr.	1,000,000	3½	Q	Mar 30,18	265	275
Q. Co., Jama.	600,000	..	..	..	70	80
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Mar 30,18	240	248
Transatlantic	700,000	3	S	Jan 2, 18	175	..
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 18	380	383
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 2, 18	915	930
U S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Mar 30,18	400	410

*Incl. 2% extra. †Incl. 5% extra. ‡And 16% extra.
a—And 2% extra.
b—See Irving Nat. Bank.

INSURANCE, REALTY, AND SURETY COMPANIES.

Am. Alliance	$1

NATION'S BUILDERS ARE TO MEET HERE

To Effect Co-ordination Among All Trades at the Government's Invitation.

PART OF BARUCH'S PLAN

War Industries Board Inspires Conference at Engineers' Building on June 14.

A general convention of architects, building material societies, building employers' associations, and organizations of building and allied interests will be held in the Engineering Societies building at 39 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York, beginning on June 14, in an effort to find some plane upon which the construction and building material interests of the entire country can meet to lend complete co-ordinated assistance to the Government in helping to fit the complex building material and construction interests of the country into the war-winning program.

This convention has been called under the auspices of the American Institute of Architects, but the entire program has been arranged so that the most practical plan can be worked out to the end that the building industries of the entire country can be called upon as a unit to meet any emergency that may arise wherein the resources, organizations and equipments of all branches of the building and engineering industries may be applied to the common purpose of co-operating with the various Government authorities in their need for men, materials or methods.

The meeting has been called because of the general realization that has spread over the entire country that a very serious situation is likely to develop unless much closer working arrangements can be effected between the nation's building crafts and the Federal authorities. This is partly due to the vast construction program that is developing at Washington and the increasing need for meeting the demand for housing, commercial, and industrial space throughout the land. The wartime requirements must have first consideration and the conference is the result of a request made to the War Industries Board, of which Bernard M. Baruch is Chairman, to the United States Chamber of Commerce to assist in bringing together all trades, professions and industries not already coordinated so that should necessity arise the Government can operate with them as units.

Some idea of the necessity for unifying the entire building industry of the country is shown by current conditions of supply and demand, according to the Dow Service Daily Building Reports. With the country calling for building material it is shown that only 36 barge loads of Hudson common brick have come into this market from Haverstraw since Jan. 1, whereas up to May 31, 1917, 113 barge loads had arrived and up June 1, 1904, a total of 192 boats had reported in. Barely 5 per cent. of the brick machines of the Hudson district are operating and it is the disposition along the river to carry present stocks over into next year rather than to attempt to produce brick this year under existing fuel supply and labor conditions. The Hudson brick-making district is practically the largest in the country. The brick reserves that will be available next year will be green brick, brick that is taken from the yards and stored in sheds unbaked that has been carried over the coming Winter for burning and distribution next year. It is exceedingly risky to carry this brick over from season to season and the loss usually carried by the consumer in higher prices.

Current brick prices are already between $10 and $10.25 a thousand, wholesale, and in some remote places, like Staten Island or Queens, the price last week went to $10.50. In the face of this situation, a material that in many respects can be utilized in emergency construction work as substitute for other materials that can only be used in certain kinds of work where plaster blocks cannot be used, conscription of coastwise barges for coal-carrying purposes has practically shut out the only all-water routes of plaster supply, throwing the country almost entirely upon rail shipments from Buffalo and Ohio.

These are conspicuous illustrations showing how necessary it is for the Government to be able to operate with a co-ordinated industry. The application of the new freight rates later this month will tend to make prices higher to the private consumer as well as to the Government, and it is in this respect that it is thought the convention can have a helpful influence.

Local wholesale building material prices showed a decided upward tendency at the first of the month, but except in a few lines of lumber general list quotations have held at or about levels prevailing in May. It is quite probable, however, that the beginning of the second half of the year will be featured with radical price advances.

CREDIT MEN GO TO CHICAGO.

Many New Yorkers to Attend Convention to Discuss War Policies.

Delegates to the war convention of the National Association of Credit Men, which is to be held in Chicago on June 18, and on the three following days, will discuss to what extent they should alter their policies so that the financial and industrial machinery of the nation may be kept moving with the least possible strain. How to cope with the increasing Government restrictions in the production of nonessentials will also be considered.

According to the program made public last night by J. H. Tregoe, Secretary-Treasurer of the organization, more than sixty addresses are to be given by business men from all over the country, and the entire convention will be devoted to war problems and to preparations for peace.

The campaign for the general use of trade acceptances will be pushed at the convention, one of the principal addresses on this subject being by Lewis E. Pierson, Chairman of the board, Irving National Bank, New York. The attitude of the credit men towards increased war taxes will also figure in the discussions. A large delegation of credit representatives from New York banking and mercantile firms will attend the convention.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JEWELLER'S COOPERATIVE SYNDICATE, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, June 17, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of the Trustee's right, title and interest in and to certain pawn tickets.

JOHN V. COGGEY, Trustee.
MOSES ALTMANN, Attorney for Trustee, 283 Broadway, New York.

HAROLD P. COFFIN, Referee in Bankruptcy, 32 Beaver St.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB M. SPAR, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, June 10, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 35 West 36th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a large quantity of Summer Dresses, Piece Goods, Furniture, Fixtures, Safe, Typewriter, etc.

SAMUEL HERSHENSTEIN, Receiver.
ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Receiver, 115 Chambers St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES E. REYNOLDS, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, June 3, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 630-636 First Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Machinery, Fixtures, &c. Also the Trustee's right, title, and interest in and to the lease of said premises.

BENJAMIN H. COHN, Attorney for Trustee, 196 Broadway, New York.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity.

Moran<Morgan. Foster<Callaghan & Co
Cowen<Linker & K. Vogue Co<Shapiro.
DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy discharges.

Charles E Dowley, Willis D Quackenbush, Henry Cohen, B & F Bernstein, Wm Breithaupt, Herman Krasnow, Henry Scher, Henry Wrouker, Arthur Abrams, Meyer Kilngan, Aruheiter & Steiner, Olga McKenzie, James D Sherwood, Max Rothschild, John H Ficken, Amos B Snook, Louis Sobel, Anna C Knowles, Raymond & Goldstein, Under objections: Robert E Cushman, William F Kick, Max Lilliensteirn, Lorenzo Silvestri, Benjamin Kwartuer, Max Maisel, Simon & Kamens, Adjourned cases: Elias Kesnek.

Aarons Sachs, David Reichenberg, Alex Smith, Philip L Gushkin, Charles Zisser, Edward M Proelich, Lasker & Levitan, Involuntary case: Petition<Spolter Bros. Motions: Flashlight Battery Co, 35c Auto Supply Co, J M Spear & Co, Boulevard Rest Co, Max Psaty, George H Rogers, J Heishal, Liberty Bakeries Corp Faibisy, Inc, Flashlight Battery Co, George F Usbeck, Charles Zisser, Hugh McAtamany, Loretta Corp, Spotter Bros, (5,) Lewis Chemical Co, Luna Fruit<Int Nav. Jacob Horwitz.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 328, Post Office Building, Brooklyn. Criminal.

US<S. Binder. Same<N Salla.
Same<H. Lawton and E. Burnett. Same<J. Kiernan.
Same<G. Smith. Same<O. Kiburis.
Same<G. Burgess, (2.) Same<C. Mulligan.
Same<Edna M. Kindred. Same<G. J. Walker.
Same<F. Gallagher. Same<J. Ackerman.
Same<C. Peterson. Same<J. Fusco.
Same<J. Sportedour. Same<P. Marzellanos.
Same<I. Jaglinski. Same<T. Conlon.
Same<L Janikowsky, Same<C. Belz.
Same<L. Roskopski. Same<J. Victory.
Same<J. Boelencik. Same<J. Whalen.
DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 312, Post Office Building, Brooklyn. Same<R. Johnson.
US<Rutherford et al, (2.) Same<W. Lynch.
Same<G. De Cocca. Same<P. Vasilas.
Same<R. Love. Same<A. Mathis.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

People ex rel Troy Un RR Co<Mealey. Re City of Syracuse.
Re P S Com<Cantague St. People<Todaro.
People ex rel Municip Gas Co<P S Com. Same<Henson.
Same<Unterman.
Same<Bisbee.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Guy, Bijur, and Weeks, JJ.—At 10 A. M. Appeals from orders and judgments of the City Court.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Miller<Kremer. Topakyan<Western Cartridge Co.
Louis Weber Building Co<D & M Patents, Reg. Cases<Shepard.
Heller<N Rys.
East River Nat Bk<Columbia Trust Co.
Re Sheppard.
Bimberg<Texas Co.
People, &c<Hale.
Moskowitz<French.
Sherman<Pasinsky.
CNY<Wohl South & Co.
Same<Karol.
Re Drone.
Re Silberhorn.
Mid-City Trust & Sav Bk<Assets Real Co.
Kenney<Kenney.
O'Brien<Degen.
Lahn<Roth.
Kingsland<Well.
A Nestbrook Co<Boury.
N Y Life Ins Co<Hickory Realty Co.
Van Ryck Estates<Nat Holding Co.
Bronx Country Auto<Grad.
Rogers<Rogers.
Bolardi<Marden Orth & Hastings Co.
Rudden<Steinbach.
Riley<Remington.
Brandt Bros Bldg Co<J B Bldg Co.
Schwarz<Alexander, Re Houston.
Matthews<Cunard S S Co.
Frank<G Reis & Bro.
Gaynor<Jacobs.
City R R Co<Katzen Realty Co.
Botts<Mercantile Bk
Mauro<Murphy.
People ex rel Sofrano<Murphy.
Parver<Parver.
Westcott Exp Co<CNY
Freedman<Long.
Jordan<Hamburger.
Ellman<Rosenkrantz.
US Tire Co<Friedberg
Rosoman<Deutsch.
Rand<Dick.
Reid<same.
Rudolph<Long Leaf Pine Co.
Tomasetti<Del & Hud. CNY<Bowman Auto.
Vitagraph Co<Stewart.
Kernikoff<Finkelbrandt.
Fedderico<Hooley.
Balut<N Y S & W RR
Nikra Realty Co<Prudential Cas Co.
Reichlen<Van Doren.
Tennenbaum<Boarding & Exchange Stable
Equitable Life Assur Socy<Smith.
Royal Card & Paper<Metr Lith Co.
Titus<Central Park & R R.
Duryea<Bergman.
CNY<Gerhard.
Re Lenkowsky
Re Atterbury<Atterbury.
(Gruber.)
Union Trust Co<Bernstein.
Schurmans<Schurmans
Riley<McGee.
Mannarino<Mannarino.
Iowa Sec Co<Ridgewood Nat Bk.
People ex rel Nell<Boese.
Elco Electric Trading Co<Ramsey.
Bergh<Delta Holding
Sapersteln<Goldsmith.
Berger<Berger.
Re Walker (Shaine.)
Schwartz<Rosenberg
Beardsley<Cardeza.
Vanderburgh<Steel.
Duryea<Bergman
Ingram<Klapstock.
N Y Merc Trading Co<Louis B Fraher, Inc.
Re Rachman.
Re Schwartz<Art Leath
Randolph<Beauley.
Silver<Silver.
Anna McNally, Inc<Chapin.
Wedertz<Seneet.
Schreiber<Schreiber.
Champion Coated Paper Co<Carey Printing Co.
Shannon<Worth, Export Corp<Sparks
Crain<Adams.
Frank A Seitz Realty, &c<Meyer & Bernheimer.
Smith<J M B Co., Inc.
Sheshevsky<Dearman.
Marquardt & Co<Claflin Co.
Jockey<Jockey.

PART II.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions.

Totenkopf<Rosenberg. Preferred causes:
Walder<Walder. Case on—Averett<Averett
Josephthal<Tannenbaum. Paine<CNY.
Equitable Trust Co<Starr. Cohen<Cohen.
Doonan<Doonan. Re CNY, (Service St.)
Bowers<Bowers. Walgrove<Brower.
Tager Co<62 West 116th St. Kandel<Goodnow.
People ex rel Fiegenheimer<Leo. Am. Radiator Co<CNY.
N Y Life Ins<Sauer Realty Co. Drexl<Drexl.
Reinthal & N<Doubleday, P & Co. People ex rel Mex Tel Co<State Tax Com.
Dooling<Dooling. People ex rel La Rochelle Corp<Purdy.
Re Man Ry, (Jackson.) Proctor<N Y C RR.
Hayden<Hayden. Friedman Cont Co<Sealich.
Metal Shelter Co<Foodin. State Bank<Bittiner.
Duncan<Duncan. Kiernan<Sile.
Binzen<Binzen. Same<Butler.
Cinney<Cinney. People ex rel Black, Starr & Frost, Inc<Purdy. (2.)
Ellis<Ellis. Re CNY, (East 63d St.)
H S Trust Co<Lehvitt. Parver<Parver.
Tchnikopf<Rosenberg. CNY<Rellim Const. Co.
Canepa<Canepa.
Avanzini<Avanzini.
Shultz<Shultz.
Pickert<Pickert. U S Trust Co<Erwin.
Clark<Fleischmann Vehicle Co. Blackall & Baldwin Co<1,067 5th Av Co.
People ex rel Selznick Enterprises<Purdy. Zerman<Edmund Francis Rty Co.
Bourne<Bourne. Zieger<Zieger.
Hare<Hare. General calendar: Case on—Tidewater
Perlmutter<Perlmutter. Con & Sup Co<Hopper.
Schwartz<Rosenberg. Demurrers:
Holmes<Crane.
Union Ferry Co<Fairschild. Pelli<Mulvaney.
Whitewyon<Star Co. Baron<Frank Gens & Co, Inc.
Baguley<Bonastre. Scura<Nat City Bk of N Y.
Onglev<Marcin.
Jacobs & Youngs<Kent Harvey<N Y Assets Realization Co. Smith<Toch.
U S Trust Co<Blake. Case on.
TRIAL TERM—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule VII., amended Trial Term rules.
Re Houston
Clear. J.—At 10 A. M.
PART IV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.
PART V.—McAvoy, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.
PART VI.—Mullan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.
PARTS VII AND VIII.—Not in session.
TRIAL TERMS — Part II.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.

Lawrence<Cowperthwait Co.
Findeisen & Kropf Mfg<Globe Indem Co
Stanley, Jordan & Co<Avri Chem Co.
Union Tr of Springfield<Breitung.
Ward<Chester.
Ley & Co<Greene.
Munro Est<Mullins.
3d Nat Bk Springfield <same.
Inspector<Swan.
Conway Sav Bk<same.
Volbeding<Composite Metal Lath Co.
Holyoke Sav Bk<same.
Hannevig & J<Hamilton.
Southbridge Nat Bk<same.
Allen<same.
Auto Brokerage Co<Hauff.
Thomas<Cameron.
Burgess<Dye Ex Corp.
Sociedad Gen de Rep, &c<Westn Cart Co.
NY Waste Paper Co<Luneschloss.
Goldman<Galbon.
Standard Paint Co<Lurkan.
Noecker & Co.
Kirsch & Co<Moscahlades.
Sloane<Dwyer.
Mosca hlades<Petrl.
Mundheim Co<US Fidelity & Guar Co.
Solomon<Lowenstein.
Gevirtz<Villeneuve Imp & Exp Co.
Shimm<Salkind.
Perkins-Goodwin Co<C L Chester, Inc.
Chem Import & Mfg Co<Brown.
Erdman<Hartford Accident & Indem Co. Clear.
Pomeroy<Schlossinberg.
Dalton<Richards.
Reussner<Cardwell.
Guillay & Co<Coudert.
Arnold Genuine Co<Nat Surety Co.
Weinstock<Shielholtz.
Coml Trust<Bradley.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M. Motions.

Mandelowitz<Bd of Education.
Schloen<Fay.
Fitzpatrick<Billboard Pub Co.
N Y Rys<CNY.
Goldman<Conway.
Goodman<N Y Rys.
Lano<Sel.
Feigenbaum<Josephson.
Adduci<N Y Rys.
M Chestney<Baumann.
D Chestney<same.
M Chestney<same.
Sadacca<N Y Rys.
Solon<same.
Olsen<Ostrander.
Darby<Kliemeck.

Kabat<Guidone & Son. Gelb<Silberman.
M Parkes<I R T. D'Asaro<Carini.
H. Parkes<same. D Fried<Sumergrade.
Geisinger<Raymond. S Fried<same.
Connelly<Lefler. Nachshin<Sheffield Farms-Slawson-D.
Weissmeier<Lahn. Goldstein<Int R T.
Geisler<B H RR. Riccio<same.
Zindulka<Strand Auto Service Corp. Mano<Postal Transfer Service.
Clark<3d Av RR. Blackburn<N Y Rys.
Tallon<Oyler. Agrillian<Schuler.
Holland<Turner. Kester<Margulies.
Cornish<Int R T Co. Fasano<Con Gas Co.
Dignowitz<Benjamin. Curran<Card.
Hellam<3d Av RR. Coleman<I R T.
L. Kapp<N Y Cons R R. Weld<Am Dock Co.
C Capp<same. Blake<McGovern.
Drangle<Goldberg. Rosenswelg<N Y Cons RR.
Haarscher<Monahan Express Co. Merritt<Finkelstein.
Gerth<Meyer. Witkoff<same.
Fresnick<Barnett. Reiger<Gilsoher.
R. Mackey<Amco Rty. Campbell<Hud & Man RR.
G. Mackey<same. Kamien<Frick.
Drangle<Goldberg. Weisheit<Pabst Brew.
Fedderico<Hooley. Silver<C B Reubenack Trucking Co.
Sebok<Leinwander's Cafe & Restaurant. Gustafson<Otis Elev.
Quinn<Siegel Cartidge. Johnson<same.
Greenwald<Krimsky. Rothstein<Claflin, T & Co.
Wilensky<42d St, &c, Ry. Lieber<Charles & Co.
A. Lomuscio<N Y Rys. O'Connor<Quackenbush.
D. Lomuscio<same. Ochs<Woods.
Clancy<Postal Transfer Co. Zimmerman<Empire Mortgage Co.
Newman<Bess. Doyle<Lighthite.
Hess<CNY. Tannenbaum<Frankel.
Mahoney<Coastwise Lumber & Supply. Appell<I R T.
M T Henning<I R T. Spiegel<Stokes.
J Henning<same. Bross<Friedman.
Schmucklers<Rosenberg Pilkington<O'Day. Farley<Malesphini.
Green<Reich. Nelson<Stark.
Becker<B'way & 165th St Realty Co. T Falvey<Taylor.
B Rosenthal<CNY. D Falvey<same.
J Rosenthal<same. Weinstein<Susskind.
Lieberman<Melnick. Beenenfeld<Kemp.
O'Reilly<Buckman. Smith<Auto Hauling.
Honig<Wilson & Co. Cooke<N Y Rys.
H Goldwasser<N Y Rys. M. Kane<Hallahan Dry Goods Co.
R Goldwasser<same. J Kane<same.
G Farber<I R T. Vanderburgh<Steel. Clear.
S Farber<same.

PART XIV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M. In Room 312, Post Office Building, Brooklyn.

US<Rutherford et al, (2.) Same<W. Lynch.
Same<G. De Cocca. Same<P. Vasilas.
Same<R. Love. Same<A. Mathis.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

People ex rel Troy Un RR Co<Mealey. Re City of Syracuse.
Re P S Com<Cantague St. People<Todaro.
People ex rel Municip Gas Co<P S Com. Same<Henson.
Same<Unterman.
Same<Bisbee.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Guy, Bijur, and Weeks, JJ.—At 10 A. M. Appeals from orders and judgments of the City Court.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Miller<Kremer. Topakyan<Western Cartridge Co.
Louis Weber Building Co<D & M Patents, Reg. Cases<Shepard.
Heller<N Rys.
East River Nat Bk<Columbia Trust Co.
Re Sheppard.
Bimberg<Texas Co.
People, &c<Hale.
Moskowitz<French.
Sherman<Pasinsky.
CNY<Wohl South & Co.
Same<Karol.
Re Drone.
Re Silberhorn.
Mid-City Trust & Sav Bk<Assets Real Co.
Kenney<Kenney.
O'Brien<Degen.
Lahn<Roth.
Kingsland<Well.
A Nestbrook Co<Boury.
N Y Life Ins Co<Hickory Realty Co.
Van Ryck Estates<Nat Holding Co.
Bronx Country Auto<Grad.
Rogers<Rogers.
Bolardi<Marden Orth & Hastings Co.
Rudden<Steinbach.
Riley<Remington.
Brandt Bros Bldg Co<J B Bldg Co.
Schwarz<Alexander, Re Houston.
Matthews<Cunard S S Co.
Frank<G Reis & Bro.
Gaynor<Jacobs.
City R R Co<Katzen Realty Co.
Botts<Mercantile Bk
Mauro<Murphy.
People ex rel Sofrano<Murphy.
Parver<Parver.
Westcott Exp Co<CNY
Freedman<Long.
Jordan<Hamburger.
Ellman<Rosenkrantz.
US Tire Co<Friedberg
Rosoman<Deutsch.
Rand<Dick.
Reid<same.
Rudolph<Long Leaf Pine Co.
Tomasetti<Del & Hud. CNY<Bowman Auto.
Vitagraph Co<Stewart.
Kernikoff<Finkelbrandt.
Fedderico<Hooley.
Balut<N Y S & W RR
Nikra Realty Co<Prudential Cas Co.
Reichlen<Van Doren.
Tennenbaum<Boarding & Exchange Stable
Equitable Life Assur Socy<Smith.
Royal Card & Paper<Metr Lith Co.
Titus<Central Park & R R.
Duryea<Bergman.
CNY<Gerhard.
Re Lenkowsky
Re Atterbury<Atterbury.
(Gruber.)
Union Trust Co<Bernstein.
Schurmans<Schurmans
Riley<McGee.
Mannarino<Mannarino.
Iowa Sec Co<Ridgewood Nat Bk.
People ex rel Nell<Boese.
Elco Electric Trading Co<Ramsey.
Bergh<Delta Holding
Sapersteln<Goldsmith.
Berger<Berger.
Re Walker (Shaine.)
Schwartz<Rosenberg
Beardsley<Cardeza.
Vanderburgh<Steel.
Duryea<Bergman
Ingram<Klapstock.
N Y Merc Trading Co<Louis B Fraher, Inc.
Re Rachman.
Re Schwartz<Art Leath
Randolph<Beauley.
Silver<Silver.
Anna McNally, Inc<Chapin.
Wedertz<Seneet.
Schreiber<Schreiber.
Champion Coated Paper Co<Carey Printing Co.
Shannon<Worth, Export Corp<Sparks
Crain<Adams.
Frank A Seitz Realty, &c<Meyer & Bernheimer.
Smith<J M B Co., Inc.
Sheshevsky<Dearman.
Marquardt & Co<Claflin Co.
Jockey<Jockey.

PART II.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions.

Totenkopf<Rosenberg. Preferred causes:
Walder<Walder. Case on—Averett<Averett
Josephthal<Tannenbaum. Paine<CNY.
Equitable Trust Co<Starr. Cohen<Cohen.
Doonan<Doonan. Re CNY, (Service St.)
Bowers<Bowers. Walgrove<Brower.
Tager Co<62 West 116th St. Kandel<Goodnow.
People ex rel Fiegenheimer<Leo. Am. Radiator Co<CNY.
N Y Life Ins<Sauer Realty Co. Drexl<Drexl.
Reinthal & N<Doubleday, P & Co. People ex rel Mex Tel Co<State Tax Com.
Dooling<Dooling. People ex rel La Rochelle Corp<Purdy.
Re Man Ry, (Jackson.) Proctor<N Y C RR.
Hayden<Hayden. Friedman Cont Co<Sealich.
Metal Shelter Co<Foodin. State Bank<Bittiner.
Duncan<Duncan. Kiernan<Sile.
Binzen<Binzen. Same<Butler.
Cinney<Cinney. People ex rel Black, Starr & Frost, Inc<Purdy. (2.)
Ellis<Ellis. Re CNY, (East 63d St.)
H S Trust Co<Lehvitt. Parver<Parver.
Tchnikopf<Rosenberg. CNY<Rellim Const. Co.
Canepa<Canepa.
Avanzini<Avanzini.
Shultz<Shultz.
Pickert<Pickert. U S Trust Co<Erwin.
Clark<Fleischmann Vehicle Co. Blackall & Baldwin Co<1,067 5th Av Co.
People ex rel Selznick Enterprises<Purdy. Zerman<Edmund Francis Rty Co.
Bourne<Bourne. Zieger<Zieger.
Hare<Hare. General calendar: Case on—Tidewater
Perlmutter<Perlmutter. Con & Sup Co<Hopper.
Schwartz<Rosenberg. Demurrers:
Union Ferry Co<Fairschild. Holmes<Crane.
Whitewyon<Star Co. Pelli<Mulvaney.
Baguley<Bonastre. Baron<Frank Gens & Co, Inc.
Scura<Nat City Bk of N Y. Hickory Realty Co.
Jacobs & Youngs<Kent Harvey<N Y Assets Realization Co. Onglev<Marcin.
U S Trust Co<Blake. Smith<Toch.
Clear. Case on.
PART IV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.
PART V.—McAvoy, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.
PART VI.—Mullan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.
PARTS VII AND VIII.—Not in session.
TRIAL TERMS — Part II.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.

Lawrence<Cowperthwait Co.
Findeisen & Kropf Mfg<Globe Indem Co
Stanley, Jordan & Co<Avri Chem Co.
Union Tr of Springfield<Breitung.
Ward<Chester.
Ley & Co<Greene.
Munro Est<Mullins.
3d Nat Bk Springfield <same.
Inspector<Swan.
Conway Sav Bk<same.
Volbeding<Composite Metal Lath Co.
Holyoke Sav Bk<same.
Hannevig & J<Hamilton.
Southbridge Nat Bk<same.
Allen<same.
Auto Brokerage Co<Hauff.
Thomas<Cameron.
Burgess<Dye Ex Corp.
Sociedad Gen de Rep, &c<Westn Cart Co.
NY Waste Paper Co<Luneschloss.
Goldman<Galbon.
Standard Paint Co<Lurkan.
Noecker & Co.
Kirsch & Co<Moscahlades.
Sloane<Dwyer.
Mosca hlades<Petrl.
Mundheim Co<US Fidelity & Guar Co.
Solomon<Lowenstein.
Gevirtz<Villeneuve Imp & Exp Co.
Shimm<Salkind.
Perkins-Goodwin Co<C L Chester, Inc.
Chem Import & Mfg Co<Brown.
Erdman<Hartford Accident & Indem Co. Clear.
Pomeroy<Schlossinberg.
Dalton<Richards.
Reussner<Cardwell.
Guillay & Co<Coudert.
Arnold Genuine Co<Nat Surety Co.
Weinstock<Shielholtz.
Coml Trust<Bradley.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M. Motions.

Mandelowitz<Bd of Education.
Schloen<Fay.
Fitzpatrick<Billboard Pub Co.
N Y Rys<CNY.
Goldman<Conway.
Goodman<N Y Rys.
Lano<Sel.
Feigenbaum<Josephson.
Adduci<N Y Rys.
M Chestney<Baumann.
D Chestney<same.
M Chestney<same.
Sadacca<N Y Rys.
Solon<same.
Olsen<Ostrander.
Darby<Kliemeck.

Kabat<Guidone & Son. Gelb<Silberman.
M Parkes<I R T. D'Asaro<Carini.
H. Parkes<same. D Fried<Sumergrade.
Geisinger<Raymond. S Fried<same.
Connelly<Lefler. Nachshin<Sheffield Farms-Slawson-D.
Weissmeier<Lahn. Goldstein<Int R T.
Geisler<B H RR. Riccio<same.
Zindulka<Strand Auto Service Corp. Mano<Postal Transfer Service.
Clark<3d Av RR. Blackburn<N Y Rys.
Tallon<Oyler. Agrillian<Schuler.
Holland<Turner. Kester<Margulies.
Cornish<Int R T Co. Fasano<Con Gas Co.
Dignowitz<Benjamin. Curran<Card.
Hellam<3d Av RR. Coleman<I R T.
L. Kapp<N Y Cons R R. Weld<Am Dock Co.
C Capp<same. Blake<McGovern.
Drangle<Goldberg. Rosenswelg<N Y Cons RR.
Haarscher<Monahan Express Co. Merritt<Finkelstein.
Gerth<Meyer. Witkoff<same.
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R. Mackey<Amco Rty. Campbell<Hud & Man RR.
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Sebok<Leinwander's Cafe & Restaurant. Gustafson<Otis Elev.
Quinn<Siegel Cartidge. Johnson<same.
Greenwald<Krimsky. Rothstein<Claflin, T & Co.
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A. Lomuscio<N Y Rys. O'Connor<Quackenbush.
D. Lomuscio<same. Ochs<Woods.
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Hess<CNY. Tannenbaum<Frankel.
Mahoney<Coastwise Lumber & Supply. Appell<I R T.
M T Henning<I R T. Spiegel<Stokes.
J Henning<same. Bross<Friedman.
Schmucklers<Rosenberg Pilkington<O'Day. Farley<Malesphini.
Green<Reich. Nelson<Stark.
Becker<B'way & 165th St Realty Co. T Falvey<Taylor.
B Rosenthal<CNY. D Falvey<same.
J Rosenthal<same. Weinstein<Susskind.
Lieberman<Melnick. Beenenfeld<Kemp.
O'Reilly<Buckman. Smith<Auto Hauling.
Honig<Wilson & Co. Cooke<N Y Rys.
H Goldwasser<N Y Rys. M. Kane<Hallahan Dry Goods Co.
R Goldwasser<same. J Kane<same.
G Farber<I R T. Vanderburgh<Steel. Clear.
S Farber<same.

PART XIV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M. In Room 312, Post Office Building, Brooklyn.

US<Rutherford et al, (2.) Same<W. Lynch.
Same<G. De Cocca. Same<P. Vasilas.
Same<R. Love. Same<A. Mathis.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

People ex rel Troy Un RR Co<Mealey. Re City of Syracuse.
Re P S Com<Cantague St. People<Todaro.
People ex rel Municip Gas Co<P S Com. Same<Henson.
Same<Unterman.
Same<Bisbee.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Guy, Bijur, and Weeks, JJ.—At 10 A. M. Appeals from orders and judgments of the City Court.
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Miller<Kremer. Topakyan<Western Cartridge Co.
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East River Nat Bk<Columbia Trust Co.
Re Sheppard.
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Moskowitz<French.
Sherman<Pasinsky.
CNY<Wohl South & Co.
Same<Karol.
Re Drone.
Re Silberhorn.
Mid-City Trust & Sav Bk<Assets Real Co.
Kenney<Kenney.
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N Y Life Ins Co<Hickory Realty Co.
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Botts<Mercantile Bk
Mauro<Murphy.
People ex rel Sofrano<Murphy.
Parver<Parver.
Westcott Exp Co<CNY
Freedman<Long.
Jordan<Hamburger.
Ellman<Rosenkrantz.
US Tire Co<Friedberg
Rosoman<Deutsch.
Rand<Dick.
Reid<same.
Rudolph<Long Leaf Pine Co.
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Equitable Life Assur Socy<Smith.
Royal Card & Paper<Metr Lith Co.
Titus<Central Park & R R.
Duryea<Bergman.
CNY<Gerhard.
Re Lenkowsky
Re Atterbury<Atterbury.
(Gruber.)
Union Trust Co<Bernstein.
Schurmans<Schurmans
Riley<McGee.
Mannarino<Mannarino.
Iowa Sec Co<Ridgewood Nat Bk.
People ex rel Nell<Boese.
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Berger<Berger.
Re Walker (Shaine.)
Schwartz<Rosenberg
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Ingram<Klapstock.
N Y Merc Trading Co<Louis B Fraher, Inc.
Re Rachman.
Re Schwartz<Art Leath
Randolph<Beauley.
Silver<Silver.
Anna McNally, Inc<Chapin.
Wedertz<Seneet.
Schreiber<Schreiber.
Champion Coated Paper Co<Carey Printing Co.
Shannon<Worth, Export Corp<Sparks
Crain<Adams.
Frank A Seitz Realty, &c<Meyer & Bernheimer.
Smith<J M B Co., Inc.
Sheshevsky<Dearman.
Marquardt & Co<Claflin Co.
Jockey<Jockey.

PART II.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions.

Totenkopf<Rosenberg. Preferred causes:
Walder<Walder. Case on—Averett<Averett
Josephthal<Tannenbaum. Paine<CNY.
Equitable Trust Co<Starr. Cohen<Cohen.
Doonan<Doonan. Re CNY, (Service St.)
Bowers<Bowers. Walgrove<Brower.
Tager Co<62 West 116th St. Kandel<Goodnow.
People ex rel Fiegenheimer<Leo. Am. Radiator Co<CNY.
N Y Life Ins<Sauer Realty Co. Drexl<Drexl.
Reinthal & N<Doubleday, P & Co. People ex rel Mex Tel Co<State Tax Com.
Dooling<Dooling. People ex rel La Rochelle Corp<Purdy.
Re Man Ry, (Jackson.) Proctor<N Y C RR.
Hayden<Hayden. Friedman Cont Co<Sealich.
Metal Shelter Co<Foodin. State Bank<Bittiner.
Duncan<Duncan. Kiernan<Sile.
Binzen<Binzen. Same<Butler.
Cinney<Cinney. People ex rel Black, Starr & Frost, Inc<Purdy. (2.)
Ellis<Ellis. Re CNY, (East 63d St.)
H S Trust Co<Lehvitt. Parver<Parver.
Tchnikopf<Rosenberg. CNY<Rellim Const. Co.
Canepa<Canepa.
Avanzini<Avanzini.
Shultz<Shultz.
Pickert<Pickert. U S Trust Co<Erwin.
Clark<Fleischmann Vehicle Co. Blackall & Baldwin Co<1,067 5th Av Co.
People ex rel Selznick Enterprises<Purdy. Zerman<Edmund Francis Rty Co.
Bourne<Bourne. Zieger<Zieger.
Hare<Hare. General calendar: Case on—Tidewater
Perlmutter<Perlmutter. Con & Sup Co

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

81ST, 360 WEST.—From June 15, five rooms, bath, grand piano; private garden. Call mornings, 11 to 1. Bird.

26TH ST., 29 West.—Suites, one, two, and three rooms; moderate rental. Von Hoffman Apts.

45TH, 341 WEST, (just off Broadway.)—New elevator building; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH ST., 58 WEST, (HOTEL PATTERSON.)
Suite of 2 rooms and bath, $17.50 per week and up;
Suite of 3 rooms and bath, $21 per week and up;
Suite of 4 rooms and 2 baths, $35 per week and up.

47TH, 16 WEST.—Desirable two room, kitchenette; hot water, bath; all conveniences.

50'S to Washington Square and Gramercy Park.—Apartments, (all sizes,) handsomely furnished, $65-$110. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

51ST, 245 WEST, just off Broadway.—Handsomely furnished housekeeping apartments, consisting two, three, four rooms; high class fireproof building.

52D, 43 WEST.—One and two room apartments, with bathroom; single room.

55TH, 140 WEST.—Nicely furnished apartment; two bedrooms, living room, kitchen, bath.

55TH, 140 WEST.—$75 monthly, June, October; two airy rooms, bath, kitchenette.

56TH, 208 WEST. (Thorndyke Apartment Hotel.)—Attractive suite, two rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

56TH, 63 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, southern exposure; also other apartments.

57TH, 221 WEST.—Seven outside rooms; immediate possession; housekeeping; bargain. Phone 1377 Columbus.

57TH, 140 WEST.—Sublet charming 4-room apt., 10th floor; reasonable. Manigault.

59TH, 222 WEST, (Gainsborough Studios.)—Charmingly furnished Summer apartment, three rooms, kitchenette, and bath.

59TH, 24 WEST.—Nicely furnished apartment, bedroom, living room, kitchen, bath.

64TH, 45 WEST, (near Central Park.)—Six rooms, Summer months, $50. Greenber.

69TH, 245 WEST.—$50-$80; 2-3-room apartments, kitchenette, completely furnished, latest improvements; references necessary.

69TH, 22 WEST.—Two apartments, newly furnished, kitchenette; $110, $125 per month; references.

70TH ST., 2,021 Broadway. "The Nevada."—Completely furnished 7-room high-class apartments; all rooms facing Broadway; or will sell very reasonably; year's lease after Oct. 1; immediate possession. Telephone River. 1630, Apartment 7-A.

70'S TO 100TH.—Apartments, (all sizes,) $60-$110. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

72D, 305 WEST.—Newly furnished, 5 rooms and 2 baths apartment, including maid's room and bath; light and airy, with splendid outlook; rent $250 monthly. Call 259 Columbus.

72D, 240 WEST.—Apartments of one and two rooms and bath; very attractive house; electric light, parquet floor, maid service; furnished or unfurnished. Key room in building.

72D, 128 WEST.—Splendid bargain; private roof garden; beautifully furnished four-room apartment. Apartment 8. Columbus 8395.

80TH, 225 WEST, (Broadway.)—Handsomely furnished 4 corner rooms, 2 baths; overlooking Hudson.

80TH, 150 WEST.—Beautifully furnished 5-room apartment. 5C. Schuyler 4270.

81ST, 203 WEST.—Exceptionally furnished, 5 rooms; piano, Victrola, linen; immediate possession; sublet month or longer. Coyle, Phone 1176 Vanderbilt.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Six rooms; first class; piano; library; convenient; now to October; sacrifice to reliable party. Dr. Burt.

82D, 5 WEST.—To sublet for Summer months; bargain; beautifully furnished eight-room apartment; fifth floor; cool. Phone Schuyler 3272, mornings.

83D, 326 WEST.—June to September, furnished 7-room elevator apartment, 5th floor; phone, Schuyler 1988; electricity; reasonable. Morrison.

84TH, 40 WEST.—3 beautiful outside rooms, complete housekeeping, piano. See Superintendent. Schuyler 6377. Apt. 7B.

84TH, 255 WEST.—Breezy 5-room, well-furnished apartment; 2 baths; 10th floor; southwest corner; $200 month. Johnson.

85TH ST., 252 WEST, (Apartment 9A.)—Nicely furnished apartment to let June 1st to Sept. 15th; 7 rooms, 2 baths; $150 monthly; best references required. Schuyler 8458.

86TH, 309 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, cool; maid service. Apt. 6D.

87TH, 109 WEST.—Two large furnished rooms; electric light, phone, private bath, maid service; use of kitchen; moderate rent.

87TH, 323 WEST, (Riverside.)—Private house, entire floors, 2-3-4 rooms, baths, kitchenette; electricity, service; $45 to $90.

89TH ST., (near Drive.)—Two large rooms, foyer, bath, complete kitchenette; cool, airy; newly furnished; twin beds, piano, $100. Riverside 6068.

90TH, 255 WEST.—Sublet furnished, eight-room apartment, three baths; for Summer; best locality; reasonable. Apt. 13.

91ST, 27 WEST.—One, two room apartments; high class, furnished; latest improvements; maid service; $25-$75; references necessary.

92D, 30 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath beautifully furnished, electricity, telephone, small room.

92D, 1 WEST, (Central Park corner.)—"The Cherbourg."—Nine rooms, fully furnished; cool, quiet; sacrifice $100. Allen.

97TH, 251 WEST.—Desirable, light, cool, furnished apartment, one block from subway express, to Oct. 1; rent moderate; references.

98TH ST., 315 WEST.—Attractive four-room and bath apartment, cool and airy in Summer, for rent until Oct. 1; immediate possession; rental $75 monthly. Inquire of Superintendent or phone Bryant 1000, Extension 103, for appointment.

100TH, 314 WEST.—Seven rooms, two baths; overlooking Hudson; completely furnished; elevator apt.; June-Oct. Apt. 30.

101ST ST., 300 WEST.—Attractive, furnished six-room apartment; river view, near Riverside Drive. Graham.

103D ST., 91 WEST.—Five rooms and bath, first floor, June to September.

104TH, 304 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, high-class furnished apartment; sublet very reasonable. Apply premises, or office, 215 Manhattan Av., or Academy 1647.

106TH, 61 WEST.—Modern elevator apartment, 6 light rooms, 3 on street, for Summer; reasonable to responsible party. Bloch.

109TH, 107 WEST.—" Capitol," 1011 Academy; 2 and 3 room apartments, bath, kitchenette; restaurant in building; near subway, "L"; $30 to $55 monthly; weekly rates; references essential; inspection Sunday and evenings.

110TH, 501 WEST.—Sublet Summer's 6 rooms, outside; 2 baths; Apt. 35; one block to subway. Telephone Cathedral 6398.

605 W. 111TH ST.
9 rooms; steam heat; bath.
$780 to $960 per annum.
Between Broadway and Riverside Drive.
Apply on premises, or
L. J. Phillips & Co., 148 W. 72d St.

111TH, 528 WEST.—Nicely furnished apartment, four rooms, bath; reasonable. Apartment 54.

111TH, 504 WEST.—Furnished apartment of five rooms and bath, from June 15 until Sept. 1. Apartment 30. Call before noon.

111TH, 522 WEST, (Apt. 38.)—Three light rooms, kitchenette, furnished, for Summer; references.

113TH, 549 WEST.—All outside five-room apartment, newly furnished; immediate possession.

115TH, 600 WEST, (Luxor, 31.)—Four rooms, completely furnished; piano; Summer rates.

116TH, 435 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette; entire front south; ninth floor; newly furnished; immediate possession. Hildreth, Apartment 9-F.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Elevator apartment, 5 rooms and bath; $45 month. Rose.

127TH, 611 WEST.—To sublet, three rooms, bath, kitchenette; excellently furnished; one step Broadway subway; rent reasonable; immediate possession. Call or phone Morningside 5690, Apt. 2.

129TH, 421 WEST.—To sublet, immediate possession, to October 1, 6 large rooms and bath, all outside, southern exposure; elevator apartment; convenient "L," Broadway subway, and bus; Grand piano; $50. Telephone MacNulty 8500 Morningside.

136TH, 530 WEST.—Five rooms; owner leaving city for Summer. Apartment 42.

144TH, 557 WEST.—Nicely furnished, 5 or 6 rooms, for Summer months; pianos, Sonora; reasonable. Apartment 3 S.-W.

161ST, 509 WEST.—Four attractive, outside rooms; near subway, elevated, bus, Pole Grounds; reasonable. Standish, Apartment 42.

184TH, 649 WEST. — Five-room apartment; southern exposure; second floor front; apply Monday. Chattin.

180TH, 599 WEST.—Sublet to Oct. 1 or longer, attractive elevator apartment, 8 outside rooms and bath, completely furnished, all modern conveniences; reasonable to responsible couple. Apply superintendent or phone 2004 St. Nicholas, Apartment 36.

APARTMENT OPPORTUNITIES.
Handsomely furnished sublet apartments. Wickliffe Gray, Agent, 269 West 73d St. Columbus 3974.

ATTRACTIVE four-room front elevator apartment, near Riverside, four months or longer; references. Apply Bonay, 603 West 139th St.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
First class.
Two rooms, bath, period furniture, service.
Steigelman, 9 West 32d St.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED 6-ROOM APARTMENT FACING CENTRAL PARK WEST AT 87TH. CALL MRS. ROSSMAN AT HOTEL ANSONIA.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

ATTRACTIVE Apartments. Hotel Conveniences. Apartment Rates. Inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45 $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions, lease, or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613 5th Av. bus stops at door.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished four-room front apartment, near Riverside, for four months or longer; references. Apply Bonay, 603 West 139th.

BEVERWYCK,
89 WEST 27TH ST.
TWO AND THREE ROOM APARTMENTS.

BROADWAY, 2,187. — Attractive 6 rooms, bath; centre of city; convenient to car lines; references required. Walton.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (Corner 86th St.)—Exceptionally beautiful 9-room, furnished or unfurnished apartment; 4 master bedrooms, 3 baths, paneled walls, cream ivory woodwork throughout; 12th floor top, all large, airy, outside rooms, marvelous view; always cool; rent from June 15 to Sept. 15; references required. Phone Schuyler 2136.

EXCEPTIONALLY light, cool, airy 7 large rooms, all outside; south, east, west exposure; sweeping view of river; just off Riverside; $140. H.M., P. O. Box 1936.

Hotel Bretton Hall.—Suite, two rooms and bath, tenth floor, fronting on Broadway; maid service; sublet to Oct. 1, very low rental to responsible people. E. F. Hart, 154 Nassau St. Phone 4486 Beekman.

MANHATTAN AV., 215, (Near 109th St.)—Completely furnished apartments, 2 to 6 rooms; elevator and nonelevator; $30 to $60 month; also weekly rate; 10 per cent. reduction to soldiers and sailors' families. Tel. Academy 1647.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Seven large, handsomely furnished rooms, den, foyer; facing Drive; grand piano, Victrola; all conveniences; $125. Telephone 3423 Morningside up to 3 o'clock. Write Room 701, 19 Liberty St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 340, (106th.)—Beautiful, enormous kitchenette, 2 room apartment, large balcony, facing river; rent all year around or Summer months. For particulars phone Schuyler 4748. Bachelor preferred.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 464.—SIX HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, TWO MASTER'S BEDROOMS, TWO BATHS, MAID'S ROOM. APT. 2.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 67.—10 or 7 rooms, spacious, all overlooking Hudson; luxuriously furnished; ninth floor; cool. Jackson, 7915 Columbus.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, at 98th St.—Corner 8 rooms, 3 baths, furnished; facing Drive; July to October; $200 per month. Telephone Riverside 3815.

THREE-ROOM apartment, Hotel Walton, sublet to Oct. 1 at great concession. For appointment, phone Barclay 6721.

WEST END AV., 839.—Attractive, well-furnished six-room apartment, river view, to let to Oct. 1. Graham.

Furnished—Brooklyn.

Flatbush.—For the Summer months, four very large, light rooms, with extra large windows opening on parked street, in most beautiful section of Flatbush; handsomely furnished, with Victrola, telephone, shower bath, etc.; near the Brighton, Flatbush and Ocean Av. car lines. Penny, 1,306 Ocean Av., corner Av. H. Telephone 388W Kenmore.

FLATBUSH Section, Brooklyn.—Beautifully furnished duplex apartment, (upper,) nine rooms; rent $85 a month. Telephone 1342 Flatbush.

Unfurnished—East Side.

12TH ST., 5 EAST.—Two large and 4 small rooms; modern improvements.

57TH, 123 EAST.—Light parlor floor, with bath; suitable living and business. 6605 Plaza.

71ST, 141 EAST.—Modern 7-room corner apartment to sublet; $100. Dr. Aranow.

87TH ST., 59 EAST. — Four rooms, bath, kitchen; electric lights, all improvements; $65.

MADISON AV., 926, (73d St.)—Three large rooms, all modern; reasonable rent.

WASHINGTON MEWS. 46.—Studio cottage, 5 rooms, housekeeping apartment; Italian garden in rear. Apply to H. C. Girard, Superintendent, 26 East 8th St.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 3.—Attractive studio apartment, 6 rooms and bath; June 1 to October. Spring 6953.

Unfurnished—West Side.

16TH, 5 WEST: Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

50'S TO WASHINGTON SQ.—Apartments, (all sizes,) $65-$110. Elberson, 25 W. 42d.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed 14-story building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments; 2 to 8 rooms, $1,500 to $4,500; studio living rooms, 25x30; restaurant.
PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC.,
9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8800.

69TH ST., 257 WEST.—Elegant single flat, 7 rooms, bath; moderate rent. Janitor.

70'S TO 100TH ST.—Apartments, (all sizes,) $60-$100. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

72D, 14 WEST. — Apartments, two, three rooms; steam heat, electric light, parquet floors; doctor's office; one room for bachelor.

72D, 116 WEST.—Unfurnished 2-room and bath apartment to let; rent $87.50 monthly. 305 West 72d St., Apt. 82. Phone 258 Columbus.

81ST, 203 WEST.—Five large outside rooms; southeastern exposure, from end June; if required, at reduced rental for 1-2 year. Apartment 9B. Schuyler 7580.

84TH, 17 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath; electricity; $70. Janitor.

85TH, 101 WEST. (" Brockholst.")—Eight rooms and bath, $900.

98TH, 215 WEST.—Beautiful apartment, 6 rooms, foyer, 2 baths, July 1 until Oct. 1, $60 per month; thereafter, three-year lease, $1,700. Louis S. Frank, Apt. 11C.

108TH, 280 WEST.—Six rooms, all light; improvements; near Broadway; $40 to $50.

414 WEST 121ST ST.
Five rooms and bath; all modern improvements; near Columbia University; $55 to $70 month. Apply premises, or
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 148 WEST 72D ST.

121ST, 420 WEST, (CORNER AMSTERM AV.)—Corner apartments, 5 and 6 rooms; college neighborhood; every modern improvement.

150TH, 301 WEST.—3, 4 rooms, elevator, telephone; near "L" station; $25.

164TH, 601 WEST.—Beautiful 4-room apartment to sublet; river view.

165TH, 600 WEST.—Beautiful 8-room apartment to sublet; modern building.

228 BROADWAY
Two and three rooms with bath.
Maid service; references required.

CLAREMONT AV., 182.—Near subway; 5, 6 light room apartments; all improvements; $37-$45.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790. ("Riviera.")—5 room; strictly high-class, fireproof building, very low rental for balance of lease; 3 years and 4 months. A. J. Odell, Audubon 5400.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 900, (corner 161st.)—Sublet 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 rooms, 2 baths; elevator. A. Hunton views; inquire office.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 960.—Six-room apartment, 2 baths, to sublet at less than present rental from June 15. Apt. 5C.

THREE ROOMS, bath; elegant floor; private house; subway and L. Phone Audubon 726.

WEST END AV., 771, (97th St.)—Six rooms, three baths; sublet to Oct. 1; greatly reduced rents. Apartment 10E.

WEST END AV., 498.—8 room apartment; greatly reduced rent until Oct. 1.

Unfurnished—Brooklyn.

CLINTON AV., 476.—To sublet from June 1, splendid 5-room apartment, unfurnished; beautiful location, Clinton and Gates Aves.; very reasonable. Apt. 2C. Phone Prospect 7991.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Unfurnished.

WANTED, FROM OCT. 1, SEVEN OR EIGHT-ROOM APARTMENT, WITH SLEEPING PORCH OR ONE WHICH PORCH COULD BE BUILT. ADDRESS APARTMENT 82, 527 WEST 110TH ST.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

16TH, 206 EAST.—Medium room in private house. Call mornings Stuyvesant 4065.

84TH ST., 120 EAST.—Attractive room in elevator apartment; business woman preferred. Apartment 9.

35TH, 20 EAST, (Near Madison.)—Desirable room; all conveniences; electricity; gentlemen; select.

36TH, 14 EAST.—Large front double room, private bath, second, sleeping floor; references.

50TH, 39 EAST.—All attractively, newly furnished; private bath; telephone, electricity.

88TH, 14 EAST.—1 large or 2 small rooms; Summer rates.

48D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable room, with bath; also small room; references.

57TH, 123 EAST.—Attractively furnished outside room, with adjoining bath. Plaza 6605.

60TH, 134 EAST.—Elegant parlor floor, suitable doctor or light business; also large, small, nicely furnished rooms; all improvements.

61ST, 27 EAST.—Rooms to let; Summer rates; single or en suite. Plaza 2288.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

62D, 24 EAST.—Large, front room and bath in high-class private residence; bachelors only.

64TH, (733-35 Mad. Av.)—Large room, private bath, telephone; $6-$7-$8. Summer rates; small $2-$5.

65TH, 32 EAST.—Unusually cool, spacious rooms for Summer in private house. Call between 5 and 8 P. M.; references.

IRVING PLACE, 53, (18th St.)—Desirable rooms with or without board; near Gramercy Park, subway, elevated, surface cars; references.

MADISON AV., 640, (Apt. 7-D.)—Beautifully furnished, cool rooms; Summer rate. Plaza 2137.

MADISON AV., 175.—Pleasant, large front room; suitable one or two; reasonable.

MADISON AV., 527.—Single room; gentleman; references; $5 weekly.

West Side.

4TH, 294 WEST.—Greenwich Village; two large, sunny, adjoining rooms; bath; private house; for one, $8, or two, $10.

10TH, 41 WEST.—Studio apartment; large, light, airy; sublet Summer. Chelsea 1419.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Unusually attractive 1 and 2 connecting rooms; electricity; references.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Furnished large room adjoining bath; overlooking park; exclusive; references.

40TH, 24 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; telephone; $10; medium rooms, $4.

48D, 130 EAST.—For gentleman, small room, bath; private; Grand Central. First call.

45TH ST., 150 WEST, (Off Broadway.)—Newly furnished three-room suite, elevator apartment; phone and electricity; $12; also small room, $4.50. Doyle.

49TH, 47 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, private bath, electricity, elevator; also single rooms.

49TH, 66 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; every convenience; Summer rates.

50TH ST., 14 WEST.—Large bedroom, private bath; also suite; gentleman. Circle 1810.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Large, airy room, with bath, kitchenette, toilet; hot water; reference.

51ST, 215 WEST, corner Broadway.—Attractive suite, large living and bed room; lavatory, twin beds; all modern improvements; suitable for one or two gentlemen; convenient transportation; references. Apartment 9.

52D, 70 WEST.—Large, small rooms; also parlor, bedroom, and bath; electricity; telephone.

52D, 47 WEST. — Nicely furnished rooms; large, small; private baths; elegant cool basement; housekeeping. Circle 2986.

52D, 254 WEST.—Attractive room with all conveniences; telephone; board if desired.

54TH, 53 WEST.—Comfortable room, near bath; electricity, telephone; references; breakfast optional.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable rooms for gentlemen; electric lights; running water; Summer rates.

56TH, 342 WEST.—Near subway; genuine bargain; sublet 3 rooms, kitchenette. Mason.

58TH ST., 40 WEST.—Rooms and suite, attractively furnished; cool, light.

64TH, 149 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, private bath, phone, electricity; reasonable.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Front basement for light housekeeping and other rooms. Columbus 8826.

69TH, 68 WEST.—Two exceptionally handsome large rooms, bath, kitchenette, electricity; refined residence.

69TH, 22 WEST, (Near Park.)—Large double room, newly furnished; refined surroundings; references.

70TH, 10 WEST.—Exceptional house; room and bath; also single rooms; suitable one or two; gentlemen preferred; breakfast optional.

70TH, 218 WEST.—Attractive, cool room, next adjoining; electricity; French family; reference.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive room for gentleman; must see to appreciate; references.

70TH, 215 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; suitable for one or two.

71ST, 29 WEST.—Near Park, newly furnished residence, rooms, electricity, telephone; $5 and $8.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Suite two rooms, bath; beautifully furnished; single rooms; references; telephone.

71ST, 303 WEST.—COOL FRONT ROOMS, adjoining bath; running water, electricity; breakfast; references.

71ST, 48 WEST.—Very desirable, nicely furnished, clean rooms; phone, electricity, running water.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Rooms, cool and airy, near bath; reasonable.

72D ST., (Central Park West.)—Large room; electricity; reasonable; references. Columbus 1242.

72D ST., (Central Park West.)—Single room near bath; electricity; reasonable. Columbus 1242.

72D, 58 WEST.—Attractive room, electricity, shower, elevator; reasonable. Debernyz, Col. 3588.

72D, 58 WEST.—Attractive room, electricity, shower, elevator; reasonable. Debernyz, Col. 3588.

73D, 264 WEST.—Large, cool room, handsomely furnished; private bath; modern house.

73D, 136 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath; medium room; kitchenette, electricity. Columbus 4135.

73D, 163 WEST.—Two large, beautifully furnished rooms, adjoining bath; hot water; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—Attractive double rooms, private baths; small rooms; board optional.

73D, 139 WEST.—Newly furnished front room; running water; one light.

74TH, ST., 134 WEST.—Attractive, furnished room, bath adjoining; electricity; with refined, private family; special Summer rate; references.

74TH, 242 WEST.—Attractively furnished suite, suitable for two or more bachelors; also single room; Japanese service.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Suite one-three rooms, each bath, kitchenette; $8-$25 weekly.

75TH, 126 WEST.—Large, small rooms; also light housekeeping rooms and basement, with kitchenette.

75TH ST., 142 WEST.—Large front room; running water; parlor suite, newly furnished; reasonable.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable single, double rooms; electricity; select residence; $4-$10; references.

75TH, 3 WEST.—Delightful Summer rooms, with, without bath; fine location, near park.

75TH, 34 WEST, (near park.)—Beautiful large room; private house; service; all improvements.

75TH ST., N. E. Cor. West End Av.—Several large and small rooms; elegantly furnished.

75TH ST., N. E. cor. West End Av.—Several large and small rooms; elegantly furnished.

75TH, 251 WEST.—Large and small rooms; exclusive house; maid service.

76TH, (West End Av., 344.)—Select house; beautiful cool second floor rooms; private baths; twin beds; single room; cleanliness; electricity.

76TH ST., 248 WEST.—Large, light rooms, neatly furnished; best location, running water.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Newly furnished house; attractive medium rooms; electricity, telephone; $6, $8.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms, private baths, electricity; kitchenette privilege; small room.

76TH ST., 54 WEST, (near Park.)—Newly furnished residence; rooms; electricity, telephone; $5-$7.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Large parlor floor room, with bath; electricity; also single room.

76TH, 149 WEST.—Large room, private bath; smaller room, adjoining bath; kitchenette.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; private bath; newly decorated; friendliness assured.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable small front room; reference; reasonable; gentleman.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large room; dressing room attached; single room; electricity; phone.

78TH, 110 WEST.—Private home, newly furnished, wired and decorated; 2 or 3 rooms, suite or single, to high-class people; references essential.

78TH, 115 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room, second floor, in exclusive home; electricity; phone.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Large, newly furnished, first floor front; shower bath; desirable home.

78TH ST., 122 WEST.—Attractive front room, with private bath, telephone, electricity.

78TH, 308 WEST.—Attractive large room, private house, $5; also single room, $3.50.

78TH, 108 WEST.—New annex to Norece Hall; kitchenette privileges if desired.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Single and double rooms; $4 to $10; telephone, reception room.

79TH, 212 WEST.—Suite of rooms, beautifully furnished; private bath, electricity; gentlemen preferred.

79TH, 223 WEST, (at Broadway.)—Large, bright, all conveniences, electricity. Phone Schuyler 1946.

80TH, 140 WEST.—Rooms, parlor; private bath; new management; hot water; telephone.

80TH, 309 WEST, (Near Drive.)—Large, airy room, suitable for two, with private bath; with or without board.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—Attractive, well-furnished large, small rooms; Summer rate.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Large, beautiful room, private bath; other rooms; $5 up.

80TH, 225 WEST, (Broadway.)—Exceptional Summer room, elevator. Apt 5, south.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Elegant room, porch, four windows facing park; electricity; private bath; mirrored alcove dressing room; maid service; private home; subway, elevated; $75. Schuyler 1626.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

81ST, 161 WEST.—Large and small rooms, newly decorated, with all conveniences; near "L" and subway.

82D ST., 24 WEST.—Parlor suite, private bath, electricity; other rooms; refined house; references.

82D, 116 WEST.—Pleasant, airy front rooms, second floor; running water; table board. Schuyler 2856.

82D, 118 WEST.—Parlor floor, bath, use of piano; single rooms; private house.

84TH, 33 WEST.—Attractive large, front room; all conveniences, near Park; reasonable.

84TH, 332 WEST.—Beautifully furnished double, single rooms; southern exposure; running hot, cold water; adjoining bath; gentlemen or couple.

84TH, 55 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms, private baths; board optional; references.

85TH, 134 WEST.
Large, airy rooms; private baths. Phone Schuyler 6721.

85TH, 138 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath, electric lights. Phone Schuyler 8725.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Attractive studio; six rooms; $100; also eight rooms, $80.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Large, airy room; single room; convenient bath; elevator; references; call after 5:30 P. M. King.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Attractive 8 rooms, bath, elevator. Call after 5:30 P. M.; bargain. King.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Well furnished room, suitable two, bath, $6; also hall room.

87TH, 340 WEST.—Owner; attractive housekeeping parlor suite; $100 month; single room $5.

88TH, 335 WEST.—Droccan Hall.—Exclusive bachelor dwellings near Riverside; rooms $5, $10.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house, attractive housekeeping rooms. Telephone Riverside 7792, Babis.

88TH, 138 WEST.—Large room, kitchenette; other rooms; homelike; well-kept house.

89TH, 267 WEST.—Two or three-room suite, private bath; all separate; in high-class 8-room apartment; 7th floor; no other roomers. 1053 Riverside, Apartment 7A.

90TH ST., 47 WEST.—Two large, beautiful rooms, private bath, electric light, telephone, all improvements.

92D, 75 WEST.—Attractive, outside suite, large living room, bedroom, adjoining bath, southern exposure; independent entrance. Bocock, Riverside 7630.

93D, 37 WEST.—Two large, light rooms, running water; private family. Grubbs.

95TH, 4 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, two connecting rooms with dressing room and private bath, for theatrical people; $5 per day; also small room.

95TH, 336 WEST, (Riverside.)—Elegant front suite, single; electricity. Apartment 3, Riverside 3192.

96TH, 231 WEST, (Broadway,) Apt. 8A.—Comfortable rooms, running water; telephone; elevator.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished single rooms; bath, telephone; gentlemen; $3.50.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished large room, bath, telephone; gentlemen; $5.

104TH, 242 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, suite or single; breakfast optional. Academy 1227.

104TH, 144 WEST.—Four clean, cool rooms; electricity; near subway and elevated. Palford.

104TH, 5 WEST.—Completely furnished four-room elevator apartment; references required. Greenberg.

107TH, 312 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Elegant, large, cool room, private bath; high-class private residence.

110TH, 214 WEST.—Nicely furnished apartment; five rooms; till Oct. 1; immediate possession. See Superintendent.

110TH ST., 509 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, with running water. Apartment 1A.

111TH, 257 WEST, (Apt. 10.)—Beautifully furnished, front, parlor, overlooking Central Park; telephone, electricity, shower bath, all improvements; references; subway and "L."

113TH, 511 WEST.—Cool front room; comfortably furnished; reasonable; gentleman. English. 8240 Morningside.

114TH, 514 WEST.—Comfortably furnished sunny rooms, adjoining bath. Apt. 71.

118TH, 414 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, near Columbia; all improvements; $3.50, $4.25. Apartment 3.

120TH ST., 220 WEST.—Large front room, one or two gentlemen; private house.

121ST, 501 AND 519 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Cool, attractive Summer location, near dining rooms, restaurants, tennis courts, Riverside Park, and Columbia University; artistically furnished rooms, all exposures, one to five windows, some suitable for three persons, some with kitchen privileges; $4 to $12 weekly; showers; sitting rooms; attractive social life; dancing; Broadway subway, elevated, surface, Riverside bus. Hostesses: At 501, Mrs. Young, telephone Morningside 4886; at 519, Mrs. King, telephone Morningside 8700.

124TH, 527 WEST.—Attractively furnished five-room front apartment; elevator; reasonable. Imbert, Apt. 18. Call or phone Morningside 2394.

142D, 605 WEST.—Double room, southern exposure, shower; smaller, running water. Scott.

150TH, 556 WEST.—Private house; attractive, large room; conveniences; telephone; parlor; pianos.

165TH, 560 WEST.—Exceptional home, couple or bachelors; front suite; private bath. Blackwood.

LARGE and small rooms; private house; subway and L. Phone 726 Audubon.

REFINED business lady wanted to share apartment with another young lady; all modern conveniences. Telephone St. Nicholas 8521.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 71, (79th.)—Beautiful rooms overlooking Hudson; single or en suite; suitable one or more; fine modern house.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320.—Hotel service, extra large rooms, southern exposure, bath, telephone; ideal Summer location; $20 per week.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214.—Handsome suite, parlor, bedroom, and bath; kitchen privilege; overlooking Hudson. Noble.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583.—Pleasant room in private family. Apartment 63. Phone Riverside 4880.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 120, (Corner 84th.)—Attractive rooms, next bath; overlooking Hudson. Cleveland.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (94th.)—Attractively furnished suite, living room and bedroom; reasonable. Riverside 9881, Apt. 61.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468, (Corner 119th.)—Furnished rooms, baths; kitchen privileges. Apartment 71. Walker.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 547.—Beautiful, large front room, overlooking Hudson; shower bath, kitchenette; $10. Apartment 2-B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 202.—Beautiful front room, also single room, with board. Stanhope.

WEST END AV., (In the 80's.)—Living room, bedroom, and private bath; unusually large, cool; electricity, maid service; entire floor of select residents; magnificently furnished; an opportunity for party demanding high class accommodations; family of two; privacy assured. N 112 Times.

WEST END AV.—For cultured couple or bachelor, 2 cool attractively furnished connecting or single rooms, running water, in private family; board optional; 2 minutes from 72d St. subway. Phone Schuyler 2086.

WEST END AV., 575.—Will lease for Summer months cool, newly furnished, five-room apartment; no children; good references required. Telephone Schuyler 3084, Apt. 4D.

WEST END AV., 519, (Cor. 85th.)—Beautifully furnished corner room in exclusive residence; twin beds; electricity; also single room. Schuyler 5538.

WEST END AV., 533, (86th St.)—Attractive large rooms, private bath; electricity, phone; subway, "L."

WEST END AV., 902.—Comfortably furnished front and back room; telephone. Academy 2706.

WEST END AV., 672, (93d.)—Large, airy, handsomely furnished; private bath. Phone 9042 Riverside.

WEST END AV., 896.—Large, cheerful room, adjoining bath; $10. Phone Academy 6937.

WEST END AV., 549, (86th St.)—Single or double room; gentleman; private house.

Bronx.

WEST KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, 153, (225th St.)—Comfortable room for refined gentleman; exclusive suburban home; all conveniences; easy access to N. Y. Central trains, subways, and trolley lines; private family. Phone 688 Kingsbridge.

Brooklyn.

9TH ST., 566.—Private house, two beautifully furnished, connecting or single rooms; running water, telephone, 100 feet from Prospect Park, near both subways.

WASHINGTON AV., 820.—Furnished room for business woman, in select neighborhood. Prospect 8220-J.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

107TH, 312 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Elegant, spacious front drawing room; high class private residence.

48TH, 32 WEST.—Unfurnished drawing room, suitable for quiet business or residence.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

15TH ST., 210 EAST (Stuyvesant Park.)—Desirable light, airy rooms; board optional; references; telephone.

88TH, (307 Lexington Av.)—Nicely furnished rooms; select, quiet house; table board.

MADISON AV., 228.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; table guests.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

MADISON AV., 213, (36th St.)—Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

TWO ROOMS, parlor, private bath; fresh eggs; private house. Telephone Lenox 7135.

WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH, 21.—Rooms with board; private baths; facing park; table guests accommodated.

West Side.

5TH AV., 7.—Thoroughly renovated throughout; private baths, electricity, switchboard; refined service.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent board; electricity, running water; phone.

16TH, 20, 22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH, 47 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table. Bryant 8539.

51ST ST., 11 AND 13 WEST.—Rooms, with and without board. Phone 458 Circle.

51ST ST, 58 WEST.
Large room, table board; references.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive, quiet single room, near bath; excellent home table; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Double room, private bath; also single room; board optional.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table guests; references.

57TH, 328 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large front room; electricity; French family; references.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful furnished room, private bath, large balcony, electric light; suit cultured people; splendid Southern cooking; $25 weekly; also large studio floor, 19x60; Steinway piano; luxurious bath.

72D, 212 WEST. — DOUBLE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS, ELECTRICITY; TABLE BOARD. COLUMBUS 6396.

72D, 157 WEST.—Large room, well-appointed house,

Sunday
Want Advertisements
must be in The Times Building
by
4 P. M.
Saturday

HELP WANTED—Female.

OFFICE ASSISTANT AND TYPIST.—$10 START; EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; HOURS, 8:15-5:45. SEYMOUR MFG. CO., 81 WEST 21ST.

OPERATORS WANTED,
PLAIN SEWING ON POWER MACHINES.
APPLY WANAMAKER'S MATTRESS SHOP, 420 LAFAYETTE STREET.

OPERATORS and learners on soldiers' cloth leggings; women with men in the service desired. American Uniform Co., 109 West 19th St.

SAMPLE CARD MAKER for silk house; must be experienced. Apply M. Ascher Silk Corporation, 102 Madison Av.

SALESLADY.—Refined girl or woman; high-class personality; exceptional opportunity; experience unnecessary; $35-$50 week commission; salary second week; permanent; Suite 2338, 15 Park Row.

SALESGIRL, candy, Mary Elizabeth Candy Shop, 392 5th Av.

SALESWOMEN
FOR SHOES. MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED. AT WANAMAKER'S. APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

SALESWOMEN
FOR CHINA, CUT GLASS; MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED; AT WANAMAKER'S.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

STENCIL FILERS, experienced; $9 start. McCall, 236 West 37th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be thoroughly proficient business correspondent; must have years of experience and capable of composition; highest salary paid to right party. Call between 11 and 1 P. M. Aubry Sisters, Inc., 104 East 25th St.

STENOGRAPHER.
Experienced in export work, with large perfume house; Christian firm; 9-5:30, half day Saturday; $13 start; opportunity for advancement. Apply V. Vivaudou, Inc., 418 West 25th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman, well experienced, competent, and accurate; permanent position to one who can do satisfactory work. Apply in person, Davis & Lawrence Co., 10 Christopher St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Manufacturing ready-to-wear line; thoroughly experienced; permanent position and advancement to right party; closed Saturday, open Sunday. L. Wohl Co., 395 4th Av.

STENOGRAPHER; fine, steady position, with advancement, for one competent; excellent opportunity; state experience, age, and salary desired. Langdon Piano Co., 82 Brown Place, Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian corporation has opening for competent stenographer; reply, giving age, experience, education, nationality, and compensation expected. P 319 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; expert lady, with secretarial ability, in prominent law firm; good references; salary commensurate. C 366 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, capable not only of doing her own work, but superintending others, large business mail; state salary desired. O 122 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; competent, quick, acquainted with chemical business; must be neat, methodical, and know the trade. Paul Wenger Co., 85 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted only 5 days weekly; willing to start at $7 week, with rapid advancement. Daisy Waist Co., 28 West 15th.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant, experienced; salary $15. Call Monday, 10 A. M., Ullman Co., 466 Broome St.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, experienced; one who can take complete charge of office. Manhattan Mfg., 87 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER with knowledge bookkeeping; some experience; neat accurate; $12. O 38 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; steady; fair salary; chance advancement. 156 5th Av., Room 1116.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS, experienced in central office work; a few not now employed in telephone companies' offices who are willing to leave the city during the war; good salary and all expenses, including carfare, laundry, good board with pleasant, refined home surroundings; give full particulars as to telephone experience, family conditions, and present employment. V 364 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Young girl; experience not necessary; call after 10. 145 West 41st St.

TYPIST.—Must be experienced; opportunity to learn dictaphone; higher position open if found capable. Carbolineum Co., 34 Greene St., third floor.

TYPISTS (3) to assist in office work. Apply to Mr. Eaton, Hotel Bristol, 129 West 48th.

WOMAN wanted to cook breakfast only, do housework, and wash for two officers in apartment in 5th St.; can live home. Write Mrs. E. C. Brown, Rye, N. Y.

YOUNG LADY to operate telephone; must be acquainted with office work and good at figures. Straus & Adler, 607 West 40th.

YOUNG WOMAN who thoroughly understands cooking and preserving; country place near New York; 8 hours daily, 6 days weekly; good hourly pay; written applications only. Patterson, 130 East 62d.

YOUNG WOMEN assist forelady in workroom of men's neckwear in packing, shipping, examining, and other clerical work. Meyer, Bacharach & Friedheim, 31 E. 22d.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in thirty days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syl-la-ble Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. BOYD'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 157 West 181st St., New York; 370 East 149th St., near 3d Av., Bronx, N. Y. and 214 Livingston St. Brooklyn.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 40th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required; open all Summer.

NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
SPECIAL COURSE.
Three months individual instruction.
Summer terms.
85 West 42d St. V. M. Wheat, Director.

ATTENTION, GIRLS, LADIES!
Learn telephone switchboard operating, typewriting, stenography, filing, dictaphone, bookkeeping, billing. Capt. O'Brien, 112 East 23d; 137 Decatur, Brooklyn.

ATTENTION—FILING COURSE.
Filing course, $10. Why pay more? Capt. O'Brien School, 112 East 23d.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS, numerous desirable positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th St.

STENOGRAPHER, legal, $25; others, $20-$18; bookkeeper, $25; typists, $15. Call immediately, Lang Agency, 115 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS-BOOKKEEPERS.—Many superior openings. Fulton Agency, 489 5th Av.; 98 Nassau.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT and experienced bookkeeper wanted; a man of executive ability and a hustler; capable of taking charge of office; knowledge of dry goods and wool required; must be willing to go out of city; desire a man over 40 years of age. Call Tuesday, June 4, after 11 o'clock, at Brown & Macrae's office, 1,270 Broadway. Ask for Charles Tapkis.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT. — Wanted, experienced cost cost accountant for manufacturing plant in Bronx; an excellent opportunity for the right man; answer, stating fully your training and experience, giving your age, salary you have been earning, and furnish references. X 358 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, wanted on staff of public accountants; state salary and experience. P 372 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT FACTORY MANAGER, AMERICAN, OVER 40, MARRIED, WANTED AS ASSISTANT FACTORY MANAGER; MUST HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE IN MANUFACTURING, PURCHASING RAW MATERIALS, AND DEALING WITH EMPLOYES; SALARY $200 MONTHLY. WRITE ONLY, GIVING QUALIFICATIONS, TO GENERAL MANAGER, J. W. LYON & SONS, INC., 320 WEST 27TH ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.

ASSISTANT EXPORT CLERK.—Young man, draft exempt, preferably experienced, having knowledge of bills of lading, shipping, dock permits, and Government regulations; exceptional opportunity and good salary; state references, experience, salary, and religion. P 329 Times Downtown.

BANK CLERKS.
Young men wanted by a New York bank; high school graduates or experienced clerks preferred; excellent opportunities offered to competent men; monthly bonus paid and dinner furnished; reply in detail as to experience, religion, and salary expected. X 333 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST to take charge of complete set of books; monthly trial; balance and control accounts; wanted by concern located in manufacturing district of Brooklyn; state age, experience, and salary wanted. "Bookkeeper," 269 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER for electrical contractor's office; must be capable of handling full set of books; one having knowledge of contracting preferred; good opportunity for an honest, capable man; give full details, stating salary. N 106 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Auditing department of credit association has opening for capable bookkeeper possessing knowledge of accountancy; state salary expected, age, previous experience. D 297 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, one who can operate Elliott-Fisher machine and take off trial balances. Address, stating age, experience, and references, and salary desired. Box J 392 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted by a Jersey City company; a young man with good education and accounting ability; excellent opportunity for advancement. Address M 398 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Office of large printing plant; good penmanship absolutely essential; good opportunity for willing worker; reply, stating age, experience, salary desired. N 82 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, for wine and liquor house; good pay for right party; reference; Call 11 A. M. L. M. Goldberg, 859 8th Av.

BOOKKEEPERS, assistant bookkeepers, and messengers wanted for bank; state references, and salary expected. O 36 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced, in garage; state references and salary. N 111 Times.

BOY WANTED;
GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN THE ADVERTISING BUSINESS; ADVANCEMENT. APPLY OR WRITE ROOM 712, 381 4TH AV., NEW YORK.

BOYS.—Large insurance corporation has several permanent positions open to public school graduates; some high school education preferred; unusual opportunity for advancement and to learn business; experience not necessary, but must be of good address, bright, and quick to learn; give age, nationality, education, and experience, if any. P 361 Times Downtown.

BOY, (15-17:) IMPORTANT BUSINESS CONCERN OFFERS UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR WELL RECOMMENDED BOY OF GOOD FAMILY SEEKING PERMANENT POSITION WHICH HAS BEEN LEFT VACANT BY ADVANCEMENT OF PREVIOUS HOLDER; APPLY IN WRITING. P. O. BOX 1906, NEW YORK.

BOY is wanted by large export and import house, willing to learn the business from the bottom and to apply himself; opportunities for advancement are excellent; state in letter education, age, reference, and experience, if any. J 315 Times Downtown.

BOYS.—SEVERAL BRIGHT BOYS TO LEARN HARDWARE BUSINESS; MODERATE SALARY, BUT EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. J 396 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY
for general office work and errands for editorial department of large magazine; $7 start; splendid opportunity for advancement. See Miss Lee, Pictorial Review Co., 222 West 39th.

BOY to start as general office assistant; good opportunity to advance for willing and ambitious boy between the ages of 15 and 17; salary, $9 to start. P 317 Times Downtown.

BOYS to do messenger work; salary, $8 per week to start. Apply at Employment Room, McGraw-Hill Co., 475 10th Av., corner 36th St.

BOY, bright, for general office work; must be public school graduate; opportunity for advancement. J 391 Times Harlem.

BOY for drawing office; good chance for advancement; state age, salary, and education. W 27 Times.

BOY, 15-16, large corporation; office work; splendid opportunity for advancement. O 67 Times.

BOY over 16 years of age, in office of wholesale firm; good salary. Address Notions, P. O. Box 44, Station S, New York.

BOY, about 15, wanted for mail and general office work; permanent position. Call or write the Dauchy Co., 15 Murray St.

BOY, colored, 16 to 18, for office and sample room; good opportunity for willing worker. Call Room 501, 221 4th Av.

BOYS, 14 to 17. Apply Room 210, Central Building, New York Public Library.

BOYS for delivery; salary $7 to $9. Allegretti, 15 West 38th.

BUSINESS MEN WHOSE PARTICULAR LINE HAS BEEN ADVERSELY AFFECTED BY THE WAR WILL FIND IT ADVANTAGEOUS TO TAKE UP LIFE INSURANCE UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. SYSTEM OF SUPERVISION AND TRAINING FOR BEGINNERS MAKES PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY. APPLY ROOMS 918-920, EQUITABLE BUILDING.

CARPET LAYER.—Inquire upholstery shop, 263 West 43d St., city.

CASHIER'S ASSISTANT—Young man, married preferably, who is accustomed to handling cash, and the details in connection therewith. Reply, stating age, experience, and references; fine opportunity for the right man; permanent position. O 48 Times.

CHAUFFEUR wanted with city references for steady all-year-round position; one with experience on Stearns car; one able to make own repairs preferred. Apply Mr. Meserole, second floor, 229 West 43d St.

CHAUFFEUR Wanted.—A reliable chauffeur, white, who has city reference; must be a mechanic and exempt from draft. X 360 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR.—White man that don't smoke or drink; $100 monthly; send full history of experience. W 67 Times.

CHIEF OPERATING ENGINEER;
must be thoroughly familiar with large cross-compound condensing engines, elevators, ice machines, air compressors, and AC and DC generators; applicant should have had experience in plants of 3,000 horse power and over. Apply by letter or in person,
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

CLERK, junior, between 16 and 19 years old, who has had some general office experience, and who has ability and application that will justify advancement; reply, stating age, education and experience; permanent position. O 44 Times.

CLERK, to keep voucher registers in large corporation; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. N 635 Times Harlem.

CLERK in large importing firm; good chance for advancement; state salary, references, &c. D 284 Times Downtown.

CLERK, for Y. M. C. A., nights; 25-50 years of age. Apply Business Secretary, 215 West 23d.

COLLECTORS Wanted, men familiar with Jersey City preferred; must be able to furnish best of references, be beyond draft age, have good personality and personal appearance; experience preferred, but not necessary. Address M 397 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT in collection department of mercantile agency; previous experience in handling credits and collections essential; excellent opening; opportunity for advancement; state in detail previous experience, age, salary expected. D 298 Times Downtown.

COST CLERK, familiar with labor, materials, and overhead distributions, wanted by Brooklyn manufacturing corporation; state age, experience, and salary wanted. Cost, 250 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MAN for office of trade association to handle mercantile reports and collections; only men between 30 and 35 considered; state in detail previous experience, salary expected. D 299 Times Downtown.

DAY PORTERS, (WHITE.)—PERMANENT WORK AT BUILDINGS IN MANHATTAN AS NEAR YOUR HOME AS THE REQUIREMENTS OF BUSINESS PERMIT; $17 PER WEEK TO START; INCREASES TO $18 AND $19 AT SIX MONTH INTERVALS TO COMPETENT MEN; 9-HOUR DAY. APPLY TO MR. JOLLIFFE, ROOM 401, 15 DEY ST., AT ANY TIME BETWEEN 9 A. M. AND 5 P. M.

HELP WANTED—Male.

CREDIT MAN AND CORRESPONDENT.—PREFER ONE CONNECTED WITH THE CLOAK AND SUIT INDUSTRY; STATE EXPERIENCE. APPLY O 50 TIMES.

DESIGNERS AND DRAFTSMEN
WANTED BY LARGE NEW YORK CITY CONCERN ENGAGED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF INSTRUMENTS FOR THE U. S. GOVERNMENT; COMPETENT MEN ONLY WILL BE CONSIDERED, AND WE ARE PREPARED TO COMPENSATE IN ACCORDANCE WITH YOUR ABILITY, BUT WILL NOT MEET THE HYSTERICAL DEMANDS OF INCOMPETENTS.
WE WANT MEN DESIROUS OF WORKING IN PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS, AND WHO ARE LOOKING INTO THE FUTURE, WITH PERMANENT CONNECTION IN MIND. B. H. W., 46 TIMES.

DESK CLERK.—Evening work. Apply Seamen's Home, 507 West St., City.

DRAFTSMEN.
U. S. GOVERNMENT WORK, MEN WANTED, WHO ARE EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGN OF TOOLS AND JIGS FOR RIFLES, MACHINE GUNS, TYPEWRITERS, &C.; MUST BE U. S. CITIZENS; ONLY CAPABLE, INDUSTRIOUS AND AMBITIOUS MEN NEED APPLY; TO THE RIGHT MEN WE OFFER PERMANENT POSITIONS WITH OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; LOCATION NEW YORK CITY; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS, STATING SALARY WANTED. B. T. G., 118 TIMES.

DRAFTSMEN.
Detailers on light machinery; must have several years' experience; excellent opportunity for ambitious young men; state age, experience, and salary wanted. L. A. S., 27 Times.

DRAFTSMEN.—Wanted, experienced men on machine design work; must be American citizens whose record will bear the closest investigation; state age, experience, and salary expected. Address P. O. Box 56, Uptown Station, Hoboken, N. J.

DRAFTSMEN, experienced in coal handling and conveying machinery; steady positions for the right men. Write or apply to C. W. Hunt Company, Inc., Richmond Terrace, corner Van St., West New Brighton, S. I.

DRAFTSMAN wanted, familiar with frame construction. Apply Room 460, 1,328 Broadway.

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DRAFTSMAN wanted, familiar with frame construction. Apply Room 460, 1,328 Broadway.

DRIVERS, CHAUFFEURS, HELPERS.
ADAMS EXPRESS CO.
WANTS YOUNG MEN;
GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE PERMANENT POSITIONS.
APPLY WAGON SERVICE DEPT., 80 TRINITY PLACE.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
to work on electrical telephone problems. Answer by letter only, addressing Mr. W. E. Brill,
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
Employment Department,
463 WEST STREET,
New York City.

ELECTRICIANS.
First class men, accustomed to general factory work, for our Edgewater, N. J., plant. Apply West 95th St. dock, New York. American Can Co.

ELEVATOR MAN, colored, wanted, passenger car, not eligible for draft, in wholesale dry goods house; steady position to right man. Apply 286 Fourth Av., city.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS, (WHITE.)—FOR OFFICE BUILDINGS AT 15 DEY ST. AND 24 WALKER ST., NEW YORK CITY; PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT TO MEN OF GOOD CHARACTER $18 PER WEEK TO START; INCREASES TO COMPETENT MEN AT INTERVALS OF SIX MONTHS TO $19, $20, AND $21. APPLY TO MR. JOLLIFFE, ROOM 401, 15 DEY ST., AT ANY TIME BETWEEN 9 A. M. AND 5 P. M.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS, over 32 years old. Apply Supt. of Building, 10 East 37th St., Monday, 8 to 8:30 A. M.

ELEVATOR OPERATOR, over 32 years old. Apply Supt. of Building, 12-16 East 22d St., Monday, 8 to 8:30 A. M.

ENGINEER. — White, experienced; take charge of 6-story loft building and operate elevator. Apply Fred Fox & Co., Inc., 14 West 40th St., Monday, 8 to 8:30 A. M.

FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT wanted at once, who has had experience in the manufacture of papeteries; middle-aged man preferred; one who can accept proposition at once, with very bright future. 403 West Pieper & Envelope Co., Marion, Ind.

FIREMAN.—$70 month. Apply Chief Engineer, Hotel Gregorian, 42 West 85th.

FOREMAN thoroughly experienced in the design and manufacture of lifeboats and other ship supplies; good salary to right man; state experience. O 24 Times.

FOREMAN, in factory of large manfacturing corporation; good opportunity for right man; state experience and salary expected. Address Foreman, 276 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN. — Ladies' hat manufacturing house desires a man who is thoroughly experienced in this line; state experience and salary expected. W 47 Times.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL GRADUATES, 17 TO 20, $10 TO $12 PER WEEK TO START; ELECTRICAL WIRING AND TESTING; PERMANENT WORK; ADVANCEMENT ACCORDING TO ABILITY; NUMBER NEEDED NOW. APPLY BY MAIL TO BOX C 390 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES.
Boys wanted between 17-19 years of age to start with old-established concern offering commercial training in the iron and steel business; no experience necessary; moderate salary to start, but excellent opportunity to prove your ability; early advancement, and good future for boy to make good; state age, experience, if any, salary expected. P 255 Times Downtown.

HOTEL MANAGER.—Young man, thoroughly experienced catering and accounting. Apply, references fully, salary, dependencies; no interview otherwise, "Energy Expected," W 72 Times.

HOUSE MAN.—All-around man; $60 a month and room; elderly man preferred. Broadway Central Hotel, Broadway, 3d St.

JUNIOR CLERKS.—Young men, in long-established importing house; assured advancement and satisfactory salary to start; state age, education, and religion. C 358 Times Downtown.

MACHINISTS.
We offer a steady and permanent job on work totally needed by our Government; prove your ability, we pay accordingly.
Competent men wanted as
MACHINE FITTERS AND ERECTORS,
TURRET LATHE HANDS,
ENGINE LATHE HANDS,
PLANER HANDS,
SLOTTER HANDS,
"The shop without an equal."
Call or write
NILES BEMENT POND CO.,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
24 miles from N. Y. City, on Central R. R. of N. J.

MACHINISTS.
Milling machine, lathe and planer hands, first-class, with five years' experience.
BONUSES.
REMACLE-HUMMEL CO.,
23 ROSE ST.

HELP WANTED—Male.

MACHINIST, all-round man, one who can work on dies, repair machines, and do Bench work; good pay, weekly bonus. Sprague Electric, 528 West 35th.

MACHINISTS
AND
TOOLMAKERS.
ARE YOU ENGAGED ON MUNITION WORK? IF YOU ARE, STAY THERE. IF NOT, THEN YOU ARE NOT DOING YOUR BIT TO HELP UNCLE SAM WIN. REMINGTON ARMS WANTS YOU AND WILL PAY YOU WELL AND GIVE YOU THE OPPORTUNITY OF DOING YOUR FULL DUTY. NO LABOR TROUBLES. GET DETAILS FROM MR. SCHOENBORN AT THE HERALD SQUARE HOTEL, 34TH ST., N. Y., JUNE 1, 2, 3, BETWEEN HOURS 9 TO 12, 2 TO 6, 7 TO 9.
REMINGTON ARMS, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

MACHINISTS.
We can use first-class machinists accustomed to work to micrometer sizes from blue prints on the following machines:
ENGINE LATHES,
HAND MILLERS,
INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL GRINDERS,
HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL MILLERS,
SENSITIVE AND RADIAL DRILLS,
JONES-LAMSON TURRET LATHES,
SHAPERS.
Apply Employment Department,
AERONAUTICAL ENGINE CORP.,
BORDEN AND STARR AVS.,
LONG ISLAND CITY.
10 minutes ride by subway from Grand Central Station, New York City, to plant.

MAN WANTED
TO RENOVATE FEATHERS FOR PILLOWS. APPLY
WANAMAKER'S MATTRESS FACTORY,
420 LAFAYETTE STREET.

MAN wanted, white, who is capable of taking entire charge of a bachelor's apartment; one who has been in service as valet and butler and who can cook; must have city reference. X 361 Times Annex.

MAN AS TIME CLERK.
In manufacturing department. Apply Ansonia Clock Co., 7th Av., Fulton St., Brooklyn.

MAN
to take charge of small packing and shipping department. Apply Ansonia Clock Co., 7th Av. and Fulton St., Brooklyn.

MAN.
Assistant in shipping department wholesale grocery. Call 86 Hudson St.

MANAGERS.—Must have restaurant experience; good salary to start; chance for advancement. Apply 3-8 P. M., Thompson, Grand Central Terminal.

MARINE ENGINE DRAUGHTSMEN
WANTED.
Large corporation of long standing; location near New York City; good salaries and conditions.
Address P 363 Times Downtown.

MASTER MECHANIC, draft exempt, for sheet metal plant manufacturing articles from 10-gauge and lighter; must have had experience along these lines, together with a knowledge of drawing and forming dies; preference will be given to the man who can eventually fill a higher position. Y 251 Times Annex.

MATERIAL SPECIFICATION MEN.
Those experienced in making bills of material from blue prints and drawings for automobile or airplane parts.
MUST BE CITIZENS.
Apply
STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP.,
Brunswick Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

MECHANIC.—Experienced adjuster and operator of pneumatic carton, lining, sealing and weighing machines; state fully experience, give names where employed past 5 years; permanent position with good salary for competent man. Address Box B., 854 Broadway.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN. — Detail and layout; state age, experience, salary. W 26 Times.

MACHINISTS.
First-class all-around men, for our Edgewater, N. J., plant; steady work; highest wages. Apply West 95th St. dock, New York. American Can Co.

MEN WANTED ABOVE DRAFT AGE TO OPERATE ELEVATORS; STEADY WORK, GOOD PAY; EXPERIENCE DESIRABLE BUT NOT NECESSARY; INSTRUCTION WILL BE GIVEN.
APPLY TO DOORKEEPER, 21 WEST 23D ST., MONDAY OR TUESDAY, BETWEEN 9 A. M. AND 5 P. M.

MEN wanted to do general work in depot of large corporation; $14-$15 to start; excellent opportunity for advancement; medical service included. Write W. H. B., 83 39th St., Brooklyn.

MILLWRIGHTS WANTED
experienced on
heavy shafting installation
on construction work.
Apply employment office, 7 A.M. to 5 P.M.,
Babcock & Wilcox Co.,
Hobart Av. and 3d St.,
Bayonne, N. J.

NIGHT MANAGER and cashier for first-class lunch room, connected with best hotel in city; give experience, reference, and salary wanted. Address Steward, Hotel Windsor, Wheeling, W. Va.

NIGHT PORTERS, (WHITE.)—PERMANENT WORK AT BUILDINGS IN MANHATTAN AS NEAR YOUR HOME AS THE REQUIREMENTS OF BUSINESS PERMIT; $18 PER WEEK TO START; INCREASES TO COMPETENT MEN TO $19 AND $20 AT SIX-MONTH INTERVALS; HOURS FROM 9 P. M. TO 6 A. M. APPLY TO MR. JOLLIFFE, ROOM 401, 15 DEY ST., AT ANY TIME BETWEEN 9 A. M. AND 5 P. M.

OFFICE ASSISTANT for general office work; large establishment; good chance for advancement; write full particulars experience, age, and salary desired. Janssen, 82 Brown Place.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, 18-19 YEARS; RESIDING IN BROOKLYN; STATE SALARY. BOX 27, 1,606 ST. JAMES BLDG.

OFFICE BOY wanted for general office duties with a large insurance company; previous business experience unnecessary. Reply, stating age and education; splendid opportunity for bright, intelligent boy. O 42 Times.

OFFICE BOY, 15 to 17 years old, clean and mannerly, for steel corporation. Apply W. J. Crouch Co., 68 William St. (J. Mr. Mahoney.

ORDERLY.—Experienced Jewish man for institution; references required; good salary, with board and lodgings. Apply 52 St. Mark's Place, N. Y.

PACKER and SHIPPER for high-class manufacturing establishment, experienced in handling bric-a-brac or jewelry preferred. Address in own handwriting, stating age, experience, salary and references. Write Packer, 110 West 40th St., Room 2602.

HELP WANTED—Male.

PORTERS wanted for general work in publishing house; $16 per week to start. Apply eighth floor, McGraw-Hill Co., 475 10th Av., corner 36th St.

PORTER wanted, colored, not eligible for draft; steady position to right man. Apply 286 4th Av., City.

PLANNING AND ESTIMATING
SUPERVISOR.
WE HAVE A DESIRABLE OPENING FOR AN ENGINEER, EXPERIENCED IN PLANNING PRODUCTION AND TOOL WORK; ONE WHO IS QUALIFIED TO ESTIMATE TASKS AND COSTS OF MACHINE OPERATIONS; AN OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MAN TO ASSOCIATE HIMSELF WITH A GROWING AND PROGRESSIVE CONCERN ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING INTERCHANGEABLE INSTRUMENTS AND PRECISION APPARATUS; IN ANSWERING, STATE AGE, GENERAL EXPERIENCE, NATIONALITY, COMPENSATION EXPECTED, AND WHEN AVAILABLE. V. T. F., 91 TIMES.

PORTER, colored, to do porter work and local errands for office. Call 192 Diamond St., Brooklyn.

PORTER wanted for 12-story loft building. Apply Supt., 12-16 East 22d St., Monday, 8 to 8:30 A. M.

REPORTER, young beginner, wanted immediately for maritime daily newspaper; moderate starting salary; good opportunity advancement. D 300 Times Downtown.

REPRESENTATIVES, energetic, two, are required to call on doctors and druggists in the interest of a well-known proprietary medicine; an excellent opportunity for men of ability who are able to show results. Apply, with full particulars, stating salary, to P 373 Times Downtown.

RESEARCH CHEMIST.—One who has had experience research and manufacture of Azo or sulphur dyestuffs; state training, experience, age, and salary desired. P 357 Times Downtown.

RESTAURANT MANAGER. — Experienced; large, popular-priced business; references, salary expected. Cafeteria, W 72 Times.

SALESMAN WANTED TO SELL BEACON FLASHLIGHTS TO ESTABLISHED TRADE IN NEW YORK CITY; ALSO REQUIRE TWO SALESMEN FOR ROAD WORK; ELECTRICAL KNOWLEDGE UNNECESSARY, BUT MUST HAVE HAD SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCE SELLING LARGE JOBBERS; ONLY HANDWRITTEN APPLICATIONS STATING AGE, QUALIFICATIONS, AND SALARY EXPECTED WILL RECEIVE CONSIDERATION; DO NOT TELEPHONE, WRITE. BEACON ELECTRIC WORKS, 132 KING ST., NEW YORK CITY.

SALESMEN.
THE CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY requires several outside salesmen for its appliance department; experience not necessary; A1 references must be furnished; commission basis. Call, between 9 and 12, 140 East 15th St., twelfth floor.

SALESMAN.—Young man, draft exempt, must have traveled and sold chemicals, dyestuffs, and tanning materials in the Middle Western consuming and industrial trade; satisfactory salary and assured opportunity; state reference, experience, salary, and religion. P 328 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN for new store location, both city and country; good appearance and education; clean record and some selling experience necessary; no canvassing. If you believe you can qualify apply at once; drawing account and commission. Encyclopedia Britannica Corporation, 288 4th Av., Mr. Wagner.

SALESMEN to call on large department stores and jobbing trade with well-known line of ladies' belts; drawing account and commission; only those who can furnish A1 references need apply. S T., 141 Times.

SALESMAN to sell our quiltings, mattress protectors, table covers, and carriage covers on strictly commission basis throughout United States. Ideal Quilting, 141 Poplar St., Jersey City, N. J.

SALESMEN.—New money and labor saving appliance badly needed by every merchant; retails $5; 40% commission; ten average sales daily. Industrial Appliances Corp., 110 West 40th St.

SALESMAN.—A good live salesman for concern manufacturing general line of glass bottles; apply in writing, giving experience and references; salary, commission. F 18 Times.

SALESMAN.—Who is acquainted with consumers of paper boxes; good opportunity for right party; salary or commission. Modern, P 307 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted to sell lithographic and printing inks in New York and vicinity; liberal commission. Apply, stating experience, Ink, X 381 Times Annex.

SALESMEN for Eastern territory; two openings; drawing account and commission. Reply in confidence, stating age, nationality, and selling experience. B. A., 108 Times.

SALESMAN. — Traveling shoe salesman on children's shoes; drawing and commission. Walkwell Shoe Manufacturing Co., Inc., 797 Broadway, Brooklyn. Phone 688 Stagg.

SALESMAN.—Experienced city on canvas leggings, comfy kits, schoolbags, and also accessories; commission and drawing account. N 108 Times.

SALESMAN and bookkeeper for a skirt house; salary and commission; state age. Y 233 Times Annex.

SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS, automatic, for Brown & Sharp machines. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

SHAPER OPERATORS.—Steady work, pleasant shop conditions; opportunity for advancement; instrument work.
STANDARD SCIENTIFIC CO.,
147 Waverly Place.

SHIPPING CLERK
TO LOAD TRUCKS AND MARK LOADS; EXPERIENCED WHOLESALE GROCERY MEN ONLY; STEADY WORK, WITH GOOD SALARY, TO COMPETENT MEN. MR. JOYCE,
JOHN S. SILLS & SON,
NORTH RIVER AND 37TH ST.

SHIPPING CLERK (assistant) wanted by a cloak jobber; state experience, reference, salary expected. P 36 Times.

SOLICITOR.—Competent and energetic outside representative (23-25) wanted by collection agency to call upon the subscribers; salary and commission; permanent position; state qualifications, references, and compensation expected. P 349 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERK.—Young man in storeroom, familiar with hardware or electric supplies; excellent opportunity for advancement; good pay, weekly bonus. Sprague Electric, 528 West 35th.

STOREKEEPER.—Young man, experienced in taking charge of stock room as assistant; one who can do clerical work preferred; excellent opportunity for advancement; weekly bonus. N 88 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT
for plant manufacturing telephone and kindred apparatus; must be thoroughly familiar with modern method of production, planning, time studies, &c.; an excellent opportunity is open with a small concern whose business is rapidly growing; applicant should state in full age, nationality, experience, and salary wanted. Address S. K., 286 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD ASSEMBLERS on copper bus bars and small wiring; able to read blueprints; good pay, weekly bonus. Sprague Electric, 528 West 35th.

TICKET CLERK.—By New York Stock Exchange house; must be thoroughly familiar with his duties; state salary desired. F 325 Times Downtown.

TIMEKEEPER, &c.—Young man for position as timekeeper and assistant cost clerk; 18-20 years of age; must be resident of the Bronx; Christian firm. Apply Bronx Co., 177th St. and Bronx River.

TIME CLERK and checker is wanted by large exporting and importing house; state age, experience, and salary desired. D 383 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED.
1 MACHINE DESIGNER; salary $32 per week.
1 DETAIL DRAFTSMAN; salary $22 per week.
1 DRAFTSMAN on layout work, pipe line, &c.; salary $26 per week.
Steady position; promotion for the right man; desirable location.
X 362 Times Annex.

TOOL, GAUGE,
AND
DIE MAKERS
ON JIG FIXTURE AND GAUGE WORK. ALSO THREAD GAUGES. ONLY FIRST-CLASS MEN NEED APPLY. HIGHEST RATE, 48-HOUR WEEK. AMERICAN BORN AND OVER DRAFT AGE PREFERRED. SLOCUM, AVRAM & SLOCUM LABORATORIES, INC., 581 WEST 218T.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS, experienced on small sheet metal novelties. Simon Zinn, Inc., 25th St. and 11th Av.

WILL
YOU
HELP?
THE UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY NEED WAR MATERIALS. WE ARE MAKING THEM AND WE NEED THE HELP OF THE SORT OF PEOPLE SHOWN BELOW IN ORDER TO KEEP UP WITH THE DEMANDS OF THE GOVERNMENT. WILL YOU JOIN US AND DO YOUR BIT HERE?
ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT AND OFFICE.
10 MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN.
1 ASSISTANT TO ENGINEER, high school education, drafting or other practical mechanical experience.
25 BOYS, must be 16 years old, for mail and messenger service; minimum salary $9 to start.
5 JUNIOR CLERKS.
3 PRODUCTION CHASERS, experienced.
2 BILLING CLERKS, thoroughly experienced, capable of making detailed cost analysis.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.
Near West St. Six blocks south of 14th.

YOUNG MAN.—Reliable, ambitious young man for night staff of subscription department of daily newspaper; good opportunity for advancement; hours from 6 P. M. to 2 A. M.; salary to start $10. Y 229 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, over 18, good education, for important import and export firm; work Sunday instead of Saturday; good opportunity for position vacated by draft; state details and salary. W 68 Times.

YOUNG MAN who understands shipping and invoicing, export and import house; unusual opportunity; state age, nationality, religion, experience, and salary. P 295 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, assistant in receiving and shipping department; must be experienced and capable; state references and salary. J 393 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN

AMERICA BEWILDERS ITALIAN PRISONERS

Reception Here Belies Tales Pro-Germans in Russia Told Austrian Deserters.

DESCRIBE RUSSIA OF TODAY

Every City a Free State, with Strange Governments, and Germans as Leading Citizens.

The 108 Italians from the Austrian provinces who surrendered from the Austrian Army to the Russians early in the war and made their way through Siberia to Vladivostok, from whence they were brought to this country, have been royally entertained at Governors Island, and are in a state of bewilderment over the treatment they have received, as they had been educated by the Bolsheviki and by German propagandists to believe that the United States was the most terrible country in the world.

The Italians, who have been in charge of Major Jess E. Tarbell, U. S. A., since their arrival in the United States, were visited by Caruso and other prominent Italians, besides being treated as special guests of honor by the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, and the enlisted men's club on the island, where they are awaiting shipment to Italy.

Some of the prisoners have many experiences to tell. They all say that between 50,000 and 60,000 Bohemians, Italians and Slavs who surrendered to the Russians, or went over to fight against Austria, are in Siberia and China making their way to Vladivostok, in the hope of eventually fighting for the Allies. Between 2,000 and 3,000 Italians, they state, are now in or near Vladivostok awaiting passage to this country.

Many of these Italians were very downcast at the prospect of coming to this country, because all they had heard in Russia was the talk of the ignorant classes, based on German propaganda text-books, to the effect that America had started out as a little province on the eastern seaboard; had begun by making conquests from the Indians, had obtained one-half of their territory by robbing the French; had then grabbed Florida from the Spanish, most of the West from Mexico, and then Cuba and the Philippines from Spain. They learned from their Russian associates and pro-German tutors in Russia that the United States had oppressed its subject peoples in the worst way, and had seized a flimsy pretext to get into this war for the purpose of seizing and annexing Europe and Asia.

When he first took charge of the group of Italians Major Tarbell found a group of men just recovering from starvation, still sick mentally and physically, and expecting atrocious things to happen them in this country. They have now been fed up into a semblance of fitness and have received a series of receptions in a kind of triumphal journey across the continent, which has filled them with enthusiasm. Major Tarbell believes that they will be a powerful body of counterpropagandists when they get back to Italy.

Victims of Pro-Germans.

Most of these men are victims of pro-German Russians. Being staunch Italian nationalists, in spite of the accident of Austrian citizenship, they had surrendered to the Russians and offered to fight with them in 1915 and 1916, but they found it impossible to explain to the Russian officers who captured them that they were Italians. In telling their story to Major Tarbell some of the Italians said:

"If Italians who surrendered happened to fall into the hands of Russian officers of some intelligence, they were either freed or placed in the ranks with Russians. But other Russian officers said to surrendering Italians:

"'You are not Italians. The Italians are our allies. If you are Italians, how do you come to be fighting with the Austrians?'"

No amount of explanation could get the more ignorant of the Russians to master the problem of the Italian Irridenta, they said, so that the majority of Italians who joined the Russians to fight with them were bundled off to the Siberian prison camps.

Most of the Czechs, who are making their way across Siberia, in the hope of reaching Europe to fight on the side of the Allies, they say, are former Austrian soldiers, who went over to the Russians and fought until the Russian nation collapsed. They feel now that escape from Russia is the only chance for them to avoid being burned alive, which has been meted out, they say, to all Austrian deserters recaptured by Austria, after having borne arms against them.

Some of the more intelligent among this group of Italians said that Brusiloff's great offensive, the last great stroke of Russia, which took them to the Carpathians in 1916, had been made possible by the wholesale desertion of the Czechs and Slavs and Italians from the Austrian Army to the Russian. They said that some Czech regiments, with flags flying and drums beating, had marched to the Russian side, joined them as a military unit, and immediately opened fire on their former comrades. Later, they said, a part of these regiments were cut off, captured, and burned alive, and the news of their fate spread widely throughout the Austrian empire as an example.

Major Tarbell was asked last night what his charges told him of conditions in Russia. He said:

"They tell the most amazing tales of the conditions in Siberia. They come from various towns, and have been in hundreds of places in Siberia on their way west. Each town, they say, is a separate and independent government, taking orders from no higher authority, and each town having a revolution of its own every few days.

"In many of these little republics the German and Austrian prisoners are the big men. In some of the places they are looked on with such favor that they are given special permits to carry revolvers and other weapons for their protection, a privilege denied to others. In every place the most intense propaganda, they say, is being carried on against Americans.

Needs Permit to Ride.

"One of the Italians told of being in a town where there was only one man who owned a horse and carriage. This town had not yet adopted principles of government ownership, but was for government regulation to a very intense degree. The authorities were assembled in a kind of parliament to legislate on the problem of a man having a horse, and they finally allowed him to have it, but passed a special ordinance requiring him to present himself to the municipal authorities and to buy a permit every time he went riding, on the penalty of confiscation.

Another Italian told how, after a bloody township revolution, the new régime established a treasury of bread by commandeering all the loaves in the town. A starving man, abetted by a starving woman, stole one of the loaves and was caught. The man and woman were tried by a volunteer court under extemporized laws and sentenced to be clubbed to death for stealing Government property, although all private property in the place had been stolen and re-stolen several times without objection, or even comment.

Major Tarbell, who does not speak Italian and communicated with his party by a mixture of Spanish, French, and Latin, showed them a statement that the new Russian Government had abolished matrimony. The Italians indicated that as far as Siberia was concerned this was a new law, but merely the ratification of the status quo.

One of the Italians told of being present at a town of good-natured Russians who overthrew their Government bloodlessly whenever a new debating team arose which could best the existing authorities on the forum. The whole population turned out in the market place, while the fate of their little within-the-family nation was staked on the outcome of a three-cornered battle of words. A Kerensky speaker first took the crowd by storm. The succeeding Bolshevist speaker took his crowd away, and then the third man, who was an independent, spoke. He said:

"You are a parcel of blockheads. You cheer one man with all your might, and then you go wild over another man who says just the opposite. Have you no brains? What is the matter with you, you ignorant asses? Russia can never be anything but a pack of fools when they act as you do."

This speaker was greeted with the wildest enthusiasm of all, and the more he denounced his hearers the more popular he became, till finally he was elected the head of commonwealth by a unanimous vote, and was borne about the village in triumph on the shoulders of his elated constituents.

Most of the Italians who came over in this body were men picked from prison camps by an Italian mission to Russia some time ago. They reported that some of the prisoners of pro-Ally races, who surrendered from the Austrian Army, had been taken back to Europe from Chinese ports in British ships. They reported that Manchurian towns were full of refugees of this description, and that the bewilderment of the Chinese at this influx of variegated races was beyond words.

Major Tarbell, who had charge of the contingent who arrived in San Francisco in yellow Chinese uniforms with which they had been provided to take the place of their rags when they reached Chinese towns under allied influence, was a military instructor to the Persian Army during the régime of Morgan Schuster in charge of the finances of that country.

TAKE DUNLAP TO GLEN COVE

Wife Insists School Teacher's Alleged Murderer Is Innocent.

John Dunlap, chauffeur, of 362 West Fifty-second Street, who was arrested on Saturday charged with having murdered Dorothy Hemming, a school teacher, of 22 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn was taken yesterday to Glen Cove, L. I., where the body of Miss Hemming was found in a pond after she had been missing a week. Dunlap was taken in the morning to the West Fifty-fourth Street Police Court and turned over to Chief of Police Donohue of Glen Cove. This morning an inquest will be held before Justice William Cocks, Jr.

Mrs. Dunlap, wife of the prisoner, did not know until she read a newspaper yesterday why her husband had been arrested. In a small, dark room of her tenement home she told yesterday how she had gone out to the butcher shop to buy meat for supper on Saturday when Chief of Police Donohue of Glen Cove and Detective Brady of New York came to arrest her husband. She was not alarmed on her return to find him gone, thinking he had only taken out their 2-year-old boy. When someone told her that her child was at the West Forty-seventh Street Station she hurried there. Her husband had taken him there, she said, because he was afraid to leave him at home alone. She understood that her husband had been detained as a witness in connection with the death of a young woman on Long Island, which, she assumed, since her husband was a chauffeur, had been the result of an automobile accident.

"He never could do what they accuse him of," she insisted. "He wasn't that sort of a man. He just wanted to be at home and play with the boy. If they prove he did it, I'll still believe he's innocent."

CATCH WHISKY PEDDLERS.

Two Hotel Bellboys Arrested for Supplying Soldiers.

District Attorney James E. Smith and Police Inspector Henry Early yesterday morning went to two hotels near Forty-second Street and Broadway and at each place arrested a bellboy for selling liquor to soldiers. Both were taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Station.

At the first place visited, Mr. Smith and his raiders went directly to a room in the hotel and found there a soldier in uniform with a bottle of beer in his hand. There were a dozen other bottles of beer in the room. The soldier told Mr. Smith that he had paid 75 cents for two bottles of beer, and pointed out the man who had served him with the liquor.

In the other hotel a soldier was found with a flask of whiskey in his possession. He said he paid a bellboy, whom he designated, 75 cents for it.

In each instance the manager of the hotel announced that he knew nothing about the transaction, that he had no license to sell liquor, and that the bellboy had sold the liquor on his own responsibility.

Assistant District Attorney Smith said that bellboys and elevator operators in many hotels were doing large business supplying liquor to soldiers.

It developed that the two soldiers to whom liquor was sold yesterday were operating with Mr. Smith to obtain evidence.

The raiders also visited a furnished room house in West Thirty-eighth Street and asked the 100 men living there to show their registration cards, which they were all able to do.

TUNNEL TRAIN DERAILED.

Schedules Under the Hudson Disarranged for Hours.

Train schedules were deranged in the Hudson tunnels yesterday when the rear car of a seven-car train bound out of the Cortlandt Street terminal at 9:30 A. M. jumped the track near the Fulton Street curve. It was not until 1:50 in the afternoon that normal service was resumed.

In jumping the track the car smashed the compressed air line, and for the moment interfered with the movement of trains over the entire system. The schedule of trains to and from Thirty-third Street was quickly established, however, and passengers bound to and from uptown were little inconvenienced.

GOLD SEAL
Champagne
A wine of the finest quality
L. A. McGrath, General Representative,
[illegible] Street. Phone Bowling Green 6867.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—On Erie Railroad, train between New York and Ramsey, N. J., 1:06 P. M. train Saturday, May 25, platinum brooch, large diamond in centre surrounded by small diamonds; $100 reward for return to Theodore B. Starr, Inc., 47th St. and 5th Av.

LOST—Left Saturday afternoon on steps of the gymnasium building, on Columbia campus, an umbrella. Reward. Apartment 8B, 468 Riverside Drive, city.

LOST—May 30, beaded bag, containing order for Mersereau photo and money; liberal reward. Mrs. B. Cassileth. Phone Decatur 8344.

LOST—Broadhurst Theatre, Saturday evening, gold chain, blue stones; liberal reward. Murray Hill 8394.

LOST—Wrist watch, vicinity 110th St. and Broadway; reward. Miss Lawton, 2,940 Broadway.

LOST.—Sunday evening, gold service pin, three stars; reward for return. Cashier Biltmore Hotel.

LOST—Fur neckpiece. Reward if returned to 314 West 99th St.

$75 REWARD.

No questions asked, return octagon diamond platinum brooch containing thirty-two (32) small diamonds, lost about May 4 between 4th and 67th Sts. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av., New York City, N. Y.

$200 REWARD

for flexible platinum and diamond bracelet, with 40 stones, lost May 31, between West 42d St. and 5th Av. and and 57th St. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th St.

Found.

FOUND—68th St. and Broadway, lady's black satin bag, containing knitting needles and yarn and bills. Room 1138, Mad. Square 6500.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

STRAYED from New Rochelle, Great Dane dog; no collar; reward. Klingenstein, 40 East 22d St. Phone 9626 Madison Square.

PASSAIC RIVER AFIRE MENACES WAR STORE

Surface of Water Bursts Into Flame That Spreads with Speed of Burning Gas.

RAILROAD BRIDGE DAMAGED

Work Boats Burned — Firemen Battle to Save Warehouses, One Stocked with Munitions.

John Forrest, a watchman in charge of some barges in the Passaic River near Kearny, N. J., was startled early yesterday morning when he saw the river catch fire and begin to burn brightly within a few hundred feet of the barge on which he was standing.

He had hardly time for a second look when the blaze had raced across the surface of the river to the barge on which he was standing, accompanied by flame and superheated air which singed his hair and eyebrows and scorched his face before he could run to land.

He turned in a fire alarm from the Trexler Lumber Company plant on shore near the spot, and when he looked at the river again two barges were ablaze and the huge patch of fire on the water was increasing in area, although it had lost the speed which originally carried it along almost with the rapidity of gas exploding.

The fire burned the hawser ropes of two work barges, each equipped with derricks and with two scows. They floated into the river ablaze and drifted slowly down stream until they lodged against the Pennsylvania freight bridge across the Passaic River near Kearny, setting fire to some piles and ties in the structure, which was built mainly of concrete and steel.

Forrest and scores of others who saw the strange sight before the firemen arrived diagnosed it as a blaze of mixed chemicals and gases on the surface of the water. The river is the receptacle for the waste of many industrial plants, and often accumulates a thick film of oils, creosote, sawdust and refuse of various sorts, overhung with a collection of mixed gases from chemicals. When the tide sets inshore the river takes on its thickest coat of combustibles.

The watchman said that the blaze seemed to start in mid-stream, out of reach of sparks from chimneys, so that the original blaze was probably spontaneous.

When the Kearny Fire Department arrived, joined later by apparatus from Newark, they put out the fire where it had reached wooden wharf structures and started to fight the blaze on the Pennsylvania freight bridge, where they prevented serious damage.

Chief Charles Greenfield of the Kearny Department commandeered two fireboats, which were undergoing repairs some distance from the fire, and used them to save the remains of the barges.

In the meantime the fire continued to burn on the surface of the river, and no attack was made on it, as no method was known for attacking a blaze of this novel character. Shortly after daybreak, however, the fire-fighters got a scare when they saw the fire fed by the scum on the stream eating its way slowly toward a part of the shore, on which a storehouse of the American Can Company and a lumber yard were situated. The storehouse was known to be filled with munitions, some of which were believed to be explosive.

Most of the fire apparatus was shifted to play on these threatened spots. The floating blaze advanced slowly toward the lumber yard and storehouse for about an hour, then suddenly halted and began to retreat. The tide had suddenly turned and was carrying it in the other direction. After that the area of fire slowly contracted, finally began to flicker, and died out.

MAY EXTEND AIR MAIL SERVICE TO MONTREAL

If Lieut. Vanel Reaches Boston Safely Today He Will Cross Into Canada.

After Lieutenant Vanel, the French Army aviator, completes the first flight in the extension of the air service to Boston today he may attempt to fly from Boston to Montreal to test the feasibility of linking up the postal systems of Canada and the United States through the air. In their plans for the next flight to Boston and the first flight from Boston to New York with mail, H. L. Hartung and other officials of the Post Office Department in charge of the Washington-Philadelphia-Boston air mail service have set no times for flights or engaged other aviators because they wish to see the success of Lieutenant Vanel's flight to Canada.

It was said that if Lieutenant Vanel made successful flights between Boston and Montreal the service might be extended in co-operation with Canada. If Lieutenant Vanel reaches Boston without mishap on his flight today, officials said, he might continue the journey to Montreal this afternoon, thus making a day's flying of more than 500 miles. It was planned that he should return from Montreal to Boston on Tuesday or Wednesday, and then fly to New York on the same day, or as soon after that as the flying conditions permitted. His report upon the flight conditions will be used in plans for extending the air mail service to Canada.

Lieutenant Vanel will take to the air from Army Aviation Field 1 at Mineola as early as possible this morning, so that he will have ample time to return to New York or continue his flight to Montreal. His mail packets, containing about 4,000 letters, among them messages from Postmaster General Burleson and French officials in Washington to public officials in Boston, were taken to the hangar at the field yesterday afternoon and put under guard there. He will fly in an American-built machine not equipped with a Liberty motor.

One of the packets of mail carried by Lieutenant Vanel is a special package containing a copy of the last edition of this morning's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES for Governor McCall of Massachusetts. The special packet will be handed to him at the landing field in Boston as soon as the aviator finishes his flight. A special messenger carried the packet to the Mineola field this morning.

TO BUY RECORDS FOR CAMPS

Music Exposition Will Devote Proceeds to Player Selections.

With the National Music Exposition in full swing at the Grand Central Palace today, several thousand manufacturers, dealers, and others representing every branch of the musical industry, will begin today their numerous convention sessions. No less than twenty-five different sessions, luncheons, and elections are on the convention program.

The program for today follows: 10 A. M., first business session of the Twenty-second annual convention, National Piano Manufacturers' Association, Grand Central Palace; 2 P. M., convention National Association Music Roll Manufacturers; 6:30 P. M., informal dinner National Piano Manufacturers' Association at New York Athletic Club; 8 P. M., National Music Exposition, Grand Central Palace.

The proceeds of the gate receipts and advance sale of tickets go for the purchase of phonograph and piano player records for use in cantonments. The following committee will assist the War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Association to choose records for our men in the service:

Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Franz X. Arens, George Barrere, Harold Bauer, Mrs. Linzee Blagdon, Adolf Betti, Dr. Frank Damrosch, Henry Harkness Flagler, Ossip Gabrilowitsch, Victor Harris, Charles D. Isaacson, Louis Koemmenich, Miss Martha Maynard, Pierre Monteux, Carlos Salzedo, Kurt Schindler, Mrs. Leopold Stokowski, Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, and Cesar Saerchinger.

DROP IN HUMIDITY BRINGS HEAT RELIEF

One Prostration Recorded Yesterday, Though Temperature Topped That of Saturday.

HOTTEST JUNE 2 IN 23 YEARS

Great Crowds Seek Comfort at Seashore—Thousands Spend Night on the Sands.

Yesterday was the second hottest June 2 on the records of the Weather Bureau, and they go back forty-seven years. The highest temperature was 91 degrees, registered on the official thermometer on top of the Whitehall Building at the Battery. Though it was one degree warmer than on Saturday, it was not so oppressive, and only one case of heat prostration was reported.

Peter Broun, a painter of 1,172 Clinton Avenue, was taken to Knickerbocker Hospital suffering from the heat.

The relief came primarily because there was not so much humidity as on Saturday and because the wind shifted from the south to the northwest. The record for June 2 is 94 degrees, made in 1895.

The morning hours found a general exodus out of the city that taxed transportation facilities. The congestion would have been greater had not many thousands who went to the beaches on Saturday remained overnight.

It was the first real Summer holiday at Coney Island, and it really marked the opening of the bathing season. Twenty-five thousand persons, it was estimated, went into the surf, and most of them wore bathing suits all day. Police Captain Byron Sackett estimated that 200,000 persons visited the island. One outstanding feature of the day at the island was the excellence of the police arrangements and the good order maintained. Captain Sackett's orders were to maintain order, but not to interfere unnecessarily with the enjoyment of any one. This order was carried out, and the police had the co-operation of the crowds. An extra police guard was kept on the beach on Saturday night and last night, for thousands slept on the sand. And despite all this there was not a single arrest for a serious offense.

The crowds that flocked to Coney Island and tested transportation facilities were duplicated at Clason Point, South Beach, Palisade Park, Long Beach, and the Rockaways. At all the resorts soldiers and sailors were much in evidence and the police took steps to see that the law against selling intoxicating liquors to men in uniform was enforced.

Many of those who study weather conditions commented on the fact that the temperature reached its highest point late in the afternoon. The official explanation of this is that the clouds did not arrive until very late to screen off the sun. Usually, it was said, the clouds begin to gather in the late afternoon and by 6 o'clock are so thick that they obscure the sun. The humidity was 25 per cent. less than on Saturday in the morning; 50 per cent. less at noon, and from 40 to 30 per cent. less in the late afternoon. These figures show the temperature for the day: 2 A. M., 78; 8 A. M., 78; 10 A. M., 84; noon, 85; 2 P. M., 87; 3 P. M., 88; 6 P. M., 91, and 8 P. M., 86.

There will be little change in temperature in the next two days, according to the Weather Bureau. The forecast is: "Fair Monday and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; light variable winds, mostly west."

So many persons went to Staten Island yesterday that early this morning the police reserves were assisting the transportation companies and the Municipal Ferry men in their endeavor to get the visitors back before daylight. Thousands, after seeing the state of congestion, stayed all night rather than face the rush. A conservative estimate of the number of visitors was 125,000, most of whom went to South Beach and Midland Beach. When evening came the congestion swamped the street cars, and twelve men were arrested for disorderly conduct. Many automobilists put their cars in garages rather than wait in the lines for a place on the ferryboats.

TO AID 306TH'S FAMILIES.

Women's Auxiliary Will Care for New York Men's Dependents.

A meeting will be held at 11 o'clock this morning in the home of Mrs. J. R. Wolff, 33 West Sixty-ninth Street, to form a women's auxiliary association to care for the families of the men in the 306th United States Infantry. It is expected that the relatives of many of the officers of the regiment will attend.

The members of the 306th Infantry are men who have been drafted exclusively from this city. The organization which will be formed today will aim to relieve distress among the families of the men in the regiment. The organization will be similar to one recently organized to look after the relatives of the 307th Infantry.

M. Justin Godart to Speak Here.

The American Fund for French Wounded has issued a call for a meeting at the Hotel Plaza on next Thursday afternoon, at which M. Justin Godart, former Under Secretary of War in France, will tell the need of increased relief efforts in France, as a result of the present German offensive. Cable messages received by the New York headquarters of the American Fund indicate that many American wounded are being cared for at French hospitals. An appeal will be issued for a fund for accessories which are badly needed at French hospitals.

HOOVER STARTS ICE SURVEY

Hopes to Provide Against Shortage Anywhere in the Country.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The Food Administration announced today that it was making a survey of the ice situation throughout the nation in order to prevent shortages in any of the large cities and uncalled-for increases in the price to the consumer.

The destruction of ice plants by fire and the breakdown of machinery, it was felt, might create a serious situation unless all precautions were taken. Federal Food Administrators in all States therefore have been asked to make a survey, and with this information it is believed that quick relief could be given to any community.

Plans will be made to build up and maintain a sufficient amount of ice to assure a proper supply during the period of hot weather.

Ice is frequently shipped from one State to another, and the Food Administration is anxious to arrange for exchange of information between Administrators of neighboring States. However, Administrators are being instructed to report to Washington any marked shortage or surplus.

THE ONLY MAN

who has no need of safe deposit accommodations is the man who has just suffered a disastrous loss. All the rest of us have possessions that we value — many of us keep them in the vaults of

THE MERCANTILE
Safe Deposit Company
115 Broadway, New York
Established 1870.

Carter's
KNIT
Union Suits

If you want your underwear to last long, as well as keep you comfortable, try Carter's.

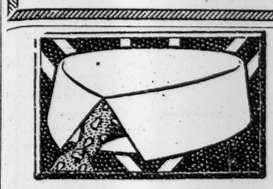
It has many admirable qualities that will make you continue to wear it the year 'round.

$1.50, $1.75 and up to $6

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th } Open
3d Ave., cor. 122d } Evenings

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes



CASCO - 2 1/2 in.
CLYDE - 2 1/2 in.
New ARROW COLLARS
FOR SPRING
Cluett, Peabody & Co. Inc. Makers

THE Lion's Paw has held the whole woolen world in its grasp—the Eagle's Claw is loosening it. While I favor American Woolens, a lucky purchase of Superfine British Fabrics enables me to offer these Special 12-Ounce Suitings to your measure for only $55.

This is higher than my usual prices, but it is lower than any other tailor must charge you for woolens from this mill, whose fame girdles the globe. The designs are Patterned Grays. My body-gracing fit, thoroughbred style and personal attention.

Army and Navy Officers' Uniforms $30 *to individual measure*

Clemons
Civilian, Army And Navy Tailor
Broadway at 39th St
20 Years On This Corner

INDIVIDUALITY

is a strong business asset.
It is lost to a man in a ready-made suit.
How could it be otherwise?
NO TWO MEN ARE BUILT EXACTLY ALIKE.
If the suit is made to fit a model it will not quite fit you and your clothes should appear to be a part of you.

Here Suits made to your measure $25 to $50

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
34 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

P. S.—*Let every man be himself.* Arnheim Axioms

Potsdam giants! Regular junkers—cigars with spiked helmets! *You* know the kind!

Robert Burns belongs to the *milder* breed of cigars, whose mission is to make the world safe for harassed nerves.

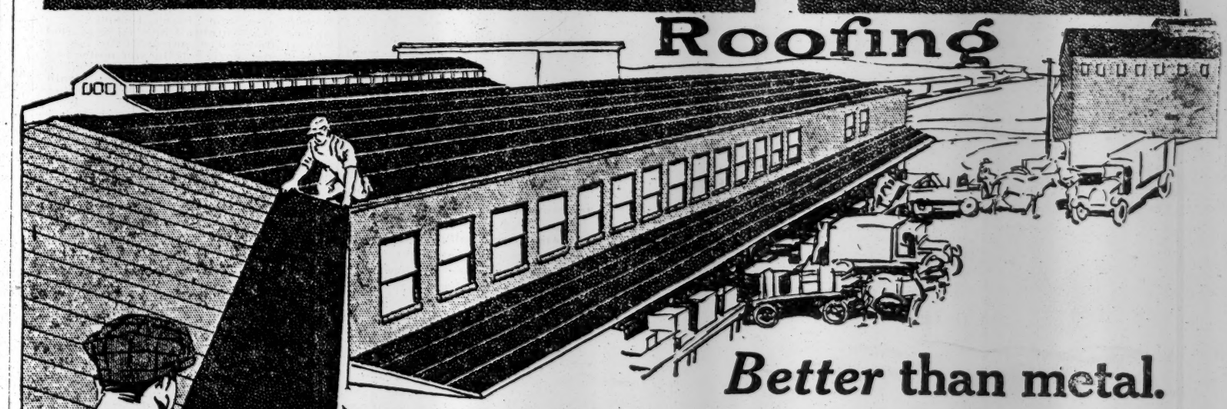
Wherever men buy good cigars—there you will find Robert Burns.

Have you tried one lately?

Rob't Burns
10¢ and 2 *for* 25¢

GENERAL CIGAR CO., INC., 119 W. 40th St., New York City

Certain-teed
Roofing



Better than metal.

Certain-teed is fast taking the place of metal roofs, not only because of the scarcity and high cost of metal, but because *Certain-teed* is *superior* in every important roofing quality.

Metal easily rusts and disintegrates from atmospheric gases. *Certain-teed* cannot rust and its asphalt base makes it practically immune to any form of corrosion.

Metal absorbs heat and transmits it to the interior of a building. *Certain-teed* insulates against heat and cold, and makes the building cooler in summer and warmer in winter.

Metal must be painted frequently. *Certain-teed* gives years of weather-proof service practically without any upkeep expense.

Metal is noisy in wind or storm. *Certain-teed* completely deadens sound from such sources.

Metal is not and cannot be surely guaranteed. *Certain-teed* is absolutely guaranteed 5, 10 or 15 years, according to thickness, and actually gives longer service than its guarantee.

Metal is a direct drain on military materials. *Certain-teed* is made chiefly of waste rags and asphalt—materials which have no military use whatever.

***Certain-teed* has proved its efficiency and economy for every kind of roofing service—for factories, warehouses, hotels, stores, farm buildings, outbuildings, etc.**

Certain-teed is more economical and more efficient in service than metal or *any other* type of roof. *Certain-teed* is the best quality of roll roofing—it costs no more to lay than ordinary roll roofing and lasts much longer.

For sale by good dealers everywhere.

Certain-teed Products Corporation
Offices and Warehouses in the Principal Cities of America
Manufacturers of
Certain-teed Paints—Varnishes—Roofing